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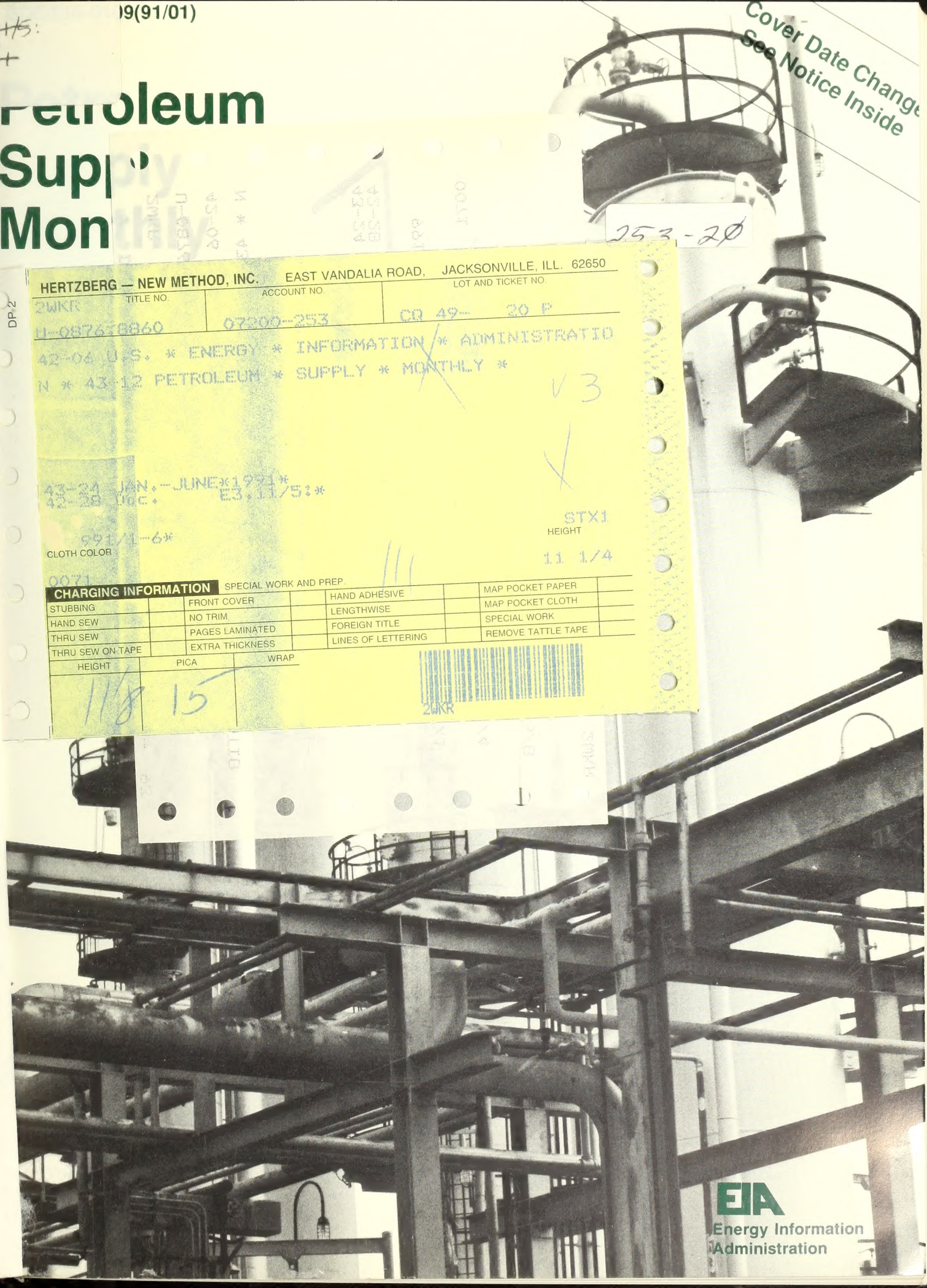

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

January 1991

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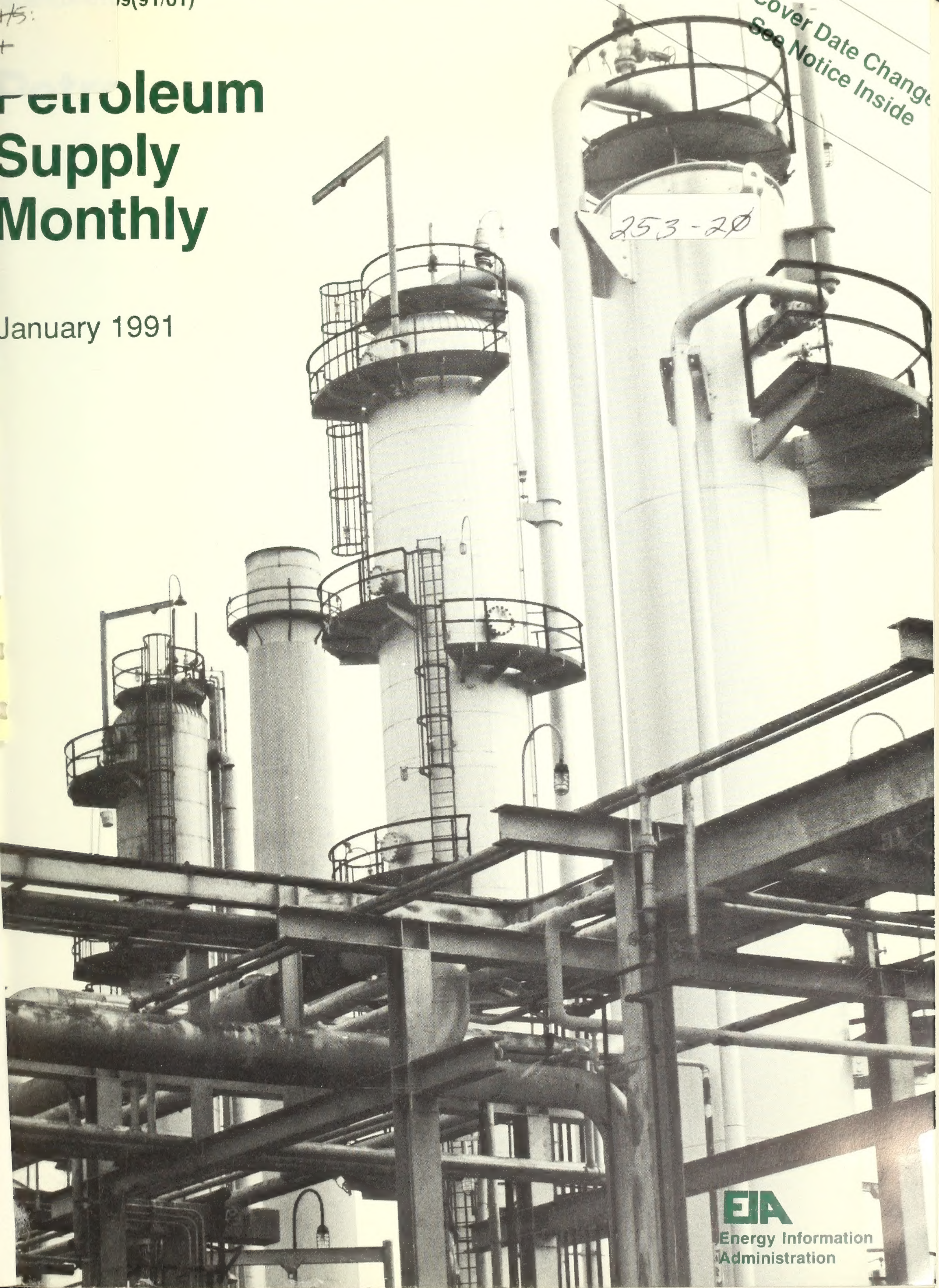

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Released for printing: January 28, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)

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As a result of the change, there will be no cover dates of November 1990 or December 1990 for the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), that is, the PSM dated January 1991 directly follows the PSM dated October 1990. Statistical continuity is not affected and the publication of current monthly statistics continues on the established schedule.

DOE/EIA-0109 (91/01)
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

January 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes, located at the end of this publication, present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
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Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
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Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
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Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
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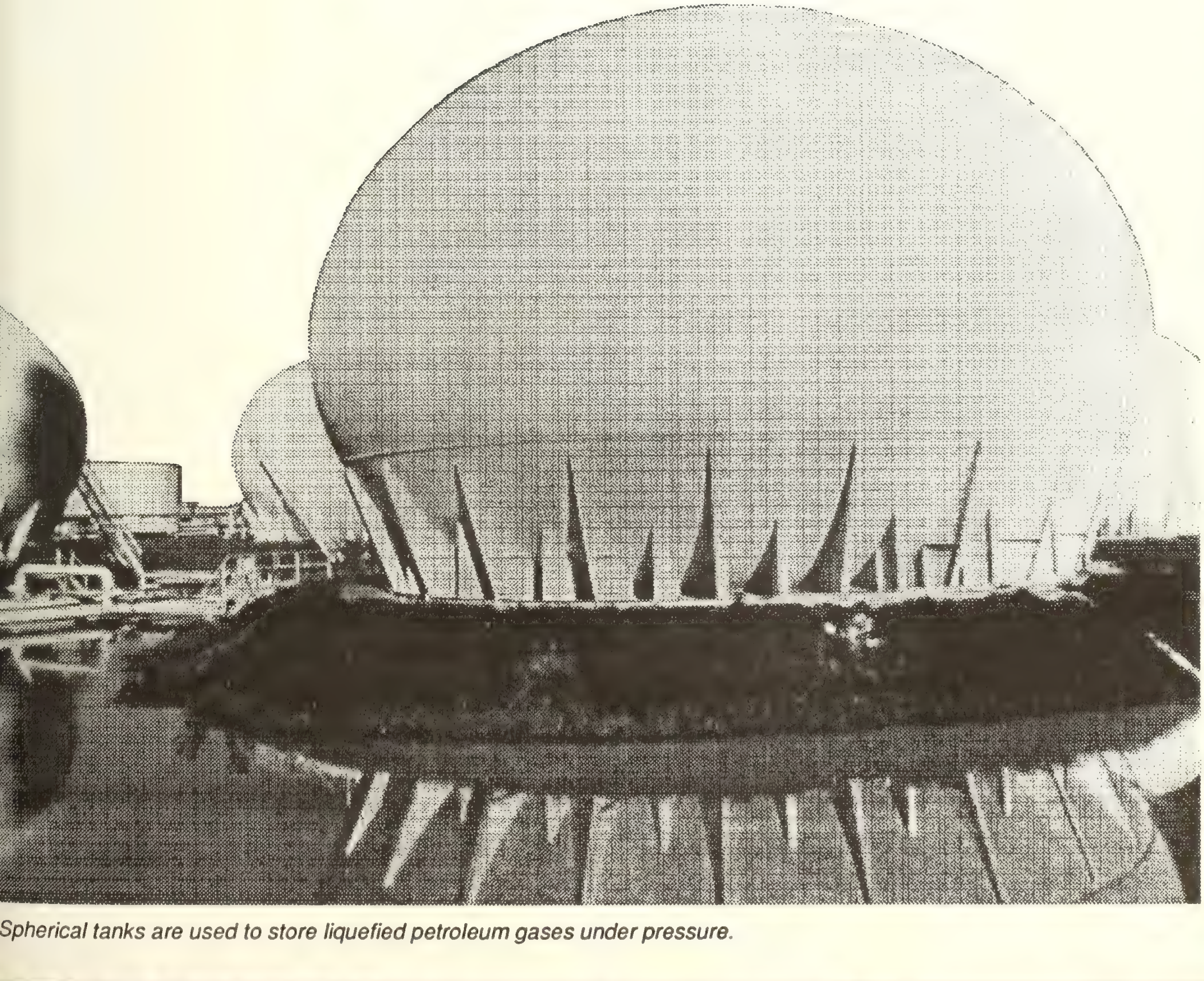
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

The continuation of unseasonably warm weather, high oil prices, and sluggish industrial production served to moderate petroleum demand in November 1990 (Table H1). Since September, total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) has been well below year-earlier levels. Slack demand for heating and industrial fuels during November caused total demand of 16.7 million barrels per day to be the lowest for November since 1987. Temperatures in the United States were 17 percent warmer than a year earlier, and petroleum product prices remained well above pre-invasion levels, although they were below the record high levels reached in October. The general decline in product prices during November ended 3 consecutive months of price increases. Industrial production, an indicator of overall economic activity, weakened further in November, falling nearly 1 percent below the November 1989 level.

Year-to-date demand of 17.0 million barrels per day was 1 percent lower than demand during the same period of 1989 and 1988. With 1990 one of the warmest years on record in the United States, the above-normal temperatures during all of the winter months through November served to lower demand for heating fuels. Added to this was the sluggish economic growth which affected petroleum use in each economic sector. The onset of the crisis in the Persian Gulf and the subsequent escalation in petroleum prices further dampened demand for most of the major petroleum products.

Both imports and exports of petroleum products have been unusual in recent months because of high prices in Europe compared with U.S. prices. In November, imports increased substantially to a more normal level, but exports were the highest on record. Skyrocketing exports of kerosene-type jet fuel caused the dramatic increase in product exports.

News about how the allied attack and events surrounding it affected petroleum markets, and the changing pattern of motor gasoline imports from Brazil begin on page xvii.

Other November 1990 highlights include the following:

- Demand for motor gasoline increased slightly, although the average retail price remained at a record high. Imports remained low, and exports declined somewhat from recent high levels. Stocks were somewhat lower than normal for the end of November.
- Demand for distillate fuel oil remained relatively strong. Stocks were the highest for the end of November since 1986, and were much higher than the year-earlier level. For the fourth consecutive month, exports increased, hitting a record high in November.
- Demand for residual fuel oil remained unusually low for the third consecutive month because of continued fuel-switching to natural gas at dual-fuel facilities.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs) declined, as did stocks. Propane stocks were just within the normal range for November, with PAD District II stocks much improved over the level at the end of November 1989.
- Although demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was unchanged in November, exports were at a record high. The increased demand in recent months prompted a dramatic increase in refinery yields, with a comparable decline in residual fuel oil yields.
- Alaskan crude oil production declined somewhat, and imports of crude oil were stable. Crude oil stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), were considerably below the year-earlier level, but were close to the comparable 1988 level. For the second consecutive month, and the second month in the history of the SPR, stocks were drawn down in November.
- The refinery utilization rate remained comparatively low, as some refiners reduced operations.

Despite the war in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabian oil facilities such as this oil pipeline in the Gulf, have been able to continue operating without interruption.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1990			1989	January — November	
	November	October	Difference[a]	November	1990	1989
Products Supplied	16.7	16.9	-0.2	17.3	17.0	17.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.2	0.1	7.4	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.3	3.0	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	-0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.8	-0.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.7	3.9	-0.2	3.7	3.9	3.8
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.0	12.8	0.1	13.4	13.5	13.4
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	84.2	83.5	0.7	86.1	87.7	86.5
Imports	7.0	6.7	0.3	8.3	8.1	8.1
Crude Oil	5.1	5.1	-0.1	6.2	6.0	5.9
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	(s)	0.1
Other	5.1	5.1	-0.1	6.1	6.0	5.8
Products	1.9	1.6	0.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.4	(s)	0.5	0.5	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Exports	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.7
Total Net Imports	5.9	5.8	0.1	7.4	7.3	7.3
Stock Change[c]	-0.7	-0.7	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Crude Oil	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	0.5	(s)	0.1
Products	-0.3	-0.8	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.1
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,658	1,679	-21	1,663	–	–
Crude Oil	925	936	-11	930	–	–
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	586	589	-3	579	--	--
Other	339	346	-8	351	--	--
Products	733	743	-10	733	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	178	182	-4	185	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	133	137	-4	120	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	50	50	1	52	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	109	117	-8	103	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	262	257	5	272	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Motor Gasoline

The price escalation of recent months stalled in November, as the average retail price of motor gasoline remained at a record high $1.43 per gallon. Demand of 7.3 million barrels per day was slightly higher than in October, however, because of increased travel during the Thanksgiving holiday. Demand was slightly below the November level of the previous 2 years, although motorists' fuel costs were much higher during November 1990.

Motor gasoline imports recovered somewhat in November, but remained unusually low for this time of year, when imports normally account for about 6 percent of demand. During November 1990, imports represented 4 percent of motor gasoline demand. Exports continued to decline from the September 1990 peak, but remained higher than normal. With motor gasoline commanding relatively high prices in Western Europe this fall, incremental supplies from U.S. producers were diverted to Western European markets.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline were drawn down further in November to supplement imports and refinery production in filling demand. Stocks of 178 million barrels were somewhat lower than normal for this time of year. Between 1985 and 1989, November stocks ranged between 183 and 190 million barrels.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Despite weak industrial production, unusually mild autumn temperatures, and continued high prices, demand for distillate fuel oil remained relatively strong in November. Demand increased to 3.1 million barrels per day, somewhat below the November 1989 level but well within the normal range for this time of year. Year-to-date demand was slightly below the comparable levels for 1989 and 1988. The relatively strong year-to-date demand occurred despite unusually mild weather, sluggish industrial production, and recent price increases. Distillate fuel oil prices were largely responsible for the strength in demand this year. Relatively low prices in June and July stimulated a buildup in secondary stocks, and the price rise in August precipitated further purchases by consumers and marketers in anticipation of even higher prices in September and October.

Continued high prices for distillates in Europe compared with U.S. prices further stimulated exports. Exports increased for the fourth consecutive month and hit a record high 188,000 barrels per day. The Netherlands received 45 percent of the November exports.

Stocks at the end of November of 133 million barrels were the highest for this time of year since 1986, and substantially above the uncharacteristically low year-earlier level. Most of the year-to-year buildup in inventories occurred in PAD District I, where winter consumption of distillate heating oil is highest. Stocks in PAD District I were well above the November level for the preceding three years.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil remained at an unusually low 1.0 million barrels per day in November. With prices for residual fuel oil still high and natural gas supplies plentiful, many dual-fuel facilities continued to prefer natural gas in November. This kept stocks at electric utilities high, so that purchases were not made. The slowdown in tanker traffic to the United States brought about by the decline in petroleum imports led to a decline in bunker fuel demand. As petroleum is the primary commodity imported, a measurable decline in deliveries of foreign oil significantly reduces the demand for bunker fuel by tankers serving U.S. ports. Year-to-date demand for residual fuel oil was 8 percent below the level for the comparable period in 1989.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

The end of the crop drying season and mild November temperatures brought a decline in LPG demand to 1.6 million barrels per day. For the year-to-date, demand was 7 percent lower than the comparable 1989 level, primarily because of warmer-than-normal weather during the winter months this year.

A substantial seasonal drop in butane stocks as winter gasoline blending increased was reflected in a decline in total LPG stocks to 109 million barrels in November. Total stocks were somewhat higher than a year earlier because of increases in propane and butane stocks. Propane stocks at the end of November 1989 were unusually low, however, while the level this year was just within the normal range of the past few years. Propane inventories in PAD District II were greatly improved over the year-earlier level, while PAD District III stocks were about the same as in November 1989.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Despite Thanksgiving holiday travel and commercial airline discounts to partially offset recent increases in airfares for domestic and foreign flights, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel of 1.3 million barrels per day was unchanged from the October 1990 level. Resupply flights for Operation Desert Shield were shorter and less frequent than in the previous 3 months, causing lower military demand.

Exports were a record 141,000 barrels per day, virtually double the October 1990 level. Unusually large volumes were sent to the Far East.

The increased demand for kerosene-type jet fuel in recent months prompted a dramatic increase in refinery yields in October and November, with a comparable decline in yields of residual fuel oil. Yields of all other products were about the same as a year earlier.

Jet fuel prices declined further in November, as the New York spot price dropped from $1.07 per gallon at the end of October to 92 cents per gallon at the end of November. The spot price was 61 cents per gallon at the beginning of August, and peaked at $1.46 per gallon in mid-October.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production declined slightly in November to 7.3 million barrels per day. The decline was in Alaskan production, which was adversely affected when the Coast Guard shut down shipping operations out of Valdez for several days because of severe winds. While the port was shutdown, North Slope production slowed because the flow through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline was curtailed.

Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) were close to the October level in November at 5.1 million barrels per day. Imports fell dramatically after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait because of price volatility and uncertainty about world supplies. The world price peaked at the end of September at $36.11 per barrel, and remained near that level through mid-October before falling to $28.58 late in October. The world price fluctuated between about $28 and $31 per barrel in November. The lower prices since mid-October helped to stabilize imports in November.

Crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR) declined somewhat to 339 million barrels in November. This was considerably below the year-earlier level, but close to the level at the end of November 1988. Stocks in the SPR declined to 586 million barrels as a result of the sale of 4 million barrels in October by the Department of Energy. Stocks declined for the first time in the history of the SPR in October, when 1 million barrels of the sold oil was withdrawn.

Refinery Utilization

Unusually low demand for heating oils and the continued high cost of crude oil combined to keep refinery utilization comparatively low for this time of year. Although the operable refinery utilization rate increased slightly to 84.2 percent in November, it remained well below the year-earlier level. The relatively low rate was associated with reduced operations at some refineries, related to the high cost of crude oil. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased slightly to 13.2 million barrels per day. The operating capacity, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is removed, increased to 88.3 percent in November (Table H2).

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1989-1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,502	12,974	13,131	13,123	13,566	14,067	13,957	14,024	13,898	13,533	13,549	13,244
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,655	15,671	15,669	15,687	15,692	15,698	15,698	15,706	15,722	15,722	15,732	15,761
Idle Capacity[1]	643	707	738	743	683	575	602	632	759	775	626	644
Idle Three Months or Less	175	233	225	180	140	46	50	80	211	201	51	66
Idle More than Three Months	468	474	513	563	543	529	552	552	548	574	575	578
Operating Capacity[2]	15,012	14,964	14,931	14,944	15,008	15,124	15,097	15,075	14,963	14,946	15,106	15,117
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	86.2	82.8	83.8	83.7	86.5	89.6	88.9	89.3	88.4	86.1	86.1	84.0
Operating Capacity	89.9	86.7	87.9	87.8	90.4	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.9	90.6	89.7	87.6
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,628	13,653	13,047	13,234	13,570	13,886	14,397	14,225	14,301	13,076	13,186	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,533	15,540	15,498	15,496	15,527	15,527	15,543	15,559	15,712	15,666	15,666	NA
Idle Capacity[1]	550	578	712	729	621	621	507	511	602	597	730	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	135	154	293	258	133	130	34	11	106	123	255	NA
Idle More than Three Months	415	424	419	471	488	491	473	500	496	474	475	NA
Operating Capacity[2]	14,983	14,962	14,786	14,767	14,906	14,906	15,036	15,048	15,111	15,069	14,936	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.7	87.9	84.2	85.4	87.4	89.4	92.6	91.4	91.0	83.5	84.2	NA
Operating Capacity	91.0	91.3	88.2	89.6	91.0	93.2	95.8	94.5	94.6	86.8	88.3	NA

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1990 issues, Table 18; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1989, Table 16; Form EIA- 810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

News Highlights

Initial Allied Attack Calms Oil Markets

The success of the allied air strike that hit Iraq in the early morning hours of January 17, 1991, Middle Eastern time (evening of January 16 U.S. Eastern Time), quelled fears that a world oil shortage is imminent. Before the invasion, fears that Iraq would launch attacks against key Saudi Arabian oil production and distribution facilities (Figure H1) had caused some panic buying among U.S. petroleum distributors.

Indications that some petroleum distributors were beginning to hoard petroleum as a hedge against war in the Persian Gulf caused most major oil companies to take steps to restrict purchases by wholesale customers. Customers were asked to limit purchases to the amounts specified in their contracts. Normally, wholesale customers can purchase up to 20 percent more than the contract volumes. Wholesale customers include gasoline dealers, distributors and large commercial customers such as trucking companies.[1]

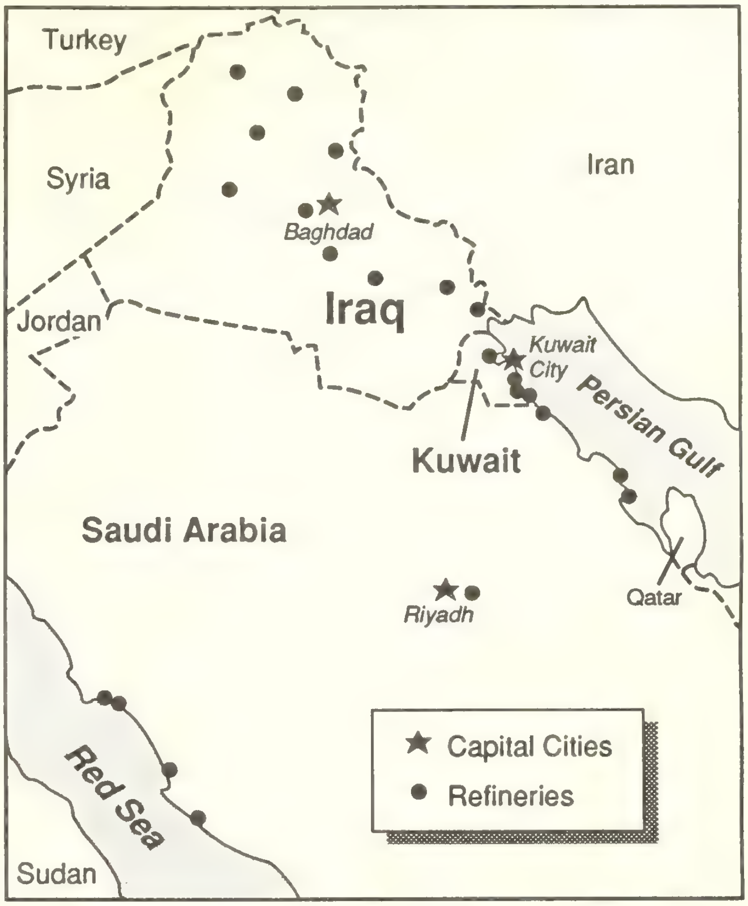
Petroleum Supplies

Supplies of petroleum products are plentiful in the United States and in the world market. In the United States, stocks of distillate and residual fuel oil were close to normal levels on January 18, 1991, and are expected to remain so throughout the month. Also, the refinery utilization rate has been lower than normal, averaging 81.6 percent in recent weeks, reflecting flexibility to increase production should it become necessary. While crude oil stocks were below the year-earlier level on January 18, they were 27 million barrels above the minimum operating level, the point at which a disruption to the distribution system could occur.

Petroleum stocks in industrial nations at the beginning of January, 1991, stood at 3,280 million barrels, the highest level for this time of year since 1982.[2] In addition, production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December 1990 of 23.5 million barrels was nearly as high as before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.[3] As of January 23, 1991, OPEC production remained high.

Additional stocks of unsold crude oil were being held in floating storage or in terminals near oil markets by some producing countries before war broke out. Normally, unsold crude oil stocks are 50 million barrels or less, but they about doubled recently.

Figure H1. Refineries in Persian Gulf Combat Area



Sources: *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 31, 1990, pp. 98, 102, and 107; *The Oil Daily*, January 24, 1991, p. 2.

Releases from Strategic Reserves

On January 16, shortly after the allied forces successfully attacked Iraq, the United States and other Western countries announced that crude oil from strategic reserves would be released. President Bush authorized the Secretary of Energy to draw down 1.1 million barrels per day from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve over the next 30 days. A "notice of sale" was issued the following day. The bulk of the oil will probably be delivered in late February or early March.

Similar stock drawdowns will be made by 13 other nations, including Germany and Japan. Germany will draw down about 170,000 barrels per day and Japan will draw down 350,000 barrels per day.

Waiver of the Jones Act

Concurrently with the authorization to use the SPR, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to waive provisions of the Jones Act that require the use of U.S.-flag vessels to transport crude oil from the Reserve. The general waiver will ensure that the widest range of transportation opportunities is made available for moving SPR oil into all parts of the U.S. market.

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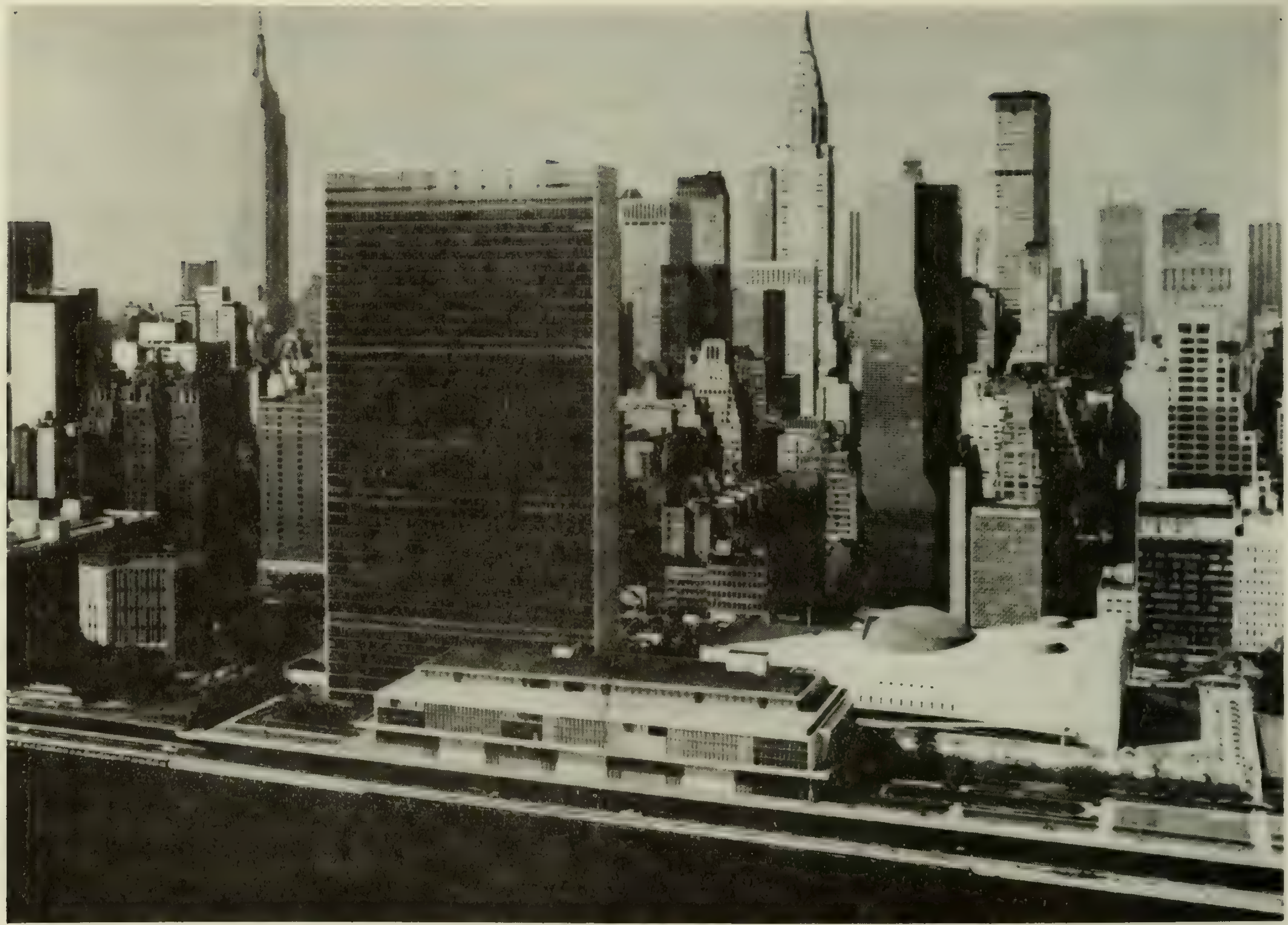
[1] "Major Oil Companies Act to Prevent Hoarding," *The Washington Post*, January 16, 1991, pp. A6 and A9.

[2] "Industrial Nations' Petroleum Stocks Reach Their Highest Level Since 1982," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 10, 1991, p. A16.

[3] "OPEC Output Shows Rise," *The New York Times*, January 10, 1991, p. D6.



The United Nations Security Council authorized the use of military force to liberate Kuwait from Iraq in late November 1990. After allied forces attacked Iraq on January 16, 1991, there was no disruption to tanker loadings at nearby Saudi Arabian oil terminals.

Oil Prices

The announced opening of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, reports that the allied forces had attacked refineries in Baghdad, and reports of uninterrupted loadings at Saudi Arabia's two main Persian Gulf terminals, contributed to a plunge in oil prices by January 17. The spot price for West Texas Intermediate crude oil at Cushing dropped from $32.25 on January 16 to $21.48 on January 17. This was a record one-day decline. Petroleum product prices also dropped by record amounts, as major oil companies immediately cut the prices they charge customers for products.

Imports of Motor Gasoline From Brazil

U.S. imports of finished motor gasoline are a small but important part of supply. Imports are often used to fill incremental requirements, and generally represent between 4 and 6 percent of U.S. motor gasoline demand. During the late 1980's, Brazil was a major supplier of motor gasoline to the United States. Shifts in Brazil's policy regarding its alcohol-based fuel program during the past 2 years have sharply reduced U.S. imports from Brazil.

Brazil developed a program to replace motor gasoline with alcohol-based fuel in 1975. By the mid-1980's, the success of the "pro-alcool" program, as it is called in Brazil, allowed more gasoline to be exported to the United States and other countries. In 1989, however, the relatively low price of motor gasoline caused concern in Brazil about government subsidies of alcohol-based fuel, and motor gasoline regained market share in the Brazilian economy. Until the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the Brazilian government was considering discontinuing the expensive "pro-alcool" program.[4]

Between 1986 and 1987, the portion of finished gasoline entering the United States from Brazil almost doubled, reaching 16.4 percent, with only Venezuela providing more gasoline. As Brazil's "pro-alcool" program progressed, Brazil became the major source of U.S. motor gasoline imports, providing 18 percent against 12 percent from Canada and Venezuela in 1988. Brazil was able to provide 13 percent of U.S. gasoline imports in 1989, but in 1990, the portion dropped to only 7 percent. Several U.S. companies switched from Brazil to Europe for motor gasoline imports in 1990.

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[4] Embassy of Brazil, Washington, D.C., personal communication, January 14, 1991.

In 1990, U. S. imports from Brazil fell sharply because of strikes at Brazilian refineries, a pronounced shortage of alcohol-based fuel in Brazil, and the volatility of crude oil and product prices in the aftermath of the loss of crude oil from Iraq and Kuwait. Shortly before the Persian Gulf crisis occurred, Brazil sought to diversify its sources of crude oil supply. New contracts with Iran and other countries mitigated the loss of crude oil from Iraq and Kuwait, which had been about 200,000 barrels per day or 40 percent of Brazil's crude oil imports. As a result, crude oil supplies in Brazil were sufficient to refine gasoline for export. Brazil was able to take advantage of high motor gasoline prices in November, when U.S. imports of 70,000 barrels per day from Brazil were the highest since November 1989.

The Brazilian government is now considering rationing gasoline in order to maintain sufficient supplies for internal use. This would be a further impediment to U. S. reliance on Brazil for motor gasoline imports in 1991.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	[h] 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	[h] 17	[h] 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	[h] 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[h] 290	[h] -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[h] 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[h] 214	[h] -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 January	9,876	8,250	1,579	-43	-294	17,403	1,597
February	10,018	8,374	1,605	133	-868	17,760	1,576
March	10,071	8,374	1,636	219	-748	17,612	1,559
April	9,946	8,288	1,618	190	445	16,561	1,578
May	9,899	8,229	1,627	96	1,048	16,197	1,614
June	9,833	8,170	1,616	43	-109	17,059	1,612
July	9,713	8,040	1,618	-261	819	16,695	1,629
August	9,762	8,079	1,616	-488	307	17,482	1,624
September	9,575	7,895	1,621	-83	245	17,072	1,628
October	9,737	8,023	1,661	399	-333	17,580	1,630
November	9,751	8,023	1,666	3	25	17,620	1,631
December	9,641	7,942	1,634	-188	-911	18,365	1,597
Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	--
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	E 9,113	E 7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	E 9,093	E 7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	E 8,986	E 7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	E 8,883	E 7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	E 8,838	E 7,259	1,499	501	505	16,843	1,671
June	E 8,602	E 7,076	1,453	75	348	17,112	1,684
July	E 8,694	E 7,144	1,480	-152	1,019	16,856	1,711
August	E 8,842	E 7,215	1,562	-227	-92	17,936	1,701
September	E 8,819	E 7,167	1,587	-884	901	16,437	1,701
October	E 9,192	E 7,454	1,654	101	-829	16,851	1,679
November*	RE 9,080	RE 7,308	R 1,692	R -364	R -323	R 16,681	R 1,658
December**	PE 9,081	PE 7,375	E 1,626	E *-504*	E *-903*	E *17,061*	E *1,625*
Average	**PE 8,935**	**PE 7,309**	**E 1,553**	**E -33**	**E 119**	**E 16,962**	--

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Explanatory Note 11.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview (Continued)

	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports[g]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 January	7,181	4,662	2,519	885	206	679	6,296
February	7,256	4,650	2,605	864	146	718	6,392
March	6,944	4,868	2,076	834	213	622	6,110
April	7,270	5,167	2,103	676	114	562	6,594
May	7,469	5,339	2,130	814	138	676	6,655
June	7,239	5,322	1,917	938	138	800	6,301
July	7,297	5,100	2,197	826	186	640	6,471
August	7,386	5,089	2,296	814	152	661	6,572
September	7,506	5,212	2,294	673	119	554	6,833
October	7,830	5,551	2,279	732	166	566	7,098
November	7,714	5,070	2,644	717	148	569	6,997
December	7,727	5,230	2,497	1,008	129	879	6,719
Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	8,738	6,438	2,300	690	112	578	8,048
June	8,690	6,413	2,276	804	88	715	7,886
July	8,893	6,812	2,081	696	89	606	8,197
August	8,558	6,432	2,127	850	64	785	7,709
September	7,336	5,656	1,680	847	68	779	6,489
October	6,701	5,132	1,569	949	104	844	5,752
November*	R 6,968	R 5,062	R 1,906	R 1,085	R 138	R 948	R 5,882
December**	E *6,930*	E *5,104*	E *1,825*	E 906	E 89	E 817	E 6,024
Average	**E 7,996**	**E 5,917**	**E 2,079**	**E 833**	**E 103**	**E 730**	**E 7,164**

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

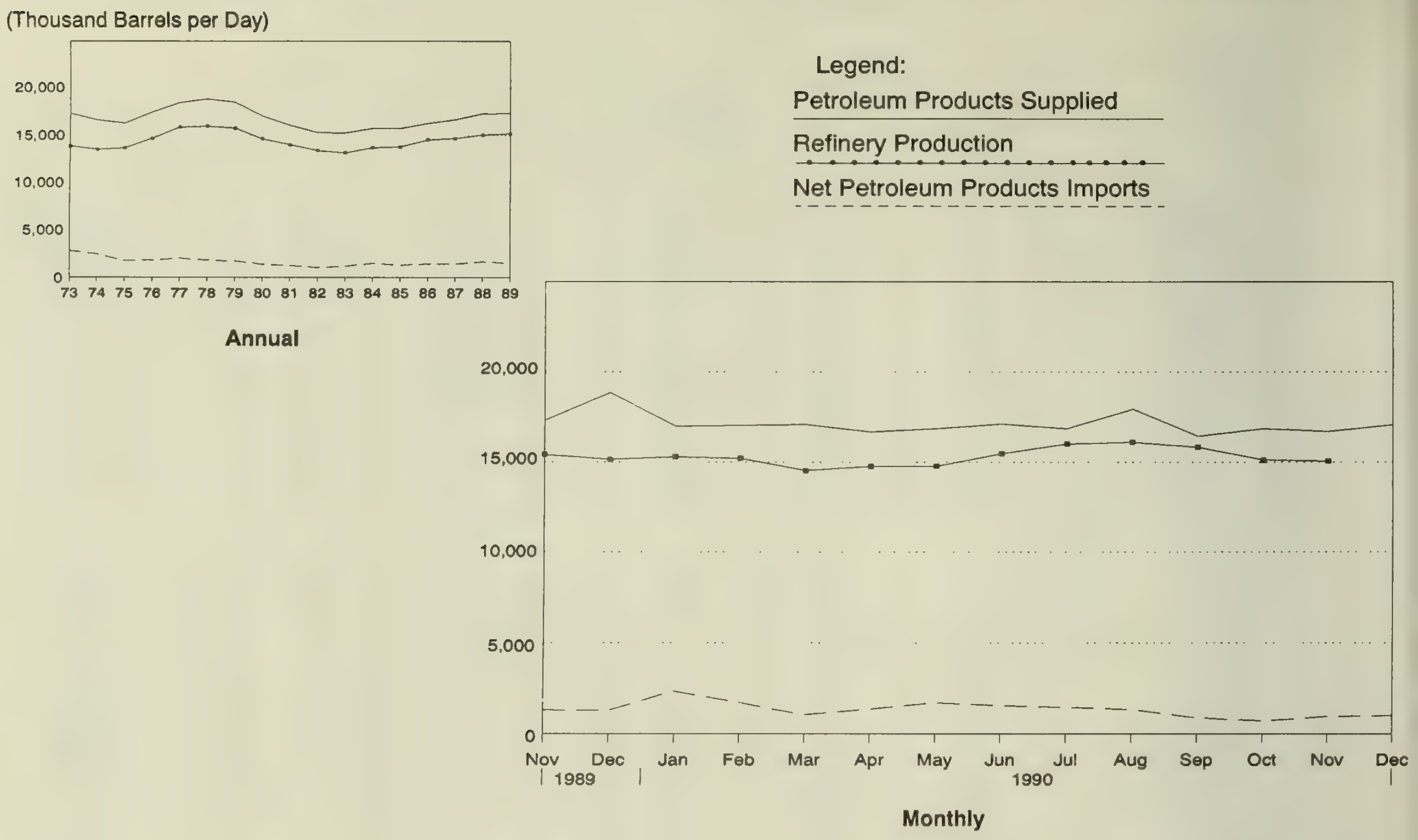

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

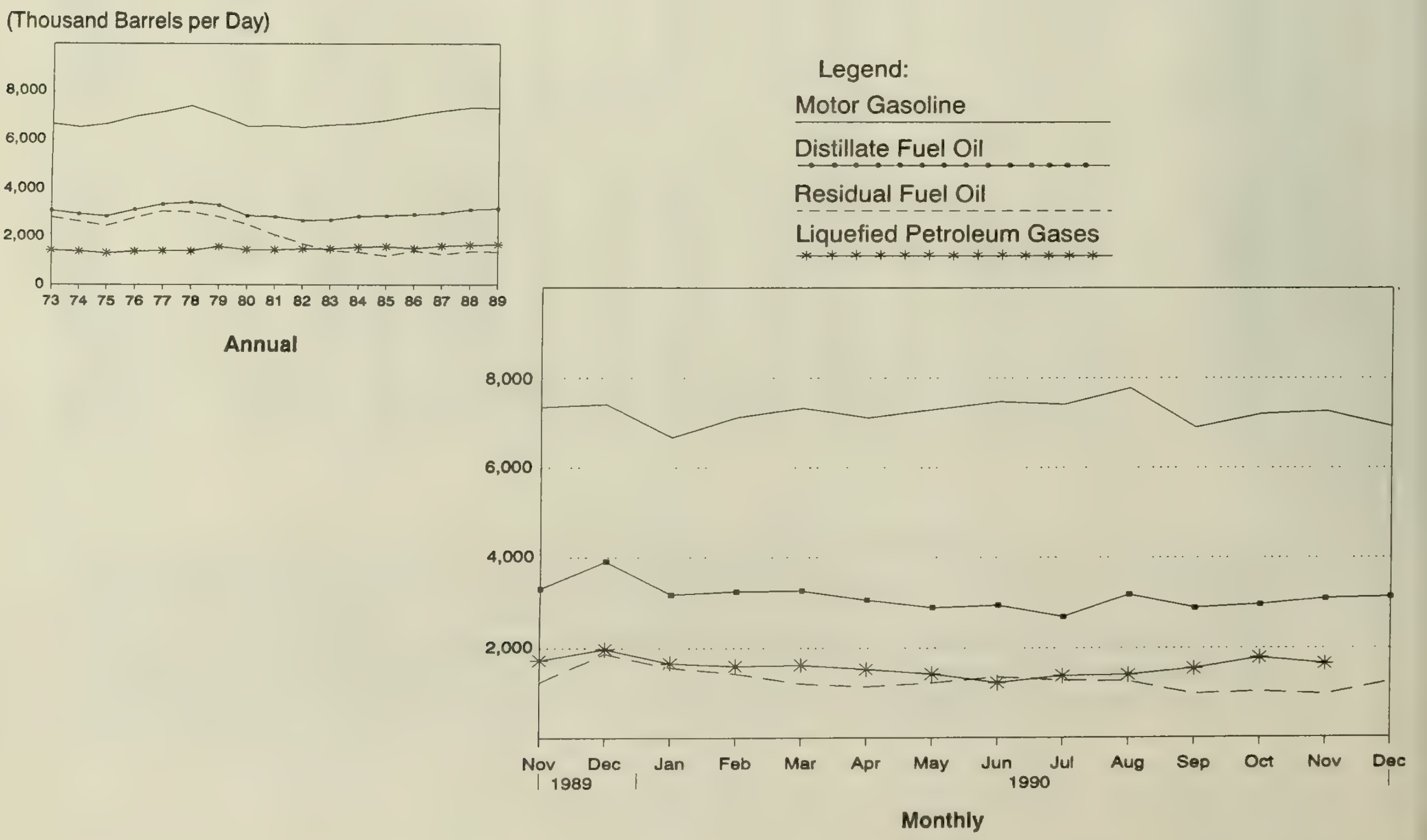

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

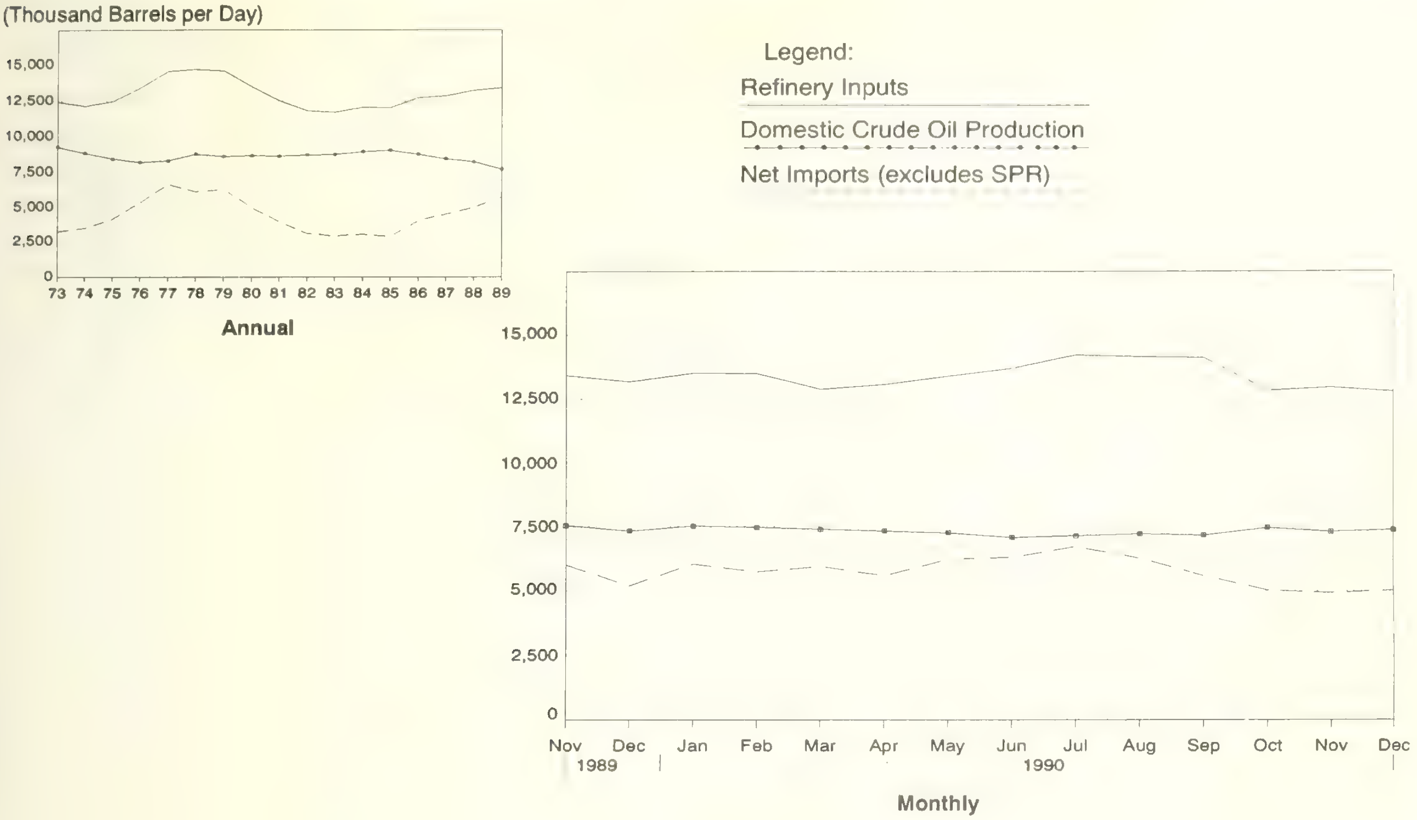

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

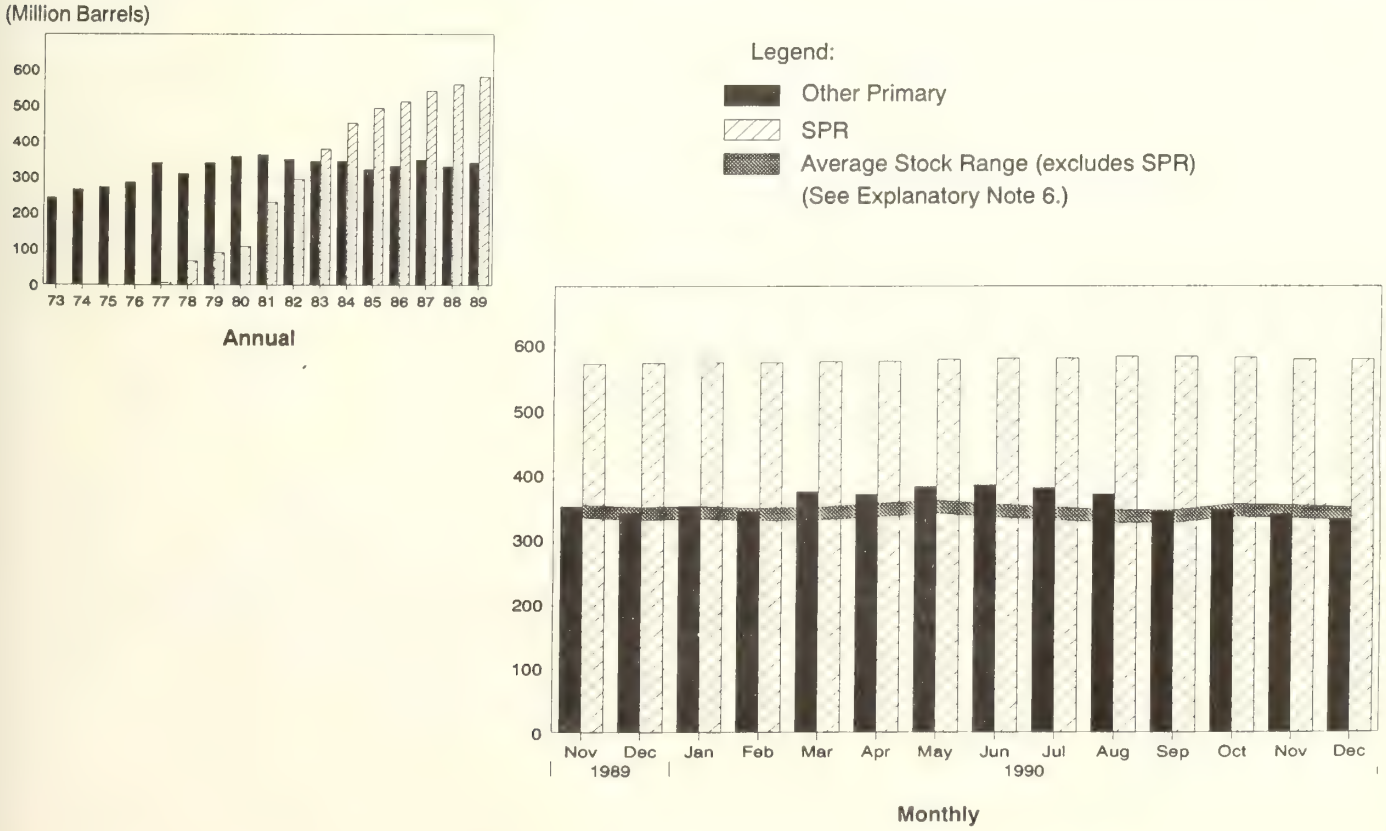

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[e]	Crude Used Directly[f]	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[d]	Other			
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988	January	8,250	1,999	4,662	67	4,595	216	--	(s)
	February	8,374	2,070	4,650	49	4,601	-50	--	(s)
	March	8,374	2,086	4,868	23	4,845	258	--	(s)
	April	8,288	2,029	5,167	78	5,090	27	--	(s)
	May	8,229	2,016	5,339	22	5,317	125	--	(s)
	June	8,170	1,984	5,322	70	5,252	208	--	(s)
	July	8,040	1,960	5,100	42	5,058	432	--	1
	August	8,079	2,009	5,089	26	5,064	278	--	(s)
	September	7,895	2,019	5,212	84	5,128	228	--	(s)
	October	8,023	2,010	5,551	43	5,508	160	--	(s)
	November	8,023	2,027	5,070	89	4,981	258	--	(s)
	December	7,942	1,996	5,230	27	5,203	196	--	(s)
	Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	--	**(s)**
1989	January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
	February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
	March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
	April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
	May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
	June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
	July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
	August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
	September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
	October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
	November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
	December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
	Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	--	**(s)**
1990	January	E 7,522	E 1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	--	(s)
	February	E 7,465	E 1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	--	0
	March	E 7,394	E 1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	--	0
	April	E 7,331	E 1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	--	(s)
	May	E 7,259	E 1,766	6,438	89	6,349	335	--	0
	June	E 7,076	E 1,613	6,413	17	6,397	394	--	(s)
	July	E 7,144	E 1,687	6,812	0	6,812	220	--	0
	August	E 7,215	E 1,736	6,432	95	6,337	348	--	(s)
	September	E 7,167	E 1,702	5,656	0	5,656	480	--	(s)
	October	E 7,454	E 1,885	5,132	0	5,132	460	--	(s)
	November*	RE 7,308	RE 1,746	R 5,062	0	R 5,062	R 372	--	(s)
	December**	PE 7,375	PE 1,831	E *5,104*	E *0*	E *5,104*	E *-272*	--	E (s)
	Average	PE **7,309**	PE **1,774**	E **5,917**	E **27**	E **5,891**	E **270**	--	E **(s)**

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[e] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[f] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[g] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 11, 12, and 13.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition (Continued)

		Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
		Stock Change[c]							
		SPR[d]	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[f]	Total	SPR[d]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	**Average**	**--**	**-11**	**12,431**	**2**	**--**	242	--	242
1974	**Average**	**--**	**62**	**12,133**	**3**	**--**	265	--	265
1975	**Average**	**--**	**17**	**12,442**	**6**	**--**	271	--	271
1976	**Average**	**--**	**39**	**13,416**	**8**	**--**	285	--	285
1977	**Average**	**20**	**150**	**14,602**	**50**	**--**	348	7	340
1978	**Average**	**163**	**-84**	**14,739**	**158**	**--**	376	67	309
1979	**Average**	**67**	**81**	**14,648**	**235**	**--**	430	91	339
1980	**Average**	**45**	**52**	**13,481**	**287**	**--**	[g] 466	108	[g] 358
1981	**Average**	**336**	[g] **-46**	**12,470**	**228**	**--**	594	230	363
1982	**Average**	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	**--**	[g] 644	294	[g] 350
1983	**Average**	**234**	[g] **-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	723	379	344
1984	**Average**	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	796	451	345
1985	**Average**	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	814	493	321
1986	**Average**	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	843	512	331
1987	**Average**	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	34	890	541	349
1988	January	67	-110	12,920	206	45	888	543	346
	February	49	84	12,644	146	52	892	544	348
	March	26	193	13,016	213	52	899	545	354
	April	77	112	13,135	114	42	905	547	357
	May	22	74	13,425	138	34	908	548	360
	June	70	-27	13,487	138	32	909	550	359
	July	42	-302	13,617	186	29	901	551	349
	August	26	-514	13,752	152	30	886	552	334
	September	84	-167	13,261	119	37	883	555	329
	October	43	356	13,126	166	42	896	556	340
	November	89	-86	13,156	148	44	896	559	337
	December	27	-215	13,381	129	44	890	560	330
	Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	--	--	--
1989	January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
	February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
	March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
	April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
	May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
	June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
	July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
	August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
	September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
	October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
	November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
	December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
	Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990	January	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
	February	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
	March	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
	April	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
	May	89	412	13,389	112	30	969	586	382
	June	16	59	13,690	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-152	14,208	89	31	966	587	380
	August	94	-321	14,140	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-884	14,105	68	14	933	590	343
	October	-8	109	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November*	R -111	R -252	R 12,955	R 138	R 13	R 925	R 586	R 339
	December**	E *-35*	E *-470*	E *12,792*	E 89	E 15	E *916*	E *586*	E *331*
	Average	E **14**	E **-47**	E **13,418**	E **103**	E **24**	--	--	--

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Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources[a]										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia[c]	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[c]	Total OPEC[d]	Total Arab OPEC[e]
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	632
1984	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	819
1985	Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830	472
1986	Average	271	0	685	44	318	19	440	793	265	2,837	1,162
1987	Average	295	0	751	61	285	98	535	804	231	3,060	1,274
1988	January	333	0	849	61	179	[f]1	406	766	540	3,134	1,652
	February	358	0	1,265	79	194	0	506	846	214	3,461	1,883
	March	259	0	937	6	127	0	589	803	352	3,073	1,509
	April	342	0	929	48	166	0	711	833	385	3,413	1,610
	May	320	0	1,041	41	298	0	601	841	360	3,501	1,724
	June	262	0	923	11	184	0	875	850	527	3,632	1,635
	July	225	0	1,076	43	216	0	715	724	590	3,589	1,911
	August	257	0	1,169	0	153	0	623	830	669	3,703	2,036
	September	289	0	1,066	22	242	0	546	824	697	3,685	2,042
	October	326	0	1,244	16	265	0	686	772	552	3,861	2,069
	November	322	0	986	0	240	0	489	779	694	3,510	1,914
	December	312	0	1,289	19	194	0	667	669	524	3,674	2,080
	Average	300	0	1,064	29	205	(s)	618	794	510	3,520	1,839
1989	January	335	0	1,449	59	218	0	782	941	429	4,212	2,219
	February	310	0	1,290	17	292	0	567	775	593	3,845	2,126
	March	272	0	1,108	64	167	0	702	909	471	3,693	1,805
	April	235	0	1,226	14	128	0	750	831	743	3,927	2,030
	May	272	0	1,155	61	264	0	789	853	630	4,025	1,977
	June	205	0	1,249	17	138	0	864	778	856	4,106	2,164
	July	263	0	1,182	0	113	0	1,094	794	992	4,437	2,308
	August	216	0	1,316	44	115	0	946	834	1,060	4,531	2,453
	September	256	0	1,109	20	113	0	867	914	957	4,236	2,195
	October	250	0	1,158	14	167	0	713	1,004	872	4,177	2,122
	November	323	0	1,342	0	231	0	770	924	762	4,353	2,257
	December	288	0	1,115	26	263	0	915	903	602	4,111	1,905
	Average	269	0	1,224	28	183	0	815	873	748	4,140	2,130
1990	January	418	0	1,212	37	137	0	830	1,138	1,047	4,819	2,592
	February	280	0	1,557	18	260	0	833	890	753	4,590	2,504
	March	301	0	1,157	17	138	0	1,054	878	824	4,368	2,115
	April	234	0	1,149	9	88	0	969	1,005	742	4,196	2,073
	May	247	0	1,225	73	77	0	1,008	1,087	836	4,554	2,337
	June	333	0	1,137	20	138	0	778	1,070	960	4,435	2,293
	July	308	0	1,369	13	143	0	830	999	1,291	4,954	2,853
	August	349	0	1,189	0	83	0	881	1,013	1,378	4,894	2,716
	September	279	0	1,286	0	111	0	755	1,054	452	3,936	1,915
	October	173	0	1,613	0	88	0	557	979	99	3,509	1,786
	November	177	0	1,576	0	72	0	574	1,142	83	3,624	1,753
	11-Mo. Average	282	0	1,314	17	120	0	825	1,024	772	4,354	2,268
1989	11-Mo. Average	267	0	1,234	28	176	0	806	870	761	4,143	2,151
1988	11-Mo. Average	299	0	1,044	29	206	(s)	613	806	508	3,505	1,817

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[a] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[c] The other members of OPEC are Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. Prior to January 1988, imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia. From January 1988 forward, those imports are included in imports from "Other OPEC".

[d] "Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from "Total OPEC".

[e] The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (Continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[b]										
		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non-OPEC	Total Non-OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986	Average	37	807	699	25	125	350	21	244	1,080	3,387	6,224
1987	Average	37	848	655	29	106	352	21	272	1,296	3,617	6,678
1988	January	51	959	808	40	97	313	29	341	1,410	4,047	7,181
	February	79	1,033	710	21	93	334	16	200	1,308	3,794	7,256
	March	47	1,002	745	46	89	461	22	180	1,280	3,871	6,944
	April	26	985	678	43	82	594	29	193	1,227	3,857	7,270
	May	24	1,001	722	27	102	389	20	257	1,426	3,968	7,469
	June	15	1,032	766	31	112	232	13	212	1,194	3,607	7,239
	July	15	972	723	35	96	214	22	215	1,416	3,708	7,297
	August	12	1,009	704	32	97	111	23	172	1,523	3,683	7,386
	September	37	936	843	25	96	149	29	236	1,469	3,820	7,506
	October	13	996	743	17	98	447	21	234	1,398	3,969	7,830
	November	27	1,080	811	72	80	246	15	286	1,587	4,204	7,714
	December	40	990	711	40	125	294	28	372	1,453	4,053	7,727
	Average	32	999	747	36	97	315	22	242	1,392	3,882	7,402
1989	January	53	1,065	809	59	105	215	30	415	1,293	4,043	8,255
	February	24	1,007	756	44	92	221	24	369	1,649	4,186	8,032
	March	41	961	667	52	82	174	38	324	1,424	3,763	7,456
	April	55	877	1,002	14	117	148	24	407	1,507	4,151	8,078
	May	29	901	808	32	68	202	46	379	1,288	3,753	7,778
	June	28	921	688	34	143	181	32	363	1,481	3,871	7,977
	July	32	849	758	49	89	328	39	331	1,458	3,932	8,369
	August	19	911	806	43	101	370	21	239	1,519	4,029	8,560
	September	8	949	721	35	95	191	33	190	1,545	3,766	8,002
	October	44	857	837	38	71	309	32	180	1,756	4,124	8,301
	November	41	911	743	72	91	165	42	279	1,645	3,988	8,341
	December	29	973	610	29	81	78	24	377	1,266	3,468	7,579
	Average	34	931	767	42	94	215	32	321	1,484	3,921	8,061
1990	January	74	952	789	9	109	219	35	409	1,732	4,328	9,147
	February	74	919	722	27	89	74	32	323	1,456	3,716	8,306
	March	35	823	812	10	103	273	32	264	1,205	3,557	7,925
	April	51	908	466	29	114	274	33	283	1,404	3,562	7,758
	May	29	994	778	20	88	347	38	285	1,604	4,184	8,738
	June	36	927	912	21	118	249	27	299	1,666	4,255	8,690
	July	25	882	695	30	107	211	35	252	1,701	3,939	8,893
	August	40	941	773	41	108	170	29	230	1,331	3,665	8,558
	September	45	916	871	33	89	155	20	240	1,031	3,399	7,336
	October	9	910	828	43	83	81	29	204	1,006	3,192	6,701
	November	0	894	746	46	81	112	50	312	1,103	3,343	6,968
	11-Mo. Average	38	915	763	28	99	198	33	281	1,386	3,741	8,095
1989	11-Mo. Average	34	928	782	43	96	228	33	316	1,504	3,962	8,105
1988	11-Mo. Average	31	1,000	750	35	95	317	22	230	1,386	3,867	7,372

Footnotes continued.

[f] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States (defined in this publication as the 50 States and the District of Columbia) in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

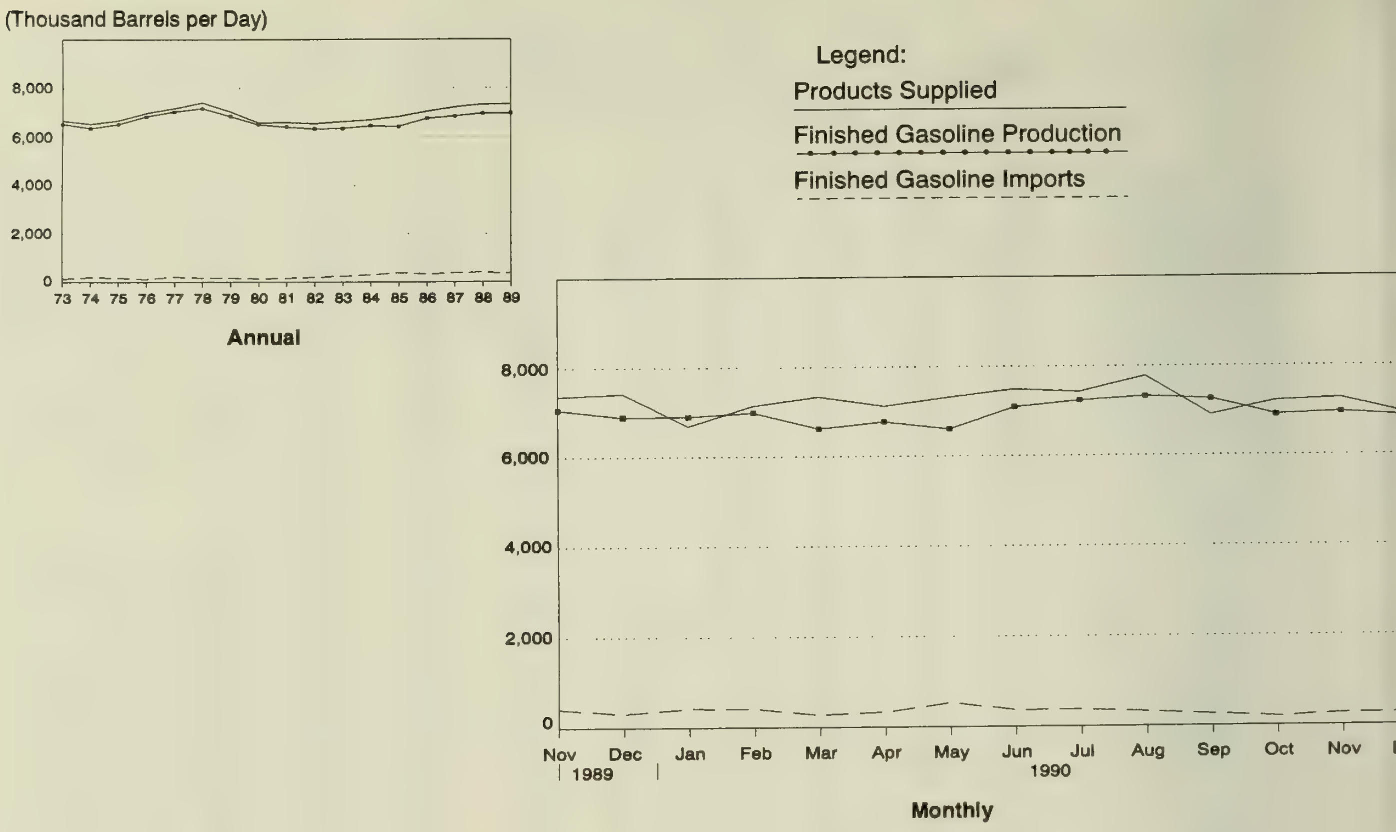
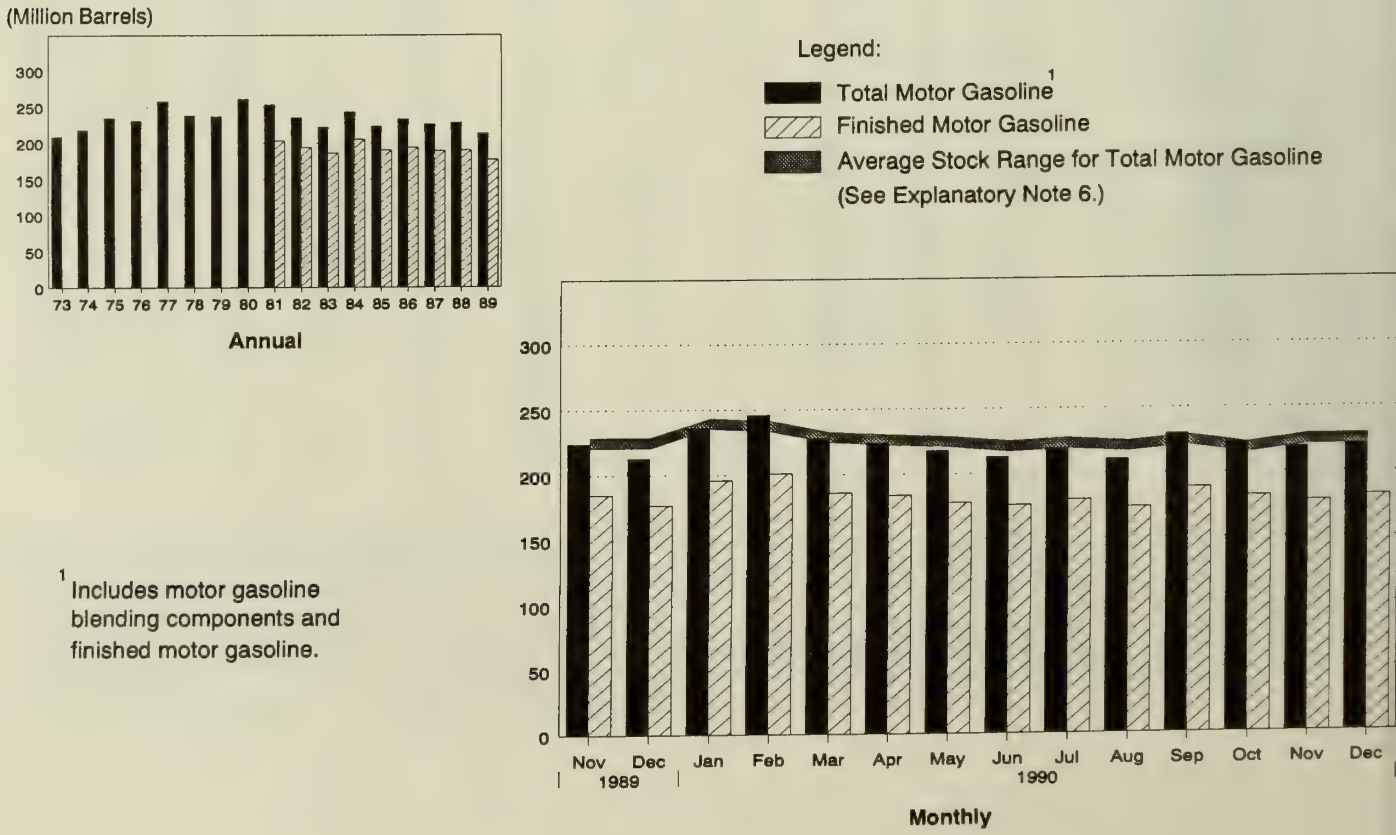


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks



[1] Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	**Average**	**6,535**	**134**	**-9**	**4**	**6,674**	--	--	**209**	--
1974	**Average**	**6,360**	**204**	**24**	**2**	**6,537**	--	--	[f] **218**	--
1975	**Average**	**6,520**	**184**	[f] **28**	**2**	**6,675**	--	--	**235**	--
1976	**Average**	**6,841**	**131**	**-10**	**3**	**6,978**	--	--	**231**	--
1977	**Average**	**7,033**	**217**	**72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	--
1978	**Average**	**7,169**	**190**	**-54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	--
1979	**Average**	**6,852**	**181**	**-2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	--
1980	**Average**	**6,506**	**140**	**66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	[f] **261**	--
1981	**Average[g]**	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	--
1982	**Average**	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	[f] **235**	--
1983	**Average**	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984	**Average**	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985	**Average**	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986	**Average**	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**	**233**	**194**
1987	**Average**	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**	**226**	**189**
1988	January	6,730	357	387	8	6,693	5,395	80.6	240	201
	February	6,736	397	75	18	7,039	5,607	79.7	241	203
	March	6,715	349	-277	18	7,323	5,894	80.5	232	194
	April	6,907	399	-142	18	7,430	5,991	80.6	227	190
	May	6,851	437	-43	28	7,303	5,861	80.3	226	189
	June	6,983	428	-465	59	7,817	6,336	81.1	210	175
	July	7,159	482	148	12	7,482	6,144	82.1	215	179
	August	7,209	494	131	15	7,556	6,232	82.5	220	184
	September	6,948	443	-28	16	7,404	6,115	82.6	221	183
	October	6,858	352	-75	13	7,271	5,988	82.4	218	180
	November	7,060	451	118	15	7,379	6,157	83.4	221	184
	December	7,303	277	192	45	7,344	6,220	84.7	228	190
	Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**5,995**	**81.7**	--	--
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	--	--
1990	January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
	February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
	March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
	April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
	May	6,599	535	-196	25	7,304	6,884	94.2	218	178
	June	7,084	361	-86	52	7,478	7,059	94.4	213	176
	July	7,230	372	146	41	7,415	7,012	94.6	219	180
	August	7,315	313	-220	77	7,771	7,360	94.7	211	174
	September	7,251	254	505	103	6,897	6,574	95.3	230	189
	October	6,890	192	-210	90	7,201	6,854	95.2	223	182
	November*	R 6,941	R 259	R -123	R 66	R 7,257	R 6,956	R 95.9	219	R 178
	December**	E *6,857*	E *267*	E *108*	E 96	E *6,920*	E *6,669*	E *96.4*	E *221*	E *182*
	Average	E **6,950**	E **330**	E 13	E 59	E 7,208	E **6,824**	E **94.7**	--	--

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Includes gasohol.

[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

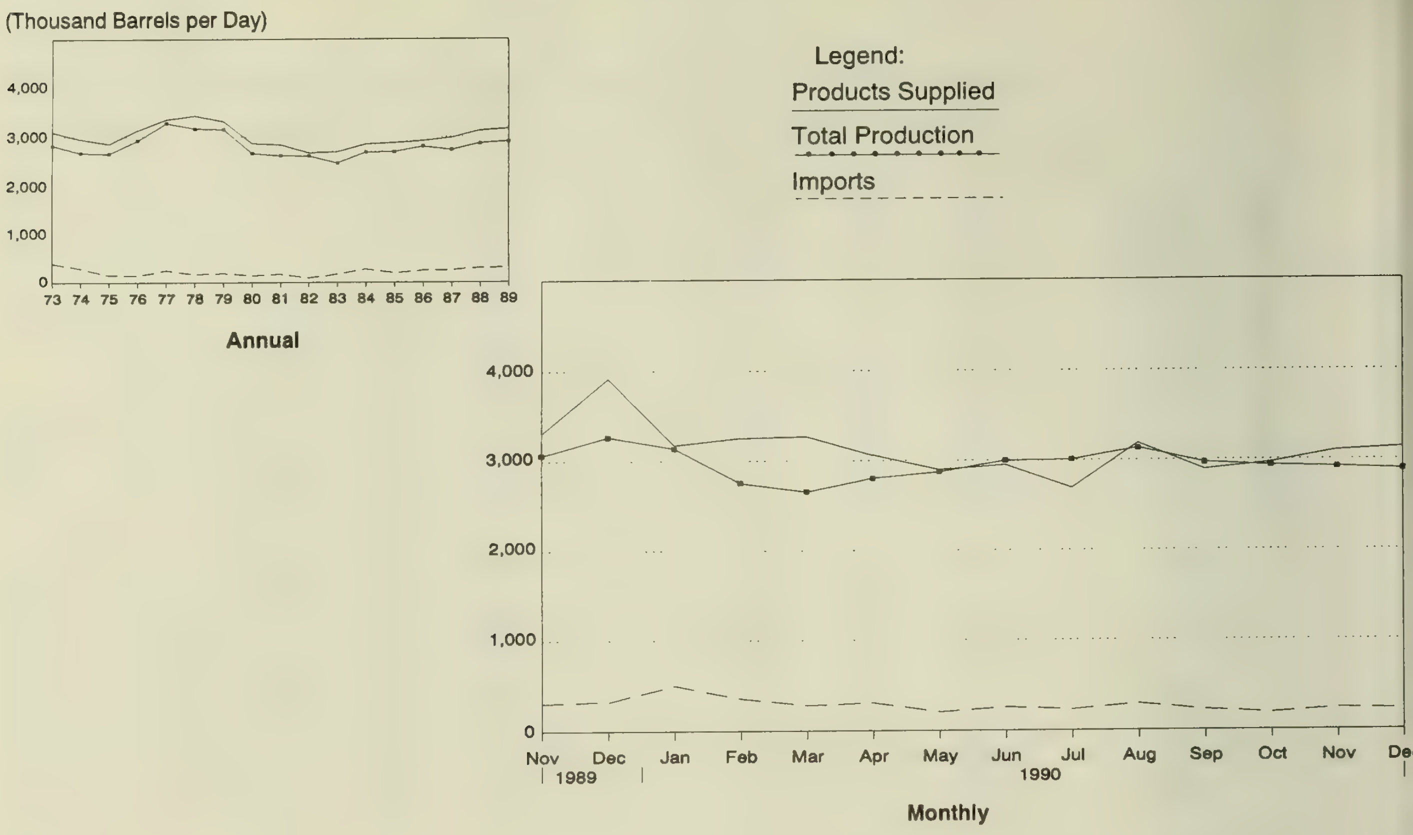

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

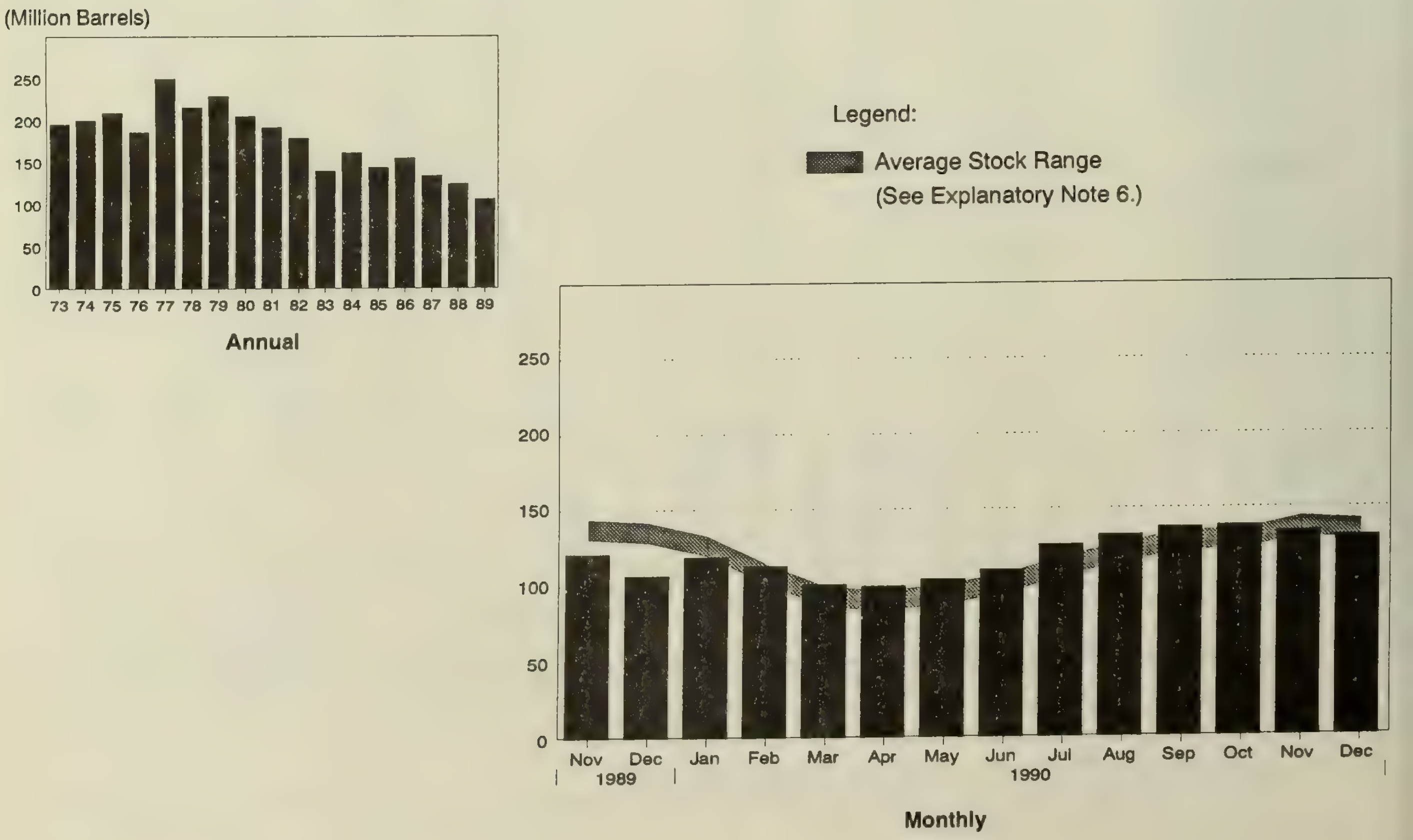

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	115	9	3,092	196
1974	**Average**	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	2	2,948	[d] 200
1975	**Average**	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] -40	1	2,851	209
1976	**Average**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	-62	1	3,133	186
1977	**Average**	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	176	1	3,352	250
1978	**Average**	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	-93	3	3,432	216
1979	**Average**	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	34	3	3,311	229
1980	**Average**	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	-64	3	2,866	[d] 205
1981	**Average[e]**	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] -38	5	2,829	192
1982	**Average**	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	-35	74	2,671	[d] 179
1983	**Average**	**2,456**	**174**	--	[d] -124	64	2,690	140
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	--	57	51	2,845	161
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	--	-48	67	2,868	144
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	--	31	100	2,914	155
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	--	-56	66	2,976	134
1988	January	3,010	424	--	-206	82	3,558	128
	February	2,667	383	--	-614	107	3,557	110
	March	2,706	247	--	-660	74	3,539	90
	April	2,867	210	--	171	42	2,864	95
	May	2,936	253	--	320	74	2,795	105
	June	2,893	222	--	185	76	2,854	110
	July	2,784	222	--	308	58	2,640	120
	August	2,848	279	--	185	70	2,873	126
	September	2,778	307	--	192	72	2,821	131
	October	2,827	336	--	-103	48	3,218	128
	November	2,909	327	--	19	34	3,183	129
	December	3,068	409	--	-171	87	3,560	124
	Average	**2,859**	**302**	--	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	--
1989	January	2,974	346	--	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	--	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	--	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	--	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	--	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	--	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	--	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	--	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	--	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	--	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	--	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	--	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	--	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	--
1990	January	3,136	501	--	398	62	3,177	118
	February	2,753	357	--	-204	65	3,250	112
	March	2,655	280	--	-405	75	3,265	100
	April	2,802	308	--	-8	59	3,059	99
	May	2,873	207	--	109	75	2,897	103
	June	2,995	257	--	219	84	2,949	109
	July	3,006	229	--	512	30	2,693	125
	August	3,131	292	--	188	51	3,184	131
	September	2,967	226	--	180	123	2,890	136
	October	2,933	190	--	10	150	2,963	137
	November*	R 2,916	R 238	--	R -132	R 188	R 3,098	R 133
	December**	E *2,892*	E *231*	--	E *-150*	E *139*	E *3,135*	E *130*
	Average	E **2,923**	E **276**	--	E **62**	E **92**	E **3,045**	--

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 7.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

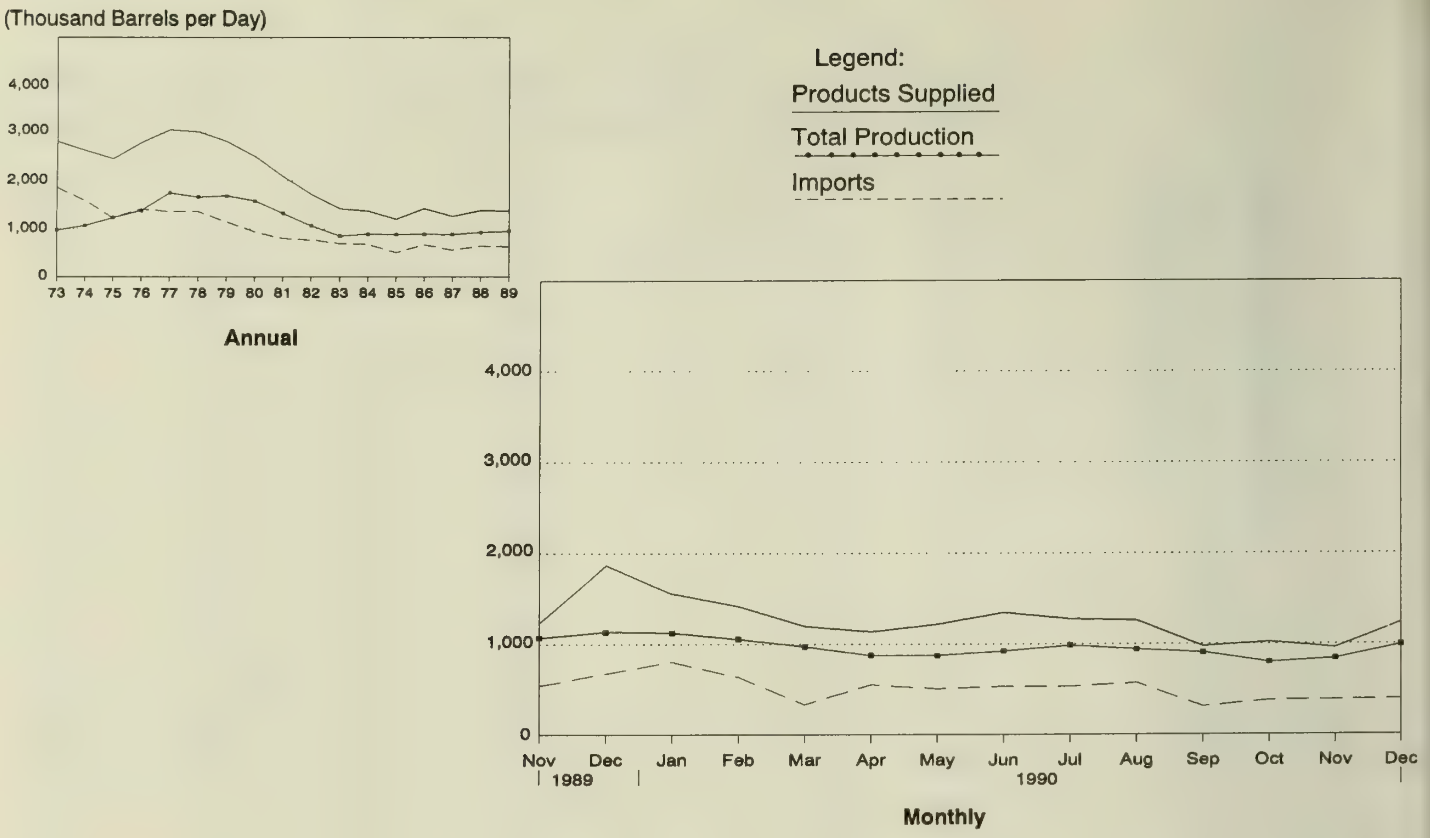

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

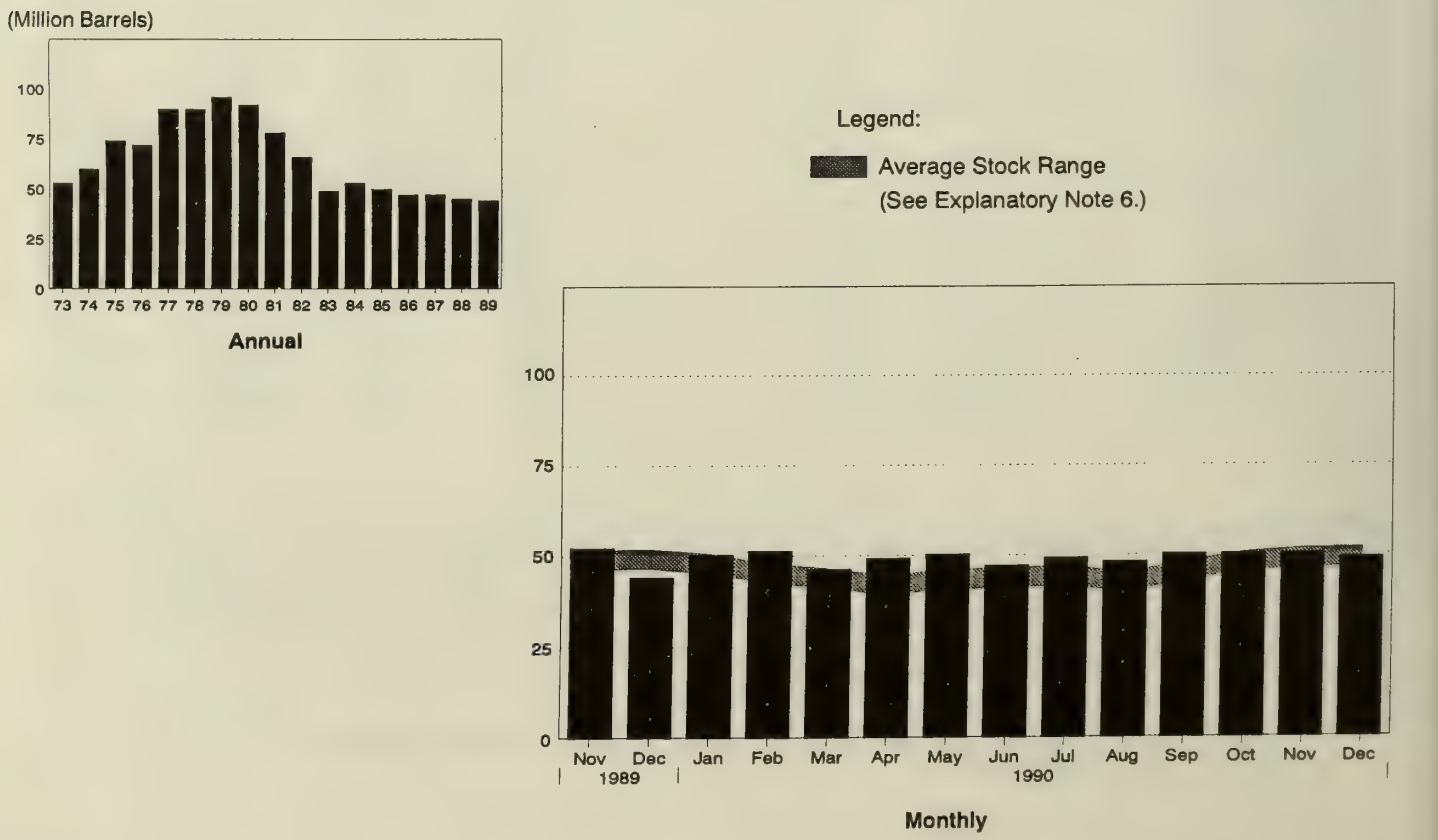

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	**Average**	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	[d] 60
1975	**Average**	1,235	1,223	15	[d] -2	15	2,462	74
1976	**Average**	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	**Average**	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	**Average**	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	**Average**	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	**Average**	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	[d] 92
1981	**Average**[e]	1,321	800	48	[d] -37	118	2,088	78
1982	**Average**	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	[d] 66
1983	**Average**	852	699	--	[d] -55	185	1,421	49
1984	**Average**	891	681	--	12	190	1,369	53
1985	**Average**	882	510	--	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	**Average**	889	669	--	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	**Average**	885	565	--	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	January	1,002	805	--	-44	190	1,661	46
	February	994	901	--	-33	229	1,698	45
	March	948	650	--	-43	165	1,476	44
	April	960	495	--	-33	170	1,318	43
	May	862	432	--	94	263	938	46
	June	880	336	--	-117	249	1,083	42
	July	906	479	--	-37	206	1,217	41
	August	866	581	--	-97	225	1,320	38
	September	852	698	--	220	100	1,230	45
	October	852	603	--	-68	181	1,343	42
	November	916	785	--	51	146	1,504	44
	December	1,069	975	--	20	271	1,754	45
	Average	**926**	**644**	--	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	--
1989	January	949	909	--	84	151	1,623	47
	February	930	877	--	-58	146	1,719	46
	March	937	706	--	-128	220	1,551	42
	April	904	681	--	-52	236	1,401	40
	May	934	538	--	77	276	1,119	42
	June	953	533	--	54	208	1,223	44
	July	862	556	--	-44	176	1,286	43
	August	903	501	--	58	225	1,121	45
	September	856	454	--	162	137	1,010	49
	October	1,001	583	--	50	243	1,292	51
	November	1,075	543	--	48	330	1,240	52
	December	1,140	680	--	-275	226	1,870	44
	Average	**954**	**629**	--	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	--
1990	January	1,129	809	--	191	186	1,561	50
	February	1,060	640	--	63	214	1,424	51
	March	974	334	--	-171	277	1,202	46
	April	880	555	--	93	200	1,142	49
	May	877	507	--	21	141	1,222	50
	June	926	536	--	-96	207	1,350	47
	July	987	535	--	72	171	1,279	49
	August	945	574	--	-25	280	1,263	48
	September	909	311	--	43	200	977	50
	October	802	381	--	(s)	160	1,023	50
	November*	R 845	R 386	--	R 25	R 243	R 963	50
	December**	E *994*	E *396*	--	E *-28*	E 177	E *1,240*	E *49*
	Average	E **944**	E **496**	--	E 15	E **204**	E **1,220**	--

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 7.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

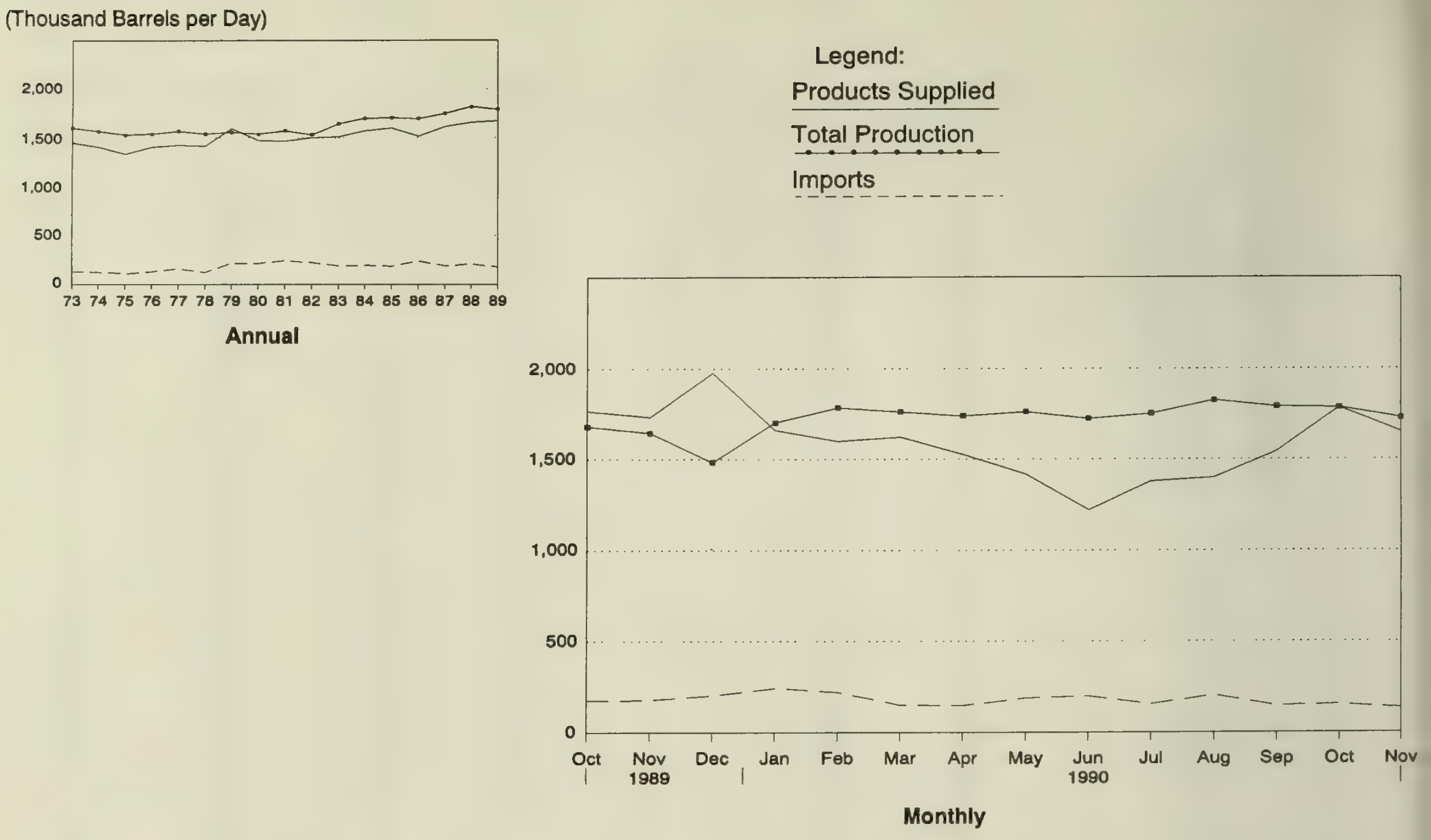

Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

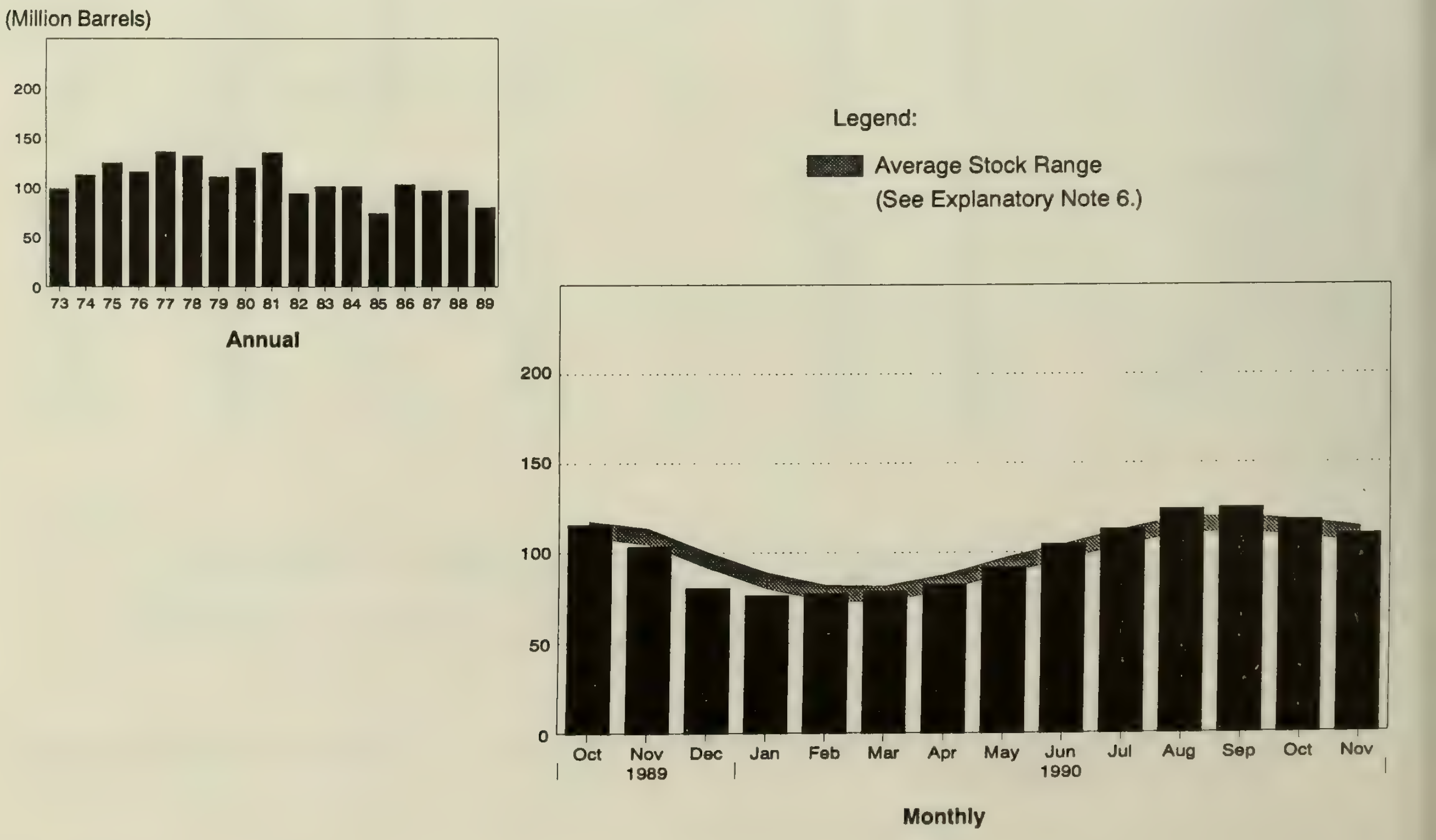

Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**1,600**	**132**	**35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**Average**	**1,565**	**123**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975	**Average**	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] 35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**Average**	**1,535**	**130**	**-24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**Average**	**1,566**	**161**	**55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**Average**	**1,537**	**123**	**-12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**Average**	**1,556**	**217**	**-70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	**Average**	**1,535**	**216**	**27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981	**Average**	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] 18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982	**Average**	**1,528**	**226**	**-111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983	**Average**	**1,642**	**190**	**[d] -4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984	**Average**	**1,697**	**195**	**[d] -19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985	**Average**	**1,704**	**187**	**-75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986	**Average**	**1,695**	**242**	**80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	**103**
1987	**Average**	**1,748**	**190**	**-15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	**97**
1988	January	1,734	226	-566	383	44	2,099	80
	February	1,770	245	-328	366	47	1,929	70
	March	1,819	165	-50	292	36	1,707	68
	April	1,806	205	361	277	43	1,329	79
	May	1,817	165	343	277	37	1,324	90
	June	1,814	144	331	256	38	1,333	100
	July	1,842	233	380	248	35	1,412	112
	August	1,847	241	287	262	50	1,490	121
	September	1,841	194	20	274	43	1,698	121
	October	1,872	216	-47	318	56	1,761	120
	November	1,835	258	-206	445	71	1,782	114
	December	1,811	222	-522	461	85	2,010	97
	Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	–
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	–
1990	January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
	February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
	March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
	April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
	May	1,760	189	279	216	36	1,417	91
	June	1,722	201	451	220	28	1,223	104
	July	1,750	156	259	230	36	1,379	112
	August	1,823	206	334	253	43	1,400	123
	September	1,788	147	55	298	41	1,540	124
	October	1,784	155	-234	352	38	1,784	117
	November*	1,726	135	-252	425	39	1,650	109
	11-Mo. Average	**1,758**	**178**	**84**	**287**	**38**	**1,527**	–
1989	**11-Mo. Average**	**1,819**	**178**	**18**	**305**	**34**	**1,640**	–
1988	**11-Mo. Average**	**1,818**	**208**	**49**	**309**	**45**	**1,623**	–

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**3,693**	**502**	**9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974	**Average**	**3,558**	**432**	**28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	[d] **218**
1975	**Average**	**3,418**	**277**	[d] **-4**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976	**Average**	**3,643**	**206**	**5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977	**Average**	**3,912**	**205**	**27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978	**Average**	**4,046**	**166**	**-14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979	**Average**	**4,153**	**195**	**37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980	**Average**	**3,956**	**210**	**23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	[d] **247**
1981	**Average**	**3,739**	**226**	[d] **-46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	**282**
1982	**Average**	**3,453**	**334**	**-80**	**787**	**211**	**2,869**	[d] **253**
1983	**Average**	**3,460**	**411**	[d] **-6**	**712**	**242**	**2,923**	[d] **256**
1984	**Average**	**3,632**	**565**	[d] **-23**	**791**	**245**	**3,183**	**240**
1985	**Average**	**3,721**	**588**	**17**	**886**	**240**	**3,166**	**246**
1986	**Average**	**3,997**	**561**	**10**	**888**	**308**	**3,353**	**250**
1987	**Average**	**4,080**	**610**	**-1**	**829**	**289**	**3,572**	**250**
1988	January	3,942	706	136	812	354	3,347	254
	February	3,905	680	31	753	318	3,484	255
	March	4,147	666	282	687	328	3,515	264
	April	4,010	794	87	851	288	3,577	266
	May	4,071	843	335	501	274	3,803	277
	June	4,265	787	-43	777	379	3,939	276
	July	4,315	781	21	831	329	3,915	276
	August	4,413	701	-199	796	302	4,215	270
	September	4,245	651	-159	850	323	3,882	265
	October	4,163	771	-40	762	268	3,944	264
	November	4,068	823	43	818	303	3,728	265
	December	4,155	613	-429	1,153	392	3,653	252
	Average	**4,143**	**735**	**6**	**799**	**321**	**3,751**	--
1989	January	4,198	746	396	706	311	3,532	264
	February	3,957	837	191	726	302	3,574	270
	March	4,067	745	112	660	321	3,718	273
	April	3,953	854	133	808	306	3,561	277
	May	4,131	755	221	688	260	3,718	284
	June	4,375	695	-206	838	389	4,049	278
	July	4,454	690	-69	955	344	3,913	276
	August	4,436	677	-215	893	328	4,107	269
	September	4,428	770	112	737	343	4,005	272
	October	4,191	705	32	730	337	3,796	273
	November	4,122	736	-43	900	351	3,650	272
	December	3,763	600	-601	918	391	3,655	253
	Average	**4,174**	**733**	**4**	**797**	**332**	**3,774**	--
1990	January	4,014	970	176	699	255	3,854	259
	February	4,255	819	495	645	347	3,587	273
	March	4,115	769	144	787	306	3,646	278
	April	4,125	679	-195	861	337	3,800	272
	May	4,235	861	292	531	300	3,973	281
	June	4,267	922	-141	904	345	4,082	277
	July	4,581	789	30	954	327	4,059	278
	August	4,519	741	-370	997	334	4,299	266
	September	4,560	743	117	753	312	4,120	270
	October	4,441	651	-395	1,216	407	3,865	257
	November*	4,391	887	159	1,008	411	3,700	262
	11-Mo. Average	**4,319**	**803**	**25**	**852**	**334**	**3,910**	--
1989	**11-Mo. Average**	**4,212**	**745**	**60**	**786**	**326**	**3,786**	--
1988	**11-Mo. Average**	**4,142**	**746**	**46**	**767**	**315**	**3,760**	--

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual.*

1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.*

1981 through 1989: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

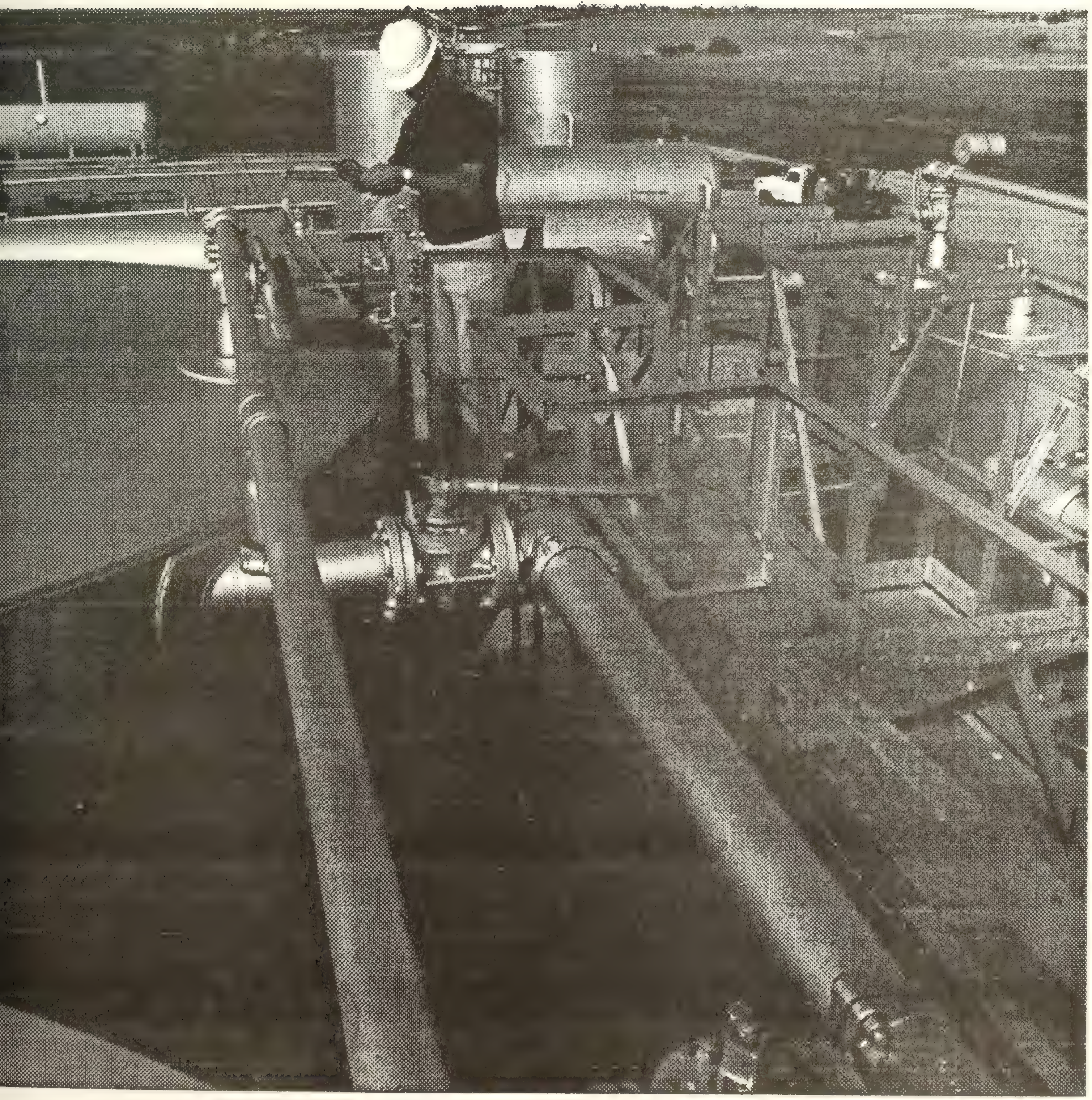
January 1990 through November 1990: Detailed Statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* (See Explanatory Note 5.)

December 1990: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 4.)

January 1990 through December 1990: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (See Explanatory Note 8.)

Note: Additional source information by table is available in Appendix B (Explanatory Notes 5 and 6).

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1990

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	^{E}52,377	^{E}1,746	^{E}590,676	^{E}1,768
(2)	Lower 48 States	^{E}166,860	^{E}5,562	^{E}1,848,446	^{E}5,534
(3)	**Total U.S.**	^{E}219,237	^{E}7,308	^{E}2,439,122	^{E}7,303
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	151,856	5,062	1,991,865	5,964
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	9,772	29
(6)	Exports	4,128	138	34,717	104
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**147,728**	**4,924**	**1,966,920**	**5,889**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,342	111	-6,160	-18
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	7,570	252	2,445	7
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-406	-14	-8,337	-25
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	11,172	372	106,912	320
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**21,678**	**723**	**94,860**	**284**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries** (13) = (3) + (7) + (12)	**388,643**	**12,955**	**4,500,902**	**13,476**
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	50,762	1,692	516,412	1,546
(15)	Net Imports[b]	448	15	2,542	8
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	418	14	1,722	5
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**51,628**	**1,721**	**520,676**	**1,559**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,815	-161	-7,214	-22
(19)	Imports	18,266	609	156,824	470
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,390	80	24,175	72
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	19,801	660	222,707	667
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	404	13	8,313	25
(23)	**Total Other Liquids** (23) = (18) through (22)	**36,046**	**1,202**	**404,805**	**1,212**
(24)	**Total Production of Products** (24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	**476,317**	**15,877**	**5,426,383**	**16,247**
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	38,394	1,280	542,380	1,624
(26)	Exports	28,369	946	240,715	721
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**10,025**	**334**	**301,665**	**903**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products** (28) = (24) + (27)	**486,342**	**16,211**	**5,728,048**	**17,150**
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	14,101	470	-65,826	-197
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use** (30) = (28) + (29)	**500,443**	**16,681**	**5,662,222**	**16,953**
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	217,714	7,257	2,416,497	7,235
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	92,929	3,098	1,014,403	3,037
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	28,903	963	406,932	1,218
(34)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49,486	1,650	509,985	1,527
(35)	Other[c]	111,007	3,700	1,306,091	3,910
(36)	Crude Oil	404	13	8,313	25
(37)	**Total Products Supplied** (37) = (31) through (36)	**500,443**	**16,681**	**5,662,222**	**16,953**
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	338,864	--	338,864	--
(39)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	586,017	--	586,017	--
(40)	Finished Motor Gasoline	178,492	--	178,492	--
(41)	Distillate Fuel Oil	132,844	--	132,844	--
(42)	Residual Fuel Oil	50,281	--	50,281	--
(43)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	109,480	--	109,480	--
(44)	Other[c]	262,106	--	262,106	--
(45)	**Total Stocks** (45) = (38) through (44)	**1,658,084**	**--**	**1,658,084**	**--**

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil and refinery processing gain are balancing items. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 2. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 219,237	--	151,856	11,172	-10,912	2	388,643	4,128	404	924,881
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,762	10,377	4,565	--	-7,986	--	17,727	1,232	54,731	116,228
Pentanes Plus	9,363	--	512	--	-418	--	4,984	64	5,245	6,748
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,399	10,377	4,053	--	-7,568	--	12,743	1,168	49,486	109,480
Ethane/Ethylene	16,868	380	405	--	1,001	--	0	6	16,646	19,436
Propane/Propylene	15,094	11,960	2,112	--	-757	--	128	871	28,924	53,341
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,500	-2,070	1,357	--	-7,484	--	7,705	291	4,275	25,785
Isobutane	3,937	107	179	--	-328	--	4,910	0	-359	10,918
Other Liquids	2,390	--	18,266	--	4,815	--	25,253	0	-9,412	150,707
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,390	--	0	--	-64	--	2,454	0	0	1,381
Unfinished Oils	--	--	16,571	--	4,981	--	18,473	0	-6,883	108,756
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,695	--	-84	--	4,308	0	-2,529	40,418
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-18	--	18	0	0	152
Finished Petroleum Products	--	441,047	34,341	--	-6,533	--	--	27,201	454,720	466,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	208,242	7,777	--	-3,688	--	--	1,993	217,714	178,492
Leaded	--	8,720	3	--	-661	--	--	353	9,031	9,939
Unleaded	--	199,522	7,774	--	-3,027	--	--	1,640	208,683	168,553
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	674	4	--	93	--	--	0	585	1,789
Jet Fuel	--	47,263	2,801	--	-772	--	--	4,219	46,617	50,551
Naphtha-Type	--	4,834	1,027	--	-393	--	--	1	6,253	5,790
Kerosene-Type	--	42,429	1,774	--	-379	--	--	4,218	40,364	44,761
Kerosene	--	2,567	45	--	126	--	--	965	1,521	6,621
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	87,479	7,128	--	-3,968	--	--	5,646	92,929	132,844
Residual Fuel Oil	--	25,346	11,594	--	741	--	--	7,296	28,903	50,281
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,053	1,116	--	-46	--	--	92	5,123	1,442
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,921	2,428	--	-272	--	--	707	10,914	2,436
Special Naphthas	--	1,568	236	--	266	--	--	411	1,127	2,831
Lubricants	--	5,539	332	--	1,129	--	--	534	4,208	12,004
Waxes	--	487	34	--	-25	--	--	40	506	921
Petroleum Coke	--	16,745	52	--	397	--	--	5,116	11,284	7,545
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,054	736	--	-201	--	--	110	12,881	16,190
Still Gas	--	18,168	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,168	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,941	58	--	-313	--	--	72	2,240	2,321
Total	272,389	451,424	209,028	11,172	-20,616	2	431,623	32,561	500,443	1,658,084

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 2,439,122	–	2,001,637	106,912	3,715	24	4,500,902	34,717	8,313	924,881
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	516,412	173,145	62,437	--	26,252	--	154,733	13,157	557,852	116,228
Pentanes Plus	102,515	--	3,048	--	-1,722	--	58,912	506	47,867	6,748
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	413,897	173,145	59,389	--	27,974	--	95,821	12,651	509,985	109,480
Ethane/Ethylene	156,700	4,934	2,012	--	-3,907	--	58	29	167,466	19,436
Propane/Propylene	157,674	135,188	37,051	--	20,214	--	2,262	8,765	298,672	53,341
Normal Butane/Butylene	48,452	29,077	15,731	--	8,820	--	41,729	3,857	38,854	25,785
Isobutane	51,071	3,946	4,595	--	2,847	--	51,772	0	4,993	10,918
Other Liquids	24,175	–	156,824	--	7,214	--	225,655	0	-51,870	150,707
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	24,175	--	0	--	699	--	23,476	0	0	1,381
Unfinished Oils	--	--	135,169	--	2,563	--	196,810	0	-64,204	108,756
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	21,655	--	3,958	--	5,410	0	12,287	40,418
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-6	--	-41	0	47	152
Finished Petroleum Products	–	4,930,852	482,991	--	37,852	--	--	228,064	5,147,927	466,268
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,324,155	112,339	--	1,413	--	--	18,584	2,416,497	178,492
Leaded	--	126,389	392	--	-7,742	--	--	2,086	132,437	9,939
Unleaded	--	2,197,766	111,947	--	9,155	--	--	16,498	2,284,060	168,553
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8,044	49	--	-282	--	--	0	8,375	1,789
Jet Fuel	--	484,596	35,120	--	9,649	--	--	13,890	496,177	50,551
Naphtha-Type	--	59,989	2,342	--	-641	--	--	1,495	61,477	5,790
Kerosene-Type	--	424,607	32,778	--	10,290	—	--	12,394	434,701	44,761
Kerosene	--	24,656	1,497	--	1,482	--	--	1,922	22,749	6,621
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	977,246	93,559	--	27,226	--	--	29,176	1,014,403	132,844
Residual Fuel Oil	--	313,657	168,885	--	6,472	--	--	69,138	406,932	50,281
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	44,749	21,462	--	-515	--	--	1,553	65,173	1,442
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	88,119	31,767	--	432	—	--	7,147	112,307	2,436
Special Naphthas	--	18,457	2,829	--	-177	—	--	3,607	17,856	2,831
Lubricants	--	56,150	3,298	--	-1,822	--	--	6,608	54,662	12,004
Waxes	--	5,677	389	--	-101	--	--	607	5,560	921
Petroleum Coke	--	184,053	647	--	-970	--	--	74,234	111,436	7,545
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	154,555	10,540	--	-4,425	--	--	930	168,590	16,190
Still Gas	--	224,969	0	--	0	--	--	0	224,969	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	21,769	610	--	-530	--	--	669	22,240	2,321
Total	2,979,709	5,103,997	2,703,889	106,912	75,033	24	4,881,290	275,938	5,662,222	1,658,084

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	^{E}7,308	--	5,062	372	-364	(s)	12,955	138	13
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,692	346	152	--	-266	--	591	41	1,824
Pentanes Plus	312	--	17	--	-14	--	166	2	175
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,380	346	135	--	-252	--	425	39	1,650
Ethane/Ethylene	562	13	14	--	33	--	0	(s)	555
Propane/Propylene	503	399	70	--	-25	--	4	29	964
Normal Butane/Butylene	183	-69	45	--	-249	--	257	10	143
Isobutane	131	4	6	--	-11	--	164	0	-12
Other Liquids	80	--	609	--	161	--	842	0	-314
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	80	--	0	--	-2	--	82	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	552	--	166	--	616	0	-229
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	57	--	-3	--	144	0	-84
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,702	1,145	--	-218	--	--	907	15,157
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,941	259	--	-123	--	--	68	7,257
Leaded	--	291	(s)	--	-22	--	--	12	301
Unleaded	--	6,651	259	--	-101	--	--	55	6,956
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	22	(s)	--	3	--	--	0	20
Jet Fuel	--	1,575	93	--	-26	--	--	141	1,554
Naphtha-Type	--	161	34	--	-13	--	--	(s)	208
Kerosene-Type	--	1,414	59	--	-13	--	--	141	1,345
Kerosene	--	86	2	--	4	--	--	32	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,916	238	--	-132	--	--	188	3,098
Residual Fuel Oil	--	845	386	--	25	--	--	243	963
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	135	37	--	-2	--	--	3	171
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	297	81	--	-9	--	--	24	364
Special Naphthas	--	52	8	--	9	--	--	14	38
Lubricants	--	185	11	--	38	--	--	18	140
Waxes	--	16	1	--	-1	--	--	1	17
Petroleum Coke	--	558	2	--	13	--	--	171	376
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	402	25	--	-7	--	--	4	429
Still Gas	--	606	0	--	0	--	--	0	606
Miscellaneous Products	--	65	2	--	-10	--	--	2	75
Total	9,080	15,047	6,968	372	-687	(s)	14,387	1,085	16,681

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,303	–	5,993	320	11	(s)	13,476	104	25
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,546	518	187	--	79	--	463	39	1,670
Pentanes Plus	307	–	9	--	-5	--	176	2	143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,239	518	178	--	84	--	287	38	1,527
Ethane/Ethylene	469	15	6	--	-12	--	(s)	(s)	501
Propane/Propylene	472	405	111	--	61	--	7	26	894
Normal Butane/Butylene	145	87	47	--	26	--	125	12	116
Isobutane	153	12	14	--	9	--	155	0	15
Other Liquids	72	–	470	--	22	--	676	0	-155
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	72	--	0	--	2	--	70	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	405	--	8	--	589	0	-192
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	65	--	12	--	16	0	37
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,763	1,446	--	113	--	–	683	15,413
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,959	336	--	4	--	--	56	7,235
Leaded	--	378	1	--	-23	--	--	6	397
Unleaded	--	6,580	335	--	27	--	--	49	6,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	24	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	25
Jet Fuel	--	1,451	105	--	29	--	--	42	1,486
Naphtha-Type	--	180	7	--	-2	--	--	4	184
Kerosene-Type	--	1,271	98	--	31	--	--	37	1,301
Kerosene	--	74	4	--	4	--	--	6	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,926	280	--	82	--	--	87	3,037
Residual Fuel Oil	--	939	506	--	19	--	--	207	1,218
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	134	64	--	-2	--	--	5	195
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	264	95	--	1	--	--	21	336
Special Naphthas	--	55	8	--	-1	--	--	11	53
Lubricants	--	168	10	--	-5	--	--	20	164
Waxes	--	17	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	17
Petroleum Coke	--	551	2	--	-3	--	--	222	334
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	463	32	--	-13	--	--	3	505
Still Gas	--	674	0	--	0	--	--	0	674
Miscellaneous Products	--	65	2	--	-2	--	--	2	67
Total	8,921	15,281	8,095	320	225	(s)	14,615	826	16,953

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	**E 798**	**--**	**31,940**	**563**	**859**	**-17**	**0**	**34,177**	**(s)**	**0**	**14,815**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**816**	**600**	**1,368**	**--**	**3,666**	**1,032**	**--**	**177**	**30**	**5,211**	**7,100**
Pentanes Plus	105	--	440	--	0	-66	--	5	1	605	67
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	711	600	928	--	3,666	1,098	--	172	29	4,606	7,033
Ethane/Ethylene	240	22	0	--	0	-1	--	0	6	257	8
Propane/Propylene	318	901	581	--	3,509	656	--	3	15	4,635	4,986
Normal Butane/Butylene	111	-273	342	--	142	254	--	124	8	-64	1,768
Isobutane	42	-50	5	--	15	189	--	45	0	-222	271
Other Liquids	**265**	**--**	**5,900**	**--**	**400**	**-385**	**--**	**8,387**	**0**	**-1,437**	**18,237**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	265	--	0	--	0	99	--	166	0	0	298
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,912	--	160	-65	--	6,333	0	-1,196	13,213
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	988	--	240	-419	--	1,888	0	-241	4,726
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**44,110**	**28,593**	**--**	**72,140**	**-7,126**	**--**	**--**	**3,792**	**148,177**	**160,276**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	20,752	7,446	--	44,293	-2,031	--	--	86	74,436	51,843
Leaded	--	153	0	--	0	-28	--	--	1	180	87
Unleaded	--	20,599	7,446	--	44,293	-2,003	--	--	85	74,256	51,756
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	1	--	81	9	--	--	0	73	223
Jet Fuel	--	3,112	2,311	--	10,636	47	--	--	333	15,679	12,739
Naphtha-Type	--	161	984	--	110	49	--	--	(s)	1,206	763
Kerosene-Type	--	2,951	1,327	--	10,526	-2	--	--	333	14,473	11,976
Kerosene	--	213	45	--	349	233	--	--	6	368	2,925
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	9,645	6,693	--	15,527	-4,640	--	--	1,985	34,520	60,759
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,297	10,765	--	522	-260	--	--	1,132	13,712	22,218
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	362	223	--	-140	-19	--	--	13	451	135
Special Naphthas	--	66	21	--	302	25	--	--	8	356	652
Lubricants	--	784	301	--	249	224	--	--	166	944	2,852
Waxes	--	73	25	--	3	-16	--	--	4	113	58
Petroleum Coke	--	1,210	0	--	0	-4	--	--	27	1,187	700
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,553	708	--	329	-645	--	--	22	4,213	4,546
Still Gas	--	1,771	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,771	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	272	54	--	-11	-49	--	--	9	355	626
Total	**1,879**	**44,710**	**67,801**	**563**	**77,065**	**-6,496**	**0**	**42,741**	**3,822**	**151,951**	**200,428**

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	^{E}30	--	1,236	21	21	4	(s)	1,303	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	44	38	--	90	13	--	2	3	179
Pentanes Plus	4	--	4	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	44	34	--	90	13	--	2	3	171
Ethane/Ethylene	7	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	10
Propane/Propylene	10	36	30	--	88	10	--	(s)	1	153
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	5	4	--	1	3	--	1	2	8
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	--	1	1	--	1	0	1
Other Liquids	3	--	169	--	14	4	--	176	0	6
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	--	0	--	0	1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	117	--	5	2	--	158	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	52	--	8	1	--	16	0	43
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,501	1,149	--	2,403	87	--	--	48	4,918
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	659	300	--	1,434	-2	--	--	3	2,391
Leaded	--	8	0	--	4	-3	--	--	(s)	14
Unleaded	--	651	300	--	1,430	1	--	--	3	2,377
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	97	77	--	347	7	--	--	3	511
Naphtha-Type	--	13	5	--	14	-2	--	--	(s)	35
Kerosene-Type	--	84	71	--	333	9	--	--	3	476
Kerosene	--	7	3	--	11	2	--	--	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	354	266	--	549	77	--	--	12	1,079
Residual Fuel Oil	--	133	455	--	26	10	--	--	13	591
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	8	--	-4	-1	--	--	1	17
Special Naphthas	--	4	1	--	8	(s)	--	--	(s)	13
Lubricants	--	22	9	--	14	-1	--	--	6	39
Waxes	--	3	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	42	0	--	0	-1	--	--	8	34
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	95	30	--	11	-4	--	--	1	140
Still Gas	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	2	--	2	-1	--	--	(s)	14
Total	59	1,544	2,593	21	2,528	108	(s)	1,482	51	5,103

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[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 8. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 22,380	--	15,434	347	49,068	928	0	86,132	169	0	70,294
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,763	2,237	2,038	--	2,620	-266	--	4,875	431	11,618	37,483
Pentanes Plus	1,431	--	42	--	739	97	--	1,140	0	975	2,324
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,332	2,237	1,996	--	1,881	-363	--	3,735	431	10,643	35,159
Ethane/Ethylene	3,053	5	405	--	-1,127	371	--	0	0	1,965	6,136
Propane/Propylene	3,448	2,834	1,100	--	1,549	616	--	0	269	8,046	19,174
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,204	-602	479	--	661	-1,488	--	2,397	162	671	7,103
Isobutane	627	0	12	--	798	138	--	1,338	0	-39	2,746
Other Liquids	128	--	0	--	383	-36	--	3,395	0	-2,848	24,345
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	128	--	0	--	0	-21	--	149	0	0	226
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	418	109	--	1,473	0	-1,164	16,015
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-35	-76	--	1,725	0	-1,684	8,027
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-48	--	48	0	0	77
Finished Petroleum Products	--	95,660	571	--	21,546	-469	--	--	511	117,735	103,601
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	51,399	161	--	12,777	-2,423	--	--	46	66,714	47,689
Leaded	--	840	0	--	50	-354	--	--	0	1,244	2,241
Unleaded	--	50,559	161	--	12,727	-2,069	--	--	46	65,470	45,448
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	106	1	--	58	-19	--	--	0	184	549
Jet Fuel	--	6,148	39	--	2,246	687	--	--	161	7,585	10,221
Naphtha-Type	--	403	39	--	201	-159	--	--	0	802	770
Kerosene-Type	--	5,745	0	--	2,045	846	--	--	161	6,783	9,451
Kerosene	--	756	0	--	-12	41	--	--	7	696	1,771
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	20,910	167	--	6,577	1,207	--	--	8	26,439	29,972
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,327	66	--	-893	-336	--	--	7	1,829	3,359
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,402	49	--	58	258	--	--	1	1,250	859
Special Naphthas	--	475	38	--	109	207	--	--	6	409	637
Lubricants	--	726	31	--	465	173	--	--	38	1,011	1,658
Waxes	--	43	6	--	0	2	--	--	4	43	131
Petroleum Coke	--	3,449	0	--	0	-43	--	--	204	3,288	1,451
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,894	9	--	190	-185	--	--	29	4,249	4,957
Still Gas	--	3,615	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,615	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	410	4	--	-29	-38	--	--	(s)	423	347
Total	32,271	97,897	18,043	347	73,617	157	0	94,402	1,112	126,505	235,723

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[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 9. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 741	–	482	-12	1,825	(s)	0	3,024	12	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	284	105	72	--	61	43	--	121	11	347
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	18	-2	--	43	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	238	105	71	--	43	45	--	78	11	323
Ethane/Ethylene	73	1	3	--	-24	6	--	(s)	(s)	47
Propane/Propylene	106	101	50	--	42	29	--	2	6	263
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	2	15	--	3	9	--	32	4	13
Isobutane	21	1	2	--	22	1	--	44	0	(s)
Other Liquids	4	–	(s)	--	3	-2	--	61	0	-52
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	2	-3	--	28	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	(s)	--	1	1	--	29	0	-29
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,238	20	--	685	-14	--	–	17	3,940
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,734	5	--	423	-7	--	--	2	2,168
Leaded	--	66	0	--	4	-10	--	--	(s)	80
Unleaded	--	1,669	5	--	419	4	--	--	2	2,088
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	196	2	--	89	6	--	--	1	280
Naphtha-Type	--	14	2	--	3	-1	--	--	(s)	20
Kerosene-Type	--	182	(s)	--	86	5	--	–	1	260
Kerosene	--	15	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	708	6	--	163	-3	--	--	1	878
Residual Fuel Oil	--	71	2	--	-16	(s)	--	--	1	57
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	41	2	--	3	2	--	–	(s)	43
Special Naphthas	--	16	2	--	4	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	25	1	--	9	-2	--	--	1	35
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	119	0	--	0	-5	–	--	9	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	154	1	--	7	-6	--	--	1	167
Still Gas	--	140	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	140
Miscellaneous Products	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Total	1,029	3,342	574	-12	2,574	27	0	3,206	39	4,236

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 10. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 99,573	--	98,241	9,130	-36,298	-7,766	2	178,410	0	0	751,464
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**33,689**	**6,464**	**588**	**--**	**-4,426**	**-7,726**	**--**	**9,594**	**407**	**34,040**	**66,213**
Pentanes Plus	5,747	--	0	--	-479	-409	--	2,921	63	2,693	4,150
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,942	6,464	588	--	-3,947	-7,317	--	6,673	344	31,347	62,063
Ethane/Ethylene	12,341	301	0	--	1,937	628	--	0	0	13,951	13,119
Propane/Propylene	9,695	6,938	236	--	-4,627	-1,936	--	125	235	13,818	27,523
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,081	-974	257	--	-578	-5,437	--	3,742	110	3,371	13,955
Isobutane	2,825	199	95	--	-679	-572	--	2,806	0	206	7,466
Other Liquids	**1,403**	**--**	**12,008**	**--**	**-783**	**3,589**	**--**	**13,636**	**0**	**-4,597**	**70,315**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,403	--	0	--	0	-80	--	1,483	0	0	490
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,301	--	-578	3,942	--	11,142	0	-4,361	52,254
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	707	--	-205	-295	--	1,033	0	-236	17,504
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	22	--	-22	0	0	67
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**204,463**	**4,089**	**--**	**-96,067**	**-1,454**	**--**	**--**	**14,307**	**99,632**	**130,923**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	93,950	0	--	-58,543	1,458	--	--	1,498	32,451	50,342
Leaded	--	1,583	0	--	-27	11	--	--	347	1,198	902
Unleaded	--	92,367	0	--	-58,516	1,447	--	--	1,151	31,253	49,440
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	434	0	--	-154	123	--	--	0	157	614
Jet Fuel	--	23,576	0	--	-13,688	-866	--	--	2,382	8,372	17,527
Naphtha-Type	--	2,640	0	--	-414	-26	--	--	1	2,251	2,237
Kerosene-Type	--	20,936	0	--	-13,274	-840	--	--	2,381	6,121	15,290
Kerosene	--	1,479	0	--	-337	-192	--	--	951	383	1,743
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	39,550	190	--	-22,257	-2,507	--	--	3,300	16,690	27,038
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,020	487	--	371	155	--	--	1,998	8,725	15,390
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	10,954	3,227	--	82	-574	--	--	638	14,199	2,614
Special Naphthas	--	968	171	--	-411	18	--	--	246	464	1,391
Lubricants	--	3,401	0	--	-648	609	--	--	221	1,923	5,515
Waxes	--	316	1	--	-3	23	--	--	19	272	454
Petroleum Coke	--	7,514	0	--	0	482	--	--	2,995	4,037	3,672
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,949	13	--	-519	29	--	--	3	2,411	3,487
Still Gas	--	8,260	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,260	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,092	0	--	40	-212	--	--	54	1,290	1,136
Total	**134,665**	**210,927**	**114,926**	**9,130**	**-137,574**	**-13,357**	**2**	**201,640**	**14,714**	**129,075**	**1,018,915**

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	**E 3,294**	**--**	**3,965**	**284**	**-1,433**	**29**	**(s)**	**6,081**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,044**	**304**	**63**	**--**	**-93**	**22**	**--**	**259**	**17**	**1,021**
Pentanes Plus	191	--	1	--	-9	-3	--	101	1	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	853	304	62	--	-84	25	--	158	15	938
Ethane/Ethylene	362	9	3	--	44	-18	--	(s)	0	435
Propane/Propylene	303	225	25	--	-115	21	--	5	10	404
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	59	24	--	5	15	--	58	5	79
Isobutane	118	11	10	--	-18	7	--	94	0	20
Other Liquids	**49**	**--**	**295**	**--**	**-19**	**8**	**--**	**398**	**0**	**-82**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	48	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	283	--	-9	-2	--	381	0	-105
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	–	11	--	-9	10	--	-31	0	23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**6,746**	**220**	**--**	**-3,168**	**36**	**--**	**--**	**338**	**3,423**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,131	15	--	-1,903	14	--	--	45	1,185
Leaded	--	70	(s)	--	-11	-6	--	--	6	58
Unleaded	--	3,061	15	--	-1,891	19	--	--	39	1,127
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	0	--	-7	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	712	18	--	-465	15	--	--	23	227
Naphtha-Type	--	98	0	--	-23	1	--	--	1	72
Kerosene-Type	--	615	18	--	-442	13	--	--	22	155
Kerosene	--	48	1	--	-11	2	--	--	5	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,303	2	--	-718	6	--	--	58	522
Residual Fuel Oil	--	359	27	--	-10	5	--	--	51	319
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	333	149	--	1	-1	--	--	17	466
Special Naphthas	--	33	6	--	-12	(s)	--	--	6	21
Lubricants	--	102	(s)	--	-22	-3	--	--	9	74
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	243	1	--	0	3	--	--	122	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	116	1	--	-19	-2	--	--	(s)	100
Still Gas	--	308	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	308
Miscellaneous Products	--	35	(s)	--	-2	-1	--	--	1	33
Total	4,387	7,051	4,543	284	-4,713	96	(s)	6,738	355	4,363

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 12. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,643	--	2,314	1,268	-4,268	887	0	13,070	0	0	12,444
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,063	75	353	--	-1,860	-73	--	730	3	1,971	1,256
Pentanes Plus	773	--	30	--	-260	-6	--	106	0	443	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,290	75	323	--	-1,600	-67	--	624	3	1,528	1,120
Ethane/Ethylene	1,233	0	0	--	-810	2	--	0	0	421	172
Propane/Propylene	1,306	192	95	--	-431	11	--	0	2	1,149	485
Normal Butane/Butylene	525	-78	180	--	-225	-87	--	541	1	-53	305
Isobutane	226	-39	48	--	-134	7	--	83	0	11	158
Other Liquids	91	--	0	--	0	-88	--	230	0	-51	4,200
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	91	--	0	--	0	-42	--	133	0	0	149
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-116	--	114	0	2	1,913
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	70	--	-17	0	-53	2,138
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,428	100	--	-255	1,110	--	--	15	13,148	10,668
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,082	39	--	-86	619	--	--	1	6,415	5,100
Leaded	--	1,423	3	--	-296	42	--	--	0	1,088	1,377
Unleaded	--	5,659	36	--	210	577	--	--	1	5,327	3,723
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	0	--	15	7	--	--	0	28	48
Jet Fuel	--	1,242	0	--	191	62	--	--	(s)	1,371	1,155
Naphtha-Type	--	339	0	--	-160	-2	--	--	(s)	181	379
Kerosene-Type	--	903	0	--	351	64	--	--	0	1,190	776
Kerosene	--	12	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	9	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,913	51	--	-375	266	--	--	0	3,323	2,767
Residual Fuel Oil	--	383	10	--	0	-5	--	--	0	398	470
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	9	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	6	5
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1	5
Lubricants	--	-23	0	--	0	-21	--	--	5	-7	18
Waxes	--	-29	0	--	0	-72	--	--	(s)	43	115
Petroleum Coke	--	345	0	--	0	-5	--	--	4	346	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	851	0	--	0	259	--	--	4	588	926
Still Gas	--	566	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	566	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	57	0	--	0	-5	--	--	(s)	62	20
Total	18,797	14,503	2,767	1,268	-6,383	1,836	0	14,030	18	15,068	28,568

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[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 13. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 495	--	74	27	-133	(s)	0	463	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	119	7	9	--	-59	(s)	--	19	(s)	58
Pentanes Plus	25	--	3	--	-9	(s)	--	5	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	94	7	6	--	-50	(s)	--	14	(s)	44
Ethane/Ethylene	27	(s)	0	--	-19	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	--	-15	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	1	2	--	-10	(s)	--	11	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	8	(s)	1	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	1	--	(s)	--	0	-2	--	2	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	0	-2	--	-1	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	-2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	487	4	--	-19	-5	--	--	1	476
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	239	1	--	-15	(s)	--	--	(s)	227
Leaded	--	58	(s)	--	-12	-2	--	--	(s)	49
Unleaded	--	181	1	--	-3	2	--	--	(s)	178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	40	0	--	9	(s)	--	--	(s)	49
Naphtha-Type	--	13	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	(s)	7
Kerosene-Type	--	26	0	--	15	(s)	--	--	(s)	41
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	127	2	--	-14	-1	--	--	(s)	116
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	34	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	37
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	616	495	86	27	-211	-6	0	484	1	535

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 14. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	**E 81,843**	**--**	**3,927**	**-137**	**-9,361**	**-4,944**	**0**	**76,854**	**3,958**	**404**	**75,864**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**2,431**	**1,001**	**218**	**--**	**0**	**-953**	**--**	**2,351**	**361**	**1,891**	**4,176**
Pentanes Plus	1,307	--	0	--	0	-34	--	812	1	528	71
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,124	1,001	218	--	0	-919	--	1,539	360	1,363	4,105
Ethane/Ethylene	1	52	0	--	0	1	--	0	(s)	52	1
Propane/Propylene	327	1,095	100	--	0	-104	--	0	350	1,276	1,173
Normal Butane/Butylene	579	-143	99	--	0	-726	--	901	10	350	2,654
Isobutane	217	-3	19	--	0	-90	--	638	0	-315	277
Other Liquids	**503**	**--**	**358**	**--**	**0**	**1,735**	**--**	**-395**	**0**	**-479**	**33,610**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	503	--	0	--	0	-20	--	523	0	0	218
Unfinished Oils	--	--	358	--	0	1,111	--	-589	0	-164	25,361
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	636	--	-321	0	-315	8,023
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-8	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**82,386**	**988**	**--**	**2,636**	**1,406**	**--**	**--**	**8,577**	**76,027**	**60,800**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	35,059	131	--	1,559	-1,311	--	--	362	37,698	23,518
Leaded	--	4,721	0	--	273	-332	--	--	5	5,321	5,332
Unleaded	--	30,338	131	--	1,286	-979	--	--	357	32,377	18,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	114	2	--	0	-27	--	--	0	143	355
Jet Fuel	--	13,185	451	--	615	-702	--	--	1,342	13,611	8,909
Naphtha-Type	--	1,291	4	--	263	-255	--	--	(s)	1,813	1,641
Kerosene-Type	--	11,894	447	--	352	-447	--	--	1,342	11,798	7,268
Kerosene	--	107	0	--	0	41	--	--	1	65	146
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,461	27	--	528	1,706	--	--	353	11,957	12,308
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,319	266	--	0	1,187	--	--	4,158	4,240	8,844
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	247	45	--	0	14	--	--	146	132	265
Special Naphthas	--	59	6	--	0	17	--	--	151	-103	146
Lubricants	--	651	0	--	-66	144	--	--	103	338	1,961
Waxes	--	84	2	--	0	38	--	--	13	35	163
Petroleum Coke	--	4,227	52	--	0	-33	--	--	1,886	2,426	1,719
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,807	6	--	0	341	--	--	52	1,420	2,274
Still Gas	--	3,956	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,956	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	110	0	--	0	-9	--	--	8	111	192
Total	**84,777**	**83,387**	**5,491**	**-137**	**-6,725**	**-2,756**	**0**	**78,810**	**12,895**	**77,844**	**174,450**

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 15. PAD District V -- Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] 2,742	--	236	1	-280	-22	(s)	2,605	92	25
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	74	59	5	--	0	1	--	62	9	64
Pentanes Plus	41	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	27	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33	59	5	--	0	1	--	35	9	51
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	1
Propane/Propylene	10	36	2	--	0	1	--	(s)	9	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	20	1	--	0	-1	--	23	(s)	16
Isobutane	6	1	1	--	0	(s)	--	12	0	-4
Other Liquids	14	--	5	--	2	13	--	38	0	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	14	--	0	--	0	1	--	14	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4	--	2	12	--	24	0	-30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,791	53	--	100	9	--	--	279	2,656
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,195	15	--	60	(s)	--	--	6	1,264
Leaded	--	177	1	--	16	-2	--	--	(s)	195
Unleaded	--	1,018	14	--	44	2	--	--	6	1,068
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	406	9	--	19	1	--	--	15	419
Naphtha-Type	--	41	(s)	--	11	-1	--	--	3	50
Kerosene-Type	--	364	9	--	8	2	--	--	11	369
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	4	--	21	2	--	--	16	441
Residual Fuel Oil	--	365	22	--	(s)	5	--	--	142	241
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	8	5
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	4	-1
Lubricants	--	20	(s)	--	-1	1	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Petroleum Coke	--	137	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	84	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	63	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	62
Still Gas	--	143	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	4
Total	2,830	2,849	300	1	-178	1	(s)	2,705	380	2,716

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 16. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	September 1990		January-September 1990	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 819**	**E 27**	**E 8,457**	**E 31**
Florida	393	13	4,441	16
New York	E 34	E 1	E 317	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 217	E 7	E 2,007	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	E 13	E (s)
West Virginia	177	6	1,604	6
Adjustment[a]	-3	(s)	77	(s)
PAD District II	**E 21,906**	**E 730**	**E 201,502**	**E 738**
Illinois	1,700	57	14,988	55
Indiana	251	8	2,229	8
Kansas	4,442	148	40,702	149
Kentucky	448	15	3,973	15
Michigan	E 1,552	E 52	E 14,765	E 54
Missouri	11	(s)	98	(s)
Nebraska	497	17	4,438	16
North Dakota	3,017	101	27,414	100
Ohio	E 776	E 26	E 7,254	E 27
Oklahoma	9,569	319	82,834	303
South Dakota	135	5	1,225	4
Tennessee	36	1	389	1
Adjustment[a]	-528	-18	1,193	4
PAD District III	**E 97,665**	**E 3,256**	**E 897,726**	**E 3,288**
Alabama	1,551	52	13,946	51
Arkansas	E 794	E 26	E 7,794	E 29
Louisiana[b]	E 11,905	E 397	E 109,092	E 400
Mississippi	2,219	74	20,149	74
New Mexico	5,454	182	50,006	183
Texas[b]	54,948	1,832	501,463	1,837
Federal Offshore PAD District III	20,205	674	E 189,105	E 693
Adjustment[a]	589	20	6,174	23
PAD District IV	**14,499**	**483**	**E 135,725**	**E 497**
Colorado	2,491	83	22,203	81
Montana	1,628	54	E 14,701	E 54
Utah	2,210	74	20,723	76
Wyoming	8,308	277	77,199	283
Adjustment[a]	-138	-5	901	3
PAD District V	**E 80,118**	**E 2,671**	**E 745,400**	**E 2,730**
Alaska[b]	51,051	1,702	479,879	1,758
South Alaska	1,241	41	7,666	28
North Slope	49,810	1,660	472,212	1,730
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	0	0
Arizona	9	(s)	95	(s)
California[b]	26,070	869	239,271	876
Nevada	E 333	E 11	E 2,938	E 11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,485	83	22,689	83
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	170	6	525	2
U.S. Total[b]	**E 215,007**	**E 7,167**	**E 1,988,810**	**E 7,285**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,351; California: State - 1,935; Louisiana: State - E1,812; Texas: State -148; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E30,936.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 17. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	**161**	**655**	**816**	581	419	8,763	9,763
Pentanes Plus	26	79	105	125	103	1,203	1,431
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	135	576	711	456	316	7,560	8,332
Ethane	50	190	240	65	0	2,988	3,053
Propane	51	267	318	230	195	3,023	3,448
Normal Butane	29	82	111	90	116	998	1,204
Isobutane	5	37	42	71	5	551	627
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**171**	**29**	**200**	**108**	**47**	**2,479**	**2,634**
Pentanes Plus	21	3	24	20	18	193	231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	150	26	176	88	29	2,286	2,403
Ethane	0	0	0	9	0	859	868
Propane	105	19	124	40	20	903	963
Normal Butane	43	5	48	20	9	268	297
Isobutane	2	2	4	19	0	256	275

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	**18,158**	**2,942**	**7,690**	**658**	**4,241**	**33,689**	**4,063**	**2,431**	**50,762**
Pentanes Plus	3,086	578	1,336	187	560	5,747	773	1,307	9,363
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,072	2,364	6,354	471	3,681	27,942	3,290	1,124	41,399
Ethane	6,449	1,279	2,790	106	1,717	12,341	1,233	1	16,868
Propane	5,462	669	2,116	191	1,257	9,695	1,306	327	15,094
Normal Butane	2,299	-509	724	120	447	3,081	525	579	5,500
Isobutane	862	925	724	54	260	2,825	226	217	3,937
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**874**	**3,828**	**1,319**	**161**	**49**	**6,231**	**194**	**164**	**9,423**
Pentanes Plus	384	469	345	33	8	1,239	58	19	1,571
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	490	3,359	974	128	41	4,992	136	145	7,852
Ethane	67	999	66	45	3	1,180	8	0	2,056
Propane	169	793	246	43	31	1,282	85	131	2,585
Normal Butane	213	1,028	309	32	3	1,585	33	9	1,972
Isobutane	41	539	353	8	4	945	10	5	1,239

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 18. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**31,473**	**2,704**	**34,177**	**57,514**	**9,902**	**18,716**	**86,132**
Natural Gas Liquids	**174**	**3**	**177**	**2,787**	**607**	**1,481**	**4,875**
Pentanes Plus	5	0	5	512	27	601	1,140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	169	3	172	2,275	580	880	3,735
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	121	3	124	1,512	488	397	2,397
Isobutane	45	0	45	763	92	483	1,338
Other Liquids	**8,171**	**216**	**8,387**	**2,250**	**22**	**1,123**	**3,395**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	166	0	166	97	5	47	149
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,108	225	6,333	487	13	973	1,473
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,897	-9	1,888	1,667	4	54	1,725
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-1	0	49	48
Total Input to Refineries	**39,818**	**2,923**	**42,741**	**62,551**	**10,531**	**21,320**	**94,402**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,023	88	1,111	1,934	333	626	2,893
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,381	124	1,505	2,254	343	741	3,338
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	74.1	70.7	73.8	85.8	97.1	84.6	86.7
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	459	17	475	654	115	221	991
Catalytic Hydrocracking	67	4	72	121	0	6	127
Delayed and Fluid Coking	61	0	61	156	59	50	265
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.12	0.56	1.07	0.93	1.72	0.66	0.96
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.08	38.75	31.69	34.11	30.51	36.12	34.12
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,381**	**124**	**1,505**	**2,254**	**343**	**741**	**3,338**
Operating	1,184	124	1,308	2,223	343	741	3,306
Idle	197	0	197	31	0	0	31
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**313**	**0**	**313**	**552**	**0**	**455**	**1,007**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**15,139**	**85,364**	**70,436**	**5,476**	**1,995**	**178,410**	**13,070**	**76,854**	**388,643**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,453**	**4,457**	**3,204**	**312**	**168**	**9,594**	**730**	**2,351**	**17,727**
Pentanes Plus	794	1,401	415	178	133	2,921	106	812	4,984
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	659	3,056	2,789	134	35	6,673	624	1,539	12,743
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	1	124	0	0	0	125	0	0	128
Normal Butane	359	1,715	1,607	54	7	3,742	541	901	7,705
Isobutane	299	1,217	1,182	80	28	2,806	83	638	4,910
Other Liquids	**-140**	**10,883**	**2,867**	**72**	**-46**	**13,636**	**230**	**-395**	**25,253**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	239	879	342	1	22	1,483	133	523	2,454
Unfinished Oils (net)	-223	10,232	1,096	96	-59	11,142	114	-589	18,473
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-156	-235	1,458	-25	-9	1,033	-17	-321	4,308
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	7	-29	0	0	-22	0	-8	18
Total Input to Refineries	**16,452**	**100,704**	**76,507**	**5,860**	**2,117**	**201,640**	**14,030**	**78,810**	**431,623**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	507	2,901	2,404	178	66	6,056	438	2,687	13,186
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,332	2,922	247	78	7,165	555	3,103	15,666
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	86.5	87.1	82.3	72.0	85.4	84.5	78.9	86.6	84.2
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	163	1,259	767	31	21	2,241	161	706	4,574
Catalytic Hydrocracking	25	144	193	0	0	362	5	341	906
Delayed and Fluid Coking	10	205	358	11	0	584	21	437	1,368
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.77	1.11	1.34	1.46	0.83	1.18	0.98	1.13	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.87	33.03	29.87	33.65	39.29	32.36	34.80	26.57	31.63
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**587**	**3,332**	**2,922**	**247**	**78**	**7,165**	**555**	**3,103**	**15,666**
Operating	556	3,280	2,583	230	74	6,723	540	3,058	14,936
Idle	30	52	339	17	4	442	15	44	730
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**6,412**	**1,612**	**24**	**0**	**8,048**	**0**	**43,468**	**52,836**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 19. Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	651	-51	600	1,901	237	99	2,237
Ethane/Ethylene	22	0	22	5	0	0	5
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	883	18	901	2,024	230	580	2,834
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-210	-63	-273	-122	1	-481	-602
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-44	-6	-50	-6	6	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,637	1,115	20,752	34,087	5,788	11,524	51,399
Leaded	124	29	153	195	249	396	840
Unleaded	19,513	1,086	20,599	33,892	5,539	11,128	50,559
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	63	32	11	106
Jet Fuel	3,110	2	3,112	3,920	557	1,671	6,148
Naphtha-Type	161	0	161	200	19	184	403
Kerosene-Type	2,949	2	2,951	3,720	538	1,487	5,745
Kerosene	119	94	213	677	61	18	756
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,695	950	9,645	12,892	2,737	5,281	20,910
Residual Fuel Oil	3,226	71	3,297	1,891	282	154	2,327
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,031	21	1,052	56	0	0	56
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,667	50	1,717	418	0	67	485
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	528	0	528	1,417	282	87	1,786
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	347	0	347	479	0	4	483
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	0	15	841	0	78	919
Special Naphthas	44	22	66	210	0	265	475
Lubricants	479	305	784	487	0	239	726
Naphthenic	209	0	209	2	0	0	2
Paraffinic	270	305	575	485	0	239	724
Waxes	0	73	73	17	0	26	43
Petroleum Coke	1,186	24	1,210	2,132	620	697	3,449
Marketable	342	0	342	1,277	457	427	2,161
Catalyst	844	24	868	855	163	270	1,288
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,385	168	2,553	2,756	316	822	3,894
Still Gas	1,650	121	1,771	2,475	379	761	3,615
Miscellaneous Products	226	46	272	309	45	56	410
Fuel Use	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	219	46	265	309	45	56	410
Total	**41,770**	**2,940**	**44,710**	**65,137**	**11,054**	**21,706**	**97,897**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,952	-17	-1,969	-2,586	-523	-386	-3,495

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	342	4,250	1,744	83	45	6,464	75	1,001	10,377
Ethane/Ethylene	-66	256	111	0	0	301	0	52	380
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	307
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	73
Propane/Propylene	565	3,967	2,271	86	49	6,938	192	1,095	11,960
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,565
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,395
Normal Butane/Butylene	-278	-87	-599	-5	-5	-974	-78	-143	-2,070
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-2,196
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	126
Isobutane	121	114	-39	2	1	199	-39	-3	107
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,976	46,169	35,814	1,886	1,105	93,950	7,082	35,059	208,242
Leaded	719	158	452	1	253	1,583	1,423	4,721	8,720
Unleaded	8,257	46,011	35,362	1,885	852	92,367	5,659	30,338	199,522
Finished Aviation Gasoline	127	212	95	0	0	434	20	114	674
Jet Fuel	1,833	10,404	10,677	292	370	23,576	1,242	13,185	47,263
Naphtha-Type	517	995	638	157	333	2,640	339	1,291	4,834
Kerosene-Type	1,316	9,409	10,039	135	37	20,936	903	11,894	42,429
Kerosene	39	1,167	264	9	0	1,479	12	107	2,567
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,511	18,643	15,328	1,590	478	39,550	3,913	13,461	87,479
Residual Fuel Oil	324	5,645	3,740	297	14	10,020	383	9,319	25,346
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	162	0	604	84	5	855	137	805	2,905
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	98	1,302	475	156	9	2,040	33	941	5,216
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	64	4,343	2,661	57	0	7,125	213	7,573	17,225
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	66	2,964	106	0	2	3,138	0	85	4,053
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	153	4,642	3,021	0	0	7,816	9	162	8,921
Special Naphthas	84	754	20	110	0	968	0	59	1,568
Lubricants	36	2,154	717	494	0	3,401	-23	651	5,539
Naphthenic	36	569	0	361	0	966	0	273	1,450
Paraffinic	0	1,585	717	133	0	2,435	-23	378	4,089
Waxes	10	179	60	67	0	316	-29	84	487
Petroleum Coke	313	3,352	3,700	134	15	7,514	345	4,227	16,745
Marketable	47	1,714	2,904	91	0	4,756	161	3,207	10,627
Catalyst	266	1,638	796	43	15	2,758	184	1,020	6,118
Asphalt and Road Oil	407	666	1,047	746	83	2,949	851	1,807	12,054
Still Gas	569	4,533	2,904	201	53	8,260	566	3,956	18,168
Miscellaneous Products	43	555	494	0	0	1,092	57	110	1,941
Fuel Use	1	0	98	0	0	99	0	0	106
Nonfuel Use	42	555	396	0	0	993	57	110	1,835
Total	**16,833**	**106,289**	**79,731**	**5,909**	**2,165**	**210,927**	**14,503**	**83,387**	**451,424**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-381	-5,585	-3,224	-49	-48	-9,287	-473	-4,577	-19,801

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[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 20. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,696	850	13,546	8,160	1,758	2,409	12,327
Petroleum Products	43,106	2,489	45,595	38,424	5,215	14,623	58,262
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	88	47	120	255
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,167	14	2,181	2,637	180	652	3,469
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	7	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	936	2	938	1,493	31	56	1,580
Normal Butane/Butylene	968	8	976	946	81	470	1,497
Isobutane	256	4	260	197	68	126	391
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	294	4	298	171	7	48	226
Unfinished Oils	12,274	939	13,213	10,978	507	4,530	16,015
Naphthas and Lighter	2,497	358	2,855	2,915	194	1,481	4,590
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,729	92	2,821	1,349	112	166	1,627
Heavy Gas Oils	5,925	369	6,294	3,809	199	1,873	5,881
Residuum	1,123	120	1,243	2,905	2	1,010	3,917
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,623	78	4,701	5,077	621	1,589	7,287
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	73	0	4	77
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,333	255	7,588	6,153	1,361	2,384	9,898
Leaded	0	22	22	123	92	261	476
Unleaded	7,333	233	7,566	6,030	1,269	2,123	9,422
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	12	86	3	32	121
Jet Fuel	2,212	113	2,325	1,588	306	634	2,528
Naphtha-Type	86	111	197	177	44	133	354
Kerosene-Type	2,126	2	2,128	1,411	262	501	2,174
Kerosene	253	67	320	633	68	288	989
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,596	335	8,931	4,525	1,318	2,673	8,516
Residual Fuel Oil	2,683	60	2,743	1,935	188	143	2,266
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	965	43	1,008	44	0	0	44
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	848	17	865	301	0	73	374
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	870	0	870	1,590	188	70	1,848
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	132	0	132	230	0	51	281
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	495	0	83	578
Special Naphthas	49	35	84	112	0	181	293
Lubricants	399	365	764	667	0	0	667
Waxes	0	58	58	111	0	20	131
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	700	0	700	823	161	467	1,451
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,238	119	1,357	1,800	441	693	2,934
Miscellaneous Products	124	47	171	242	7	31	280
Total Stocks, All Oils	55,802	3,339	59,141	46,584	6,973	17,032	70,589

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Crude Oil	1,257	29,961	17,149	1,456	269	50,092	2,041	22,614	100,620
Petroleum Products	10,980	81,321	50,342	4,393	1,211	148,247	10,338	64,780	327,222
Pentanes Plus	211	214	128	11	26	590	8	25	892
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,127	3,253	4,044	67	79	9,570	444	1,136	16,800
Ethane/Ethylene	99	846	0	0	0	945	0	0	953
Propane/Propylene	1,106	1,141	1,407	5	3	3,662	153	73	6,406
Normal Butane/Butylene	680	459	2,023	51	65	3,278	187	847	6,785
Isobutane	242	807	614	11	11	1,685	104	216	2,656
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	61	225	180	0	24	490	149	218	1,381
Unfinished Oils	2,482	30,221	18,671	681	199	52,254	1,913	25,361	108,756
Naphthas and Lighter	836	7,299	4,321	129	15	12,600	432	3,607	24,084
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	334	7,518	2,758	43	3	10,656	286	4,425	19,815
Heavy Gas Oils	920	9,998	7,692	439	181	19,230	791	13,074	45,270
Residuum	392	5,406	3,900	70	0	9,768	404	4,255	19,587
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,515	7,839	6,658	185	200	16,397	2,066	7,824	38,275
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	8	152
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,885	12,740	4,833	595	187	20,240	2,213	8,605	48,544
Leaded	256	95	20	1	48	420	634	1,752	3,304
Unleaded	1,629	12,645	4,813	594	139	19,820	1,579	6,853	45,240
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	327	131	0	0	546	29	151	859
Jet Fuel	801	4,631	3,125	199	210	8,966	585	4,484	18,888
Naphtha-Type	186	830	439	146	142	1,743	217	509	3,020
Kerosene-Type	615	3,801	2,686	53	68	7,223	368	3,975	15,868
Kerosene	49	664	271	35	0	1,019	19	87	2,434
Distillate Fuel Oil	868	8,556	3,622	696	121	13,863	1,387	5,659	38,356
Residual Fuel Oil	264	3,885	3,684	246	33	8,112	470	6,029	19,620
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	142	0	1,881	3	30	2,056	71	681	3,860
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	38	654	233	173	3	1,101	212	775	3,327
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	84	3,231	1,570	70	0	4,955	187	4,573	12,433
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	753	191	0	10	966	0	63	1,442
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	98	1,326	224	0	0	1,648	5	202	2,436
Special Naphthas	81	1,093	17	87	0	1,278	5	96	1,756
Lubricants	17	3,445	835	458	0	4,755	10	988	7,184
Waxes	7	267	154	26	0	454	115	163	921
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	12	681	2,586	393	0	3,672	3	1,719	7,545
Asphalt and Road Oil	379	847	756	714	122	2,818	897	1,860	9,866
Miscellaneous Products	23	354	165	0	0	542	20	102	1,115
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,237	111,282	67,491	5,849	1,480	198,339	12,379	87,394	427,842

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 21. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] November 1990

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.7	-1.7	1.5	3.3	2.4	0.5	2.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	46.3	38.3	45.7	50.9	52.2	50.5	51.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.8	0.1	7.3	6.4	5.4	7.6	6.6
Kerosene	0.3	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.1	32.4	23.8	22.2	27.6	26.8	23.9
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	2.4	8.1	3.3	2.8	0.8	2.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.5
Lubricants	1.3	10.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8
Waxes	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.2	0.8	3.0	3.7	6.3	3.5	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.3	5.7	6.3	4.8	3.2	4.2	4.4
Still Gas	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.2	-0.6	-4.9	-4.5	-5.3	-2.0	-4.0

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.3	4.4	2.4	1.5	2.3	3.4	0.6	1.3	2.5
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.9	43.0	43.1	28.7	47.7	43.2	47.3	42.6	45.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.5	1.0	0.9	2.8	17.2	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.8	9.8	14.0	2.4	1.9	11.0	6.8	15.6	10.4
Kerosene	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.5	19.5	21.4	28.5	24.7	20.9	29.7	17.7	21.5
Residual Fuel Oil	2.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	0.7	5.3	2.9	12.2	6.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.2	2.2
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	2.3	1.0	8.9	0.0	1.8	-0.2	0.9	1.4
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.5	5.2	2.4	0.8	4.0	2.6	5.5	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.7	0.7	1.5	13.4	4.3	1.6	6.5	2.4	3.0
Still Gas	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.6	2.7	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.6	-5.8	-4.5	-0.9	-2.5	-4.9	-3.6	-6.0	-4.9

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 22. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by State of Entry, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,160**	**2,894**	**6,711**	**10,765**
Florida	0	350	1,015	1,365
Georgia	0	0	202	202
Maine	0	0	472	472
Maryland	0	205	255	460
Massachusetts	0	478	1,164	1,642
New Jersey	340	687	514	1,541
New York	794	1,174	1,977	3,945
North Carolina	0	0	540	540
Pennsylvania	0	0	70	70
South Carolina	26	0	257	283
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	244	244
PAD District II	**1**	**51**	**14**	**66**
Minnesota	1	1	1	3
North Dakota	0	50	13	63
PAD District III	**0**	**487**	**0**	**487**
Texas	0	487	0	487
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
Idaho	0	0	10	10
PAD District V	**266**	**0**	**0**	**266**
Hawaii	266	0	0	266
U.S. Total	**1,427**	**3,432**	**6,735**	**11,594**

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 23. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**31,940**	**28,312**	**85,363**	**2,314**	**3,927**	**151,856**	**5,062**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,368**	**2,038**	**588**	**353**	**218**	**4,565**	**152**
Pentanes Plus	440	42	0	30	0	512	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	928	1,996	588	323	218	4,053	135
Ethane/Ethylene	0	405	0	0	0	405	14
Propane/Propylene	581	1,100	236	95	100	2,112	70
Normal Butane/Butylene	342	479	257	180	99	1,357	45
Isobutane	5	12	95	48	19	179	6
Other Liquids	**5,900**	**0**	**12,008**	**0**	**358**	**18,266**	**609**
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,912	0	11,301	0	358	16,571	552
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	2,337	0	0	2,337	78
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,912	0	3,129	0	358	8,399	280
Residuum	0	0	5,835	0	0	5,835	195
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	988	0	707	0	0	1,695	57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**28,593**	**571**	**4,089**	**100**	**988**	**34,341**	**1,145**
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,446	161	0	39	131	7,777	259
Leaded	0	0	0	3	0	3	(s)
Unleaded	7,446	161	0	36	131	7,774	259
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	1	0	0	2	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,311	39	0	0	451	2,801	93
Naphtha-Type	984	39	0	0	4	1,027	34
Kerosene-Type	1,327	0	0	0	447	1,774	59
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	749	0	0	0	183	932	31
Other	578	0	0	0	264	842	28
Kerosene	45	0	0	0	0	45	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,693	167	190	51	27	7,128	238
Bonded Ship Bunkers	224	0	0	0	0	224	7
Other	6,469	167	190	51	27	6,904	230
Residual Fuel Oil	10,765	66	487	10	266	11,594	386
Bonded Ship Bunkers	101	0	0	0	0	101	3
Other	10,664	66	487	10	266	11,493	383
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	223	49	799	0	45	1,116	37
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,428	0	0	2,428	81
Special Naphthas	21	38	171	0	6	236	8
Lubricants	301	31	0	0	0	332	11
Waxes	25	6	1	0	2	34	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	52	52	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	708	9	13	0	6	736	25
Miscellaneous Products	54	4	0	0	0	58	2
Total	**67,801**	**30,921**	**102,048**	**2,767**	**5,491**	**209,028**	**6,968**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 24. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**412,751**	**373,862**	**1,110,892**	**25,203**	**78,929**	**2,001,637**	**5,993**
Natural Gas Liquids	**12,799**	**24,002**	**21,150**	**2,949**	**1,537**	**62,437**	**187**
Pentanes Plus	1,482	391	276	899	0	3,048	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11,317	23,611	20,874	2,050	1,537	59,389	178
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,126	886	0	0	2,012	6
Propane/Propylene	9,886	16,832	8,482	1,034	817	37,051	111
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,351	5,059	8,129	825	367	15,731	47
Isobutane	80	594	3,377	191	353	4,595	14
Other Liquids	**56,544**	**97**	**98,435**	**5**	**1,743**	**156,824**	**470**
Unfinished Oils[a]	39,233	0	94,684	5	1,247	135,169	405
Naphthas and Lighter	2,630	0	23,077	5	0	25,712	77
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	32,340	0	22,547	0	1,047	55,934	167
Residuum	4,263	0	49,060	0	200	53,523	160
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	17,311	97	3,751	0	496	21,655	65
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**383,819**	**6,674**	**73,479**	**1,169**	**17,850**	**482,991**	**1,446**
Finished Motor Gasoline	100,071	1,738	5,173	456	4,901	112,339	336
Leaded	0	0	26	65	301	392	1
Unleaded	100,071	1,738	5,147	391	4,600	111,947	335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	1	0	0	32	49	(s)
Jet Fuel	25,571	562	5,910	0	3,077	35,120	105
Naphtha-Type	1,785	532	0	0	25	2,342	7
Kerosene-Type	23,786	30	5,910	0	3,052	32,778	98
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	8,743	30	4,556	0	2,368	15,697	47
Other	15,043	0	1,354	0	684	17,081	51
Kerosene	1,055	0	442	0	0	1,497	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	88,743	2,067	630	644	1,475	93,559	280
Bonded Ship Bunkers	343	0	0	14	0	357	1
Other	88,400	2,067	630	630	1,475	93,202	279
Residual Fuel Oil	151,875	661	8,877	69	7,403	168,885	506
Bonded Ship Bunkers	675	0	0	0	0	675	2
Other	151,200	661	8,877	69	7,403	168,210	504
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,666	504	17,921	0	371	21,462	64
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	31,767	0	0	31,767	95
Special Naphthas	177	547	2,017	0	88	2,829	8
Lubricants	2,843	292	93	0	70	3,298	10
Waxes	295	53	15	0	26	389	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	273	0	374	647	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	9,977	171	359	0	33	10,540	32
Miscellaneous Products	530	78	2	0	0	610	2
Total	**865,913**	**404,635**	**1,303,956**	**29,326**	**100,059**	**2,703,889**	**8,095**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 25. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**44,175**	**451**	**3,056**	**0**	**1,053**	**0**	**0**	**1,006**	**160**	**253**	**1,419**
Algeria	1,382	259	228	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	0	1,006
Saudi Arabia	42,793	192	2,828	0	1,053	0	0	0	160	253	413
Other OPEC	**43,052**	**0**	**3,560**	**707**	**654**	**1,078**	**3,131**	**0**	**651**	**2,359**	**3,010**
Ecuador	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	16,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	0	571
Venezuela	21,742	0	3,560	707	654	1,078	3,131	0	80	2,359	2,439
Non OPEC	**64,629**	**3,602**	**9,955**	**988**	**6,070**	**1,723**	**3,997**	**421**	**2,621**	**4,123**	**7,165**
Angola	7,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	361	0	234	0	0	0	190	0	654	0	654
Australia	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	114	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2,098	0	0	128	0	0	128
Canada	19,261	2,709	130	0	1,722	247	875	1	418	896	1,315
China, People's Republic of	3,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	958
Congo	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	167
Egypt	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	318
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	751	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	210
Japan	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	20,709	831	0	194	0	183	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	40	1,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	933	933
Norway	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	72	0	0	478	44	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	266
Spain	0	0	516	0	227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243
Tunisia	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,683	17	1,214	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	360
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,076	331	1,584	815	2,888	26	494	1,093	1,613
Zaire	733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**151,856**	**4,053**	**16,571**	**1,695**	**7,777**	**2,801**	**7,128**	**1,427**	**3,432**	**6,735**	**11,594**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,428**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,407**	**52,582**	**1,753**
Algeria	0	0	0	2,428	0	0	0	3,921	5,303	177
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,486	47,279	1,576
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**360**	**0**	**0**	**592**	**0**	**13,092**	**56,144**	**1,871**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,126	71
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	72
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	17,230	574
Venezuela	0	0	360	0	0	592	0	12,521	34,263	1,142
Non OPEC	**45**	**236**	**756**	**0**	**332**	**144**	**660**	**35,673**	**100,302**	**3,343**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,130	238
Argentina	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	1,107	1,468	49
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	28
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	577	19
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,227	2,227	74
Canada	45	144	27	0	66	131	147	7,558	26,819	894
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,377	113
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	6,274	209
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	998	33
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	697	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	888	30
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	961	32
Japan	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	13	13	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	13	442	1,663	22,372	746
Netherlands	0	63	10	0	0	0	0	1,470	1,470	49
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,372	1,372	46
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	362	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	583	0	266	0	54	1,497	1,497	50
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	414	14
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	25
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	2,430	81
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	12
United Kingdom	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	1,677	3,360	112
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,893	1,893	63
Virgin Islands	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	9,352	9,352	312
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	733	24
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	158	158	5
Total	**45**	**236**	**1,116**	**2,428**	**332**	**736**	**660**	**57,172**	**209,028**	**6,968**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 26. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**7,954**	**451**	**0**	**0**	**1,053**	**0**	**0**	**1,006**	**0**	**253**	**1,259**
Algeria	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	0	0	1,006
Saudi Arabia	7,954	192	0	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	253	253
Other OPEC	**14,836**	**0**	**268**	**0**	**654**	**1,078**	**3,131**	**0**	**651**	**2,359**	**3,010**
Ecuador	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	0	571
Venezuela	3,469	0	268	0	654	1,078	3,131	0	80	2,359	2,439
Non OPEC	**9,150**	**477**	**4,644**	**988**	**5,739**	**1,233**	**3,562**	**154**	**2,243**	**4,099**	**6,496**
Angola	2,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	0	654
Belgium	0	0	114	463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2,098	0	0	128	0	0	128
Canada	1,458	172	81	0	1,391	204	630	0	367	872	1,239
China, People's Republic of	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	958
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	167
Egypt	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	318
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,434	305	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	933	933
Norway	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	72	0	0	478	44	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	516	0	227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243
United Kingdom	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	243
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,781	331	1,584	551	2,888	26	494	1,093	1,613
Zaire	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**31,940**	**928**	**4,912**	**988**	**7,446**	**2,311**	**6,693**	**1,160**	**2,894**	**6,711**	**10,765**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Product	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,763**	**10,717**	**357**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,265	1,265	42
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,498	9,452	315
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**592**	**0**	**8,733**	**23,569**	**786**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,811	60
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	9,752	325
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	592	0	8,162	11,631	388
Non OPEC	**45**	**21**	**223**	**0**	**301**	**116**	**520**	**24,365**	**33,515**	**1,117**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,962	99
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	654	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	577	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,227	2,227	74
Canada	45	21	3	0	35	116	14	3,951	5,409	180
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	1,460	49
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	167	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	697	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	888	888	30
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	939	2,373	79
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	973	973	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,372	1,372	46
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	220	0	266	0	54	1,134	1,134	38
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	25
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	743	25
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	623	623	21
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,748	8,748	292
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	158	158	5
Total	**45**	**21**	**223**	**0**	**301**	**708**	**520**	**35,861**	**67,801**	**2,260**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 27. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**3,390**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	3,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,775**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	1,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**19,147**	**1,996**	**0**	**0**	**161**	**39**	**167**	**1**	**51**	**14**	**66**
Canada	15,434	1,996	0	0	161	39	167	1	51	14	66
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**28,312**	**1,996**	**0**	**0**	**161**	**39**	**167**	**1**	**51**	**14**	**66**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,390**	**113**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,390	113
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,775**	**193**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,763	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,012	134
Non OPEC	**0**	**38**	**49**	**0**	**31**	**9**	**53**	**2,609**	**21,756**	**725**
Canada	0	38	24	0	31	9	49	2,580	18,014	600
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,762	92
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	16
United Kingdom	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	501	17
Total	**0**	**38**	**49**	**0**	**31**	**9**	**53**	**2,609**	**30,921**	**1,031**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 28. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**32,831**	**0**	**3,056**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**160**
Algeria	1,382	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,449	0	2,828	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
Other OPEC	**20,291**	**0**	**3,292**	**707**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,261	0	3,292	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**32,241**	**588**	**4,953**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**190**	**0**	**327**	**0**	**327**
Angola	4,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	361	0	24	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
Benin	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	751	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	210
Japan	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,513	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	40	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,207	17	834	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	117
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**85,363**	**588**	**11,301**	**707**	**0**	**0**	**190**	**0**	**487**	**0**	**487**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products Total	Crude Oil and Products Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,428**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,644**	**38,475**	**1,283**
Algeria	0	0	0	2,428	0	0	0	2,656	4,038	135
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,988	34,437	1,148
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**360**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,359**	**24,650**	**822**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	11
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,715	191
Venezuela	0	0	360	0	0	0	0	4,359	18,620	621
Non OPEC	**0**	**171**	**439**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**1**	**6,682**	**38,923**	**1,297**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,168	139
Argentina	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	243	604	20
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	7
Canada	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	128	128	4
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,010	67
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,814	160
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	28
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	961	961	32
Japan	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10	10	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	539	17,052	568
Netherlands	0	63	10	0	0	0	0	497	497	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	362	12
Puerto Rico	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	363	363	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,212	40
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	12
United Kingdom	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	1,029	2,236	75
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,893	1,893	63
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	295	10
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	13
Total	**0**	**171**	**799**	**2,428**	**0**	**13**	**1**	**16,685**	**102,048**	**3,402**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 29. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District IV											
Non OPEC	**2,314**	**323**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
Canada	2,314	323	0	0	39	0	51	0	0	10	10
Total	**2,314**	**323**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
PAD District V											
Other OPEC	**2,150**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	2,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,777**	**218**	**358**	**0**	**131**	**451**	**27**	**266**	**0**	**0**	**266**
Argentina	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	55	218	0	0	131	4	27	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	266
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3,927**	**218**	**358**	**0**	**131**	**451**	**27**	**266**	**0**	**0**	**266**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**453**	**2,767**	**92**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	453	2,767	92
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**453**	**2,767**	**92**
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,150**	**72**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	72
Non OPEC	**0**	**6**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**56**	**1,564**	**3,341**	**111**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	28
Canada	0	6	0	0	0	6	54	446	501	17
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	185	185	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	414	14
Virgin Islands	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	309	309	10
Total	**0**	**6**	**45**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**56**	**1,564**	**5,491**	**183**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 30. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	631,216	10,208	43,000	0	11,785	4,244	6,000	9,322	1,181	2,822	13,325
Algeria	20,139	8,303	13,446	0	0	0	4,560	9,322	786	354	10,462
Iraq	185,859	0	1,432	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	28,942	171	614	0	0	35	260	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	391,683	1,734	25,758	0	11,785	4,209	992	0	395	1,793	2,188
United Arab Emirates	3,300	0	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	675
Other OPEC	565,576	1,189	12,494	3,236	23,218	11,875	37,777	6,016	2,650	22,686	31,352
Ecuador	13,502	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	180	2,758	2,938
Gabon	22,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105
Indonesia	35,665	0	883	0	0	0	0	2,892	0	0	2,892
Nigeria	270,922	0	0	0	184	0	0	2,226	2,202	44	4,472
Venezuela	223,069	1,189	11,611	3,236	23,034	11,875	37,646	898	268	19,779	20,945
Non OPEC	804,845	47,992	79,675	18,419	77,336	19,001	49,782	20,109	37,766	66,333	124,208
Angola	79,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	359
Argentina	3,033	0	1,444	881	1,057	0	1,721	465	2,915	435	3,815
Australia	15,216	1,644	0	0	0	0	0	81	145	0	226
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	567	4,543	7,359	12,469
Belgium	0	0	2,832	4,641	1,758	0	0	394	677	0	1,071
Benin	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brazil	0	0	4	4	7,938	0	0	4,571	3,678	459	8,70
Brunei	2,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cameroon	4,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	941	329	1,64
Canada	212,153	33,353	4,190	249	17,659	3,411	16,626	432	2,058	8,588	11,07
China, People's Republic of	26,710	0	0	481	310	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	46,905	0	481	0	0	0	183	327	1,764	11,422	13,51
Congo	8,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	1,072	0	1,48
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	190	0	19
Egypt	8,301	0	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	17
France	0	40	1,071	276	6,118	296	777	0	2,120	531	2,65
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	265	26
Germany, FR	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greece	0	0	0	252	846	551	847	587	0	0	58
Guatemala	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India	210	0	5,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	13
Italy	669	27	7,501	567	8,232	258	185	678	1,478	687	2,84
Ivory Coast	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	16
Japan	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malaysia	13,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	11
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	232,959	12,264	0	635	6	2,895	2,736	0	259	1,352	1,61
Netherlands	0	70	7,393	1,155	3,959	450	881	0	898	686	1,58
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	509	0	1,425	0	0	281	0	6,537	6,81
Norway	34,362	0	334	0	744	0	189	0	0	0	
Oman	13,037	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	18
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,007	3,624	4,80
Portugal	0	16	0	42	1,139	0	0	0	954	0	95
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,808	2,387	0	839	44	0	199	0	19
Romania	0	0	0	3,447	866	187	625	0	0	0	
Singapore	0	0	657	0	0	3	0	2,890	570	0	3,46
Spain	0	0	4,724	138	6,822	838	0	71	1,208	483	1,76
Sweden	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	46
Syria	813	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	97
Thailand	4,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	25,896	0	0	0	250	220	589	0	333	5,821	6,15
Tunisia	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	17
Turkey	499	0	1,000	419	0	0	0	0	0	442	44
United Kingdom	53,984	567	3,735	468	2,768	56	954	2	2,526	194	2,72
U.S.S.R.	297	0	9,501	0	124	0	1,856	553	85	2,273	2,91
Virgin Islands	0	0	20,972	2,362	15,291	8,846	20,481	6,193	5,762	13,134	25,08
Yemen	6,993	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	
Zaire	7,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	1,070	0	24	111	0	410	1,454	557	2,42
Total	2,001,637	59,389	135,169	21,655	112,339	35,120	93,559	35,447	41,597	91,841	168,88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**138**	**29**	**5,997**	**31,505**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**126,231**	**757,447**	**2,268**
Algeria	0	29	5,738	31,505	0	0	0	74,043	94,182	282
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620	187,479	561
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	30,022	90
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4
Saudi Arabia	138	0	259	0	0	0	0	47,063	438,746	1,314
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,425	5,725	17
Other OPEC	**221**	**129**	**2,412**	**0**	**0**	**7,323**	**28**	**131,254**	**696,830**	**2,086**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,069	16,571	50
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	22,523	67
Indonesia	0	0	716	0	0	0	28	4,519	40,184	120
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,656	275,578	825
Venezuela	221	129	1,696	0	0	7,323	0	118,905	341,974	1,024
Non OPEC	**1,138**	**2,671**	**13,053**	**262**	**3,298**	**3,217**	**4,715**	**444,767**	**1,249,612**	**3,741**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	79,512	238
Argentina	0	206	15	0	0	0	267	9,406	12,439	37
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,870	17,086	51
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,677	12,677	38
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10,304	10,304	31
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,387	4
Brazil	0	23	0	0	18	0	13	16,708	16,708	50
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,463	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	6,244	19
Canada	272	1,506	855	0	689	1,647	1,957	93,492	305,645	915
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	132	0	31	954	27,664	83
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14,182	61,087	183
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	9,939	30
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	1
Egypt	0	0	705	0	0	0	10	3,076	11,377	34
France	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	11,604	11,604	35
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	304	304	1
Greece	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	3,318	3,318	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	4
India	0	0	4,211	0	0	0	0	9,556	9,766	29
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474	1
Italy	0	8	21	262	0	0	26	19,930	20,599	62
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	1
Japan	0	4	87	0	31	0	69	202	202	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	291	291	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	13,465	40
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	114	1,698	21,959	254,918	763
Netherlands	0	873	1,710	0	30	0	10	18,115	18,115	54
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	9,364	9,364	28
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	35,629	107
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	13,655	41
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803	14
Portugal	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	2,201	2,201	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	2,743	0	2,364	0	522	10,906	10,906	33
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	5,125	15
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	4,120	12
Spain	0	0	107	0	12	844	0	15,247	15,247	46
Sweden	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	1,298	1,298	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,386	2,199	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	7,235	33,131	99
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	510	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861	2,360	7
United Kingdom	0	1	832	0	0	0	0	12,103	66,087	198
U.S.S.R.	160	0	321	0	0	0	0	14,873	15,170	45
Virgin Islands	706	0	265	0	0	0	0	94,012	94,012	281
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	7,664	23
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,650	23
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3,644	3,644	11
Total	**1,497**	**2,829**	**21,462**	**31,767**	**3,298**	**10,540**	**4,743**	**702,252**	**2,703,889**	**8,095**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 31. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**80,137**	**5,776**	**4,606**	**0**	**9,836**	**2,447**	**5,797**	**8,085**	**432**	**1,226**	**9,743**
Algeria	419	4,616	4,606	0	0	0	4,560	8,085	432	112	8,629
Iraq	15,670	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,519	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	62,529	1,160	0	0	9,836	2,447	789	0	0	1,114	1,114
Other OPEC	**204,054**	**0**	**1,030**	**0**	**21,660**	**9,238**	**37,570**	**2,766**	**2,535**	**22,359**	**27,660**
Ecuador	7,112	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	180	2,758	2,938
Gabon	14,916	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105
Nigeria	140,737	0	0	0	184	0	0	2,226	2,202	44	4,472
Venezuela	41,289	0	1,030	0	21,476	9,238	37,439	540	153	19,452	20,145
Non OPEC	**128,560**	**5,541**	**33,597**	**17,311**	**68,575**	**13,886**	**45,376**	**16,400**	**34,068**	**64,004**	**114,472**
Angola	29,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	359
Argentina	387	0	723	849	838	0	1,531	196	2,915	227	3,338
Australia	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	567	4,543	7,078	12,188
Belgium	0	0	1,370	4,641	1,758	0	0	215	400	0	615
Benin	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	6,818	0	0	4,571	3,678	459	8,708
Brunei	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	941	329	1,640
Canada	20,208	5,050	932	152	14,054	2,750	12,799	250	1,288	8,266	9,804
China, People's Republic of	5,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,455	0	0	0	0	0	183	327	1,521	11,422	13,270
Congo	882	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	1,072	0	1,482
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	190	0	190
Egypt	7,730	0	724	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	172
France	0	0	904	276	5,618	296	777	0	2,120	531	2,651
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	265	265
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	252	846	379	847	587	0	0	587
India	0	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	669	0	2,905	449	7,783	258	185	678	592	687	1,957
Ivory Coast	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	168
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	26,094	305	0	632	0	451	2,507	0	259	646	905
Netherlands	0	0	3,528	1,039	3,423	450	721	0	898	686	1,584
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1,425	0	0	0	0	6,537	6,537
Norway	15,907	0	0	0	744	0	189	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,007	3,624	4,803
Portugal	0	0	0	16	897	0	0	0	954	0	954
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,808	2,387	0	839	44	0	199	0	199
Romania	0	0	0	3,447	866	187	625	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	0	660
Spain	0	0	2,392	138	6,544	838	0	71	989	302	1,362
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	460
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974
Trinidad and Tobago	3,216	0	0	0	250	0	589	0	333	5,821	6,154
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179
Turkey	0	0	201	236	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
United Kingdom	3,500	186	908	468	2,768	56	954	2	2,409	194	2,605
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	124	0	1,856	183	85	2,273	2,541
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,259	2,329	13,819	7,231	20,481	6,193	5,515	13,134	24,842
Yemen	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	0
Zaire	4,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	335	0	0	111	0	410	1,360	288	2,058
Total	**412,751**	**11,317**	**39,233**	**17,311**	**100,071**	**25,571**	**88,743**	**27,251**	**37,035**	**87,589**	**151,875**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,343	118,480	355
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,411	22,830	68
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	15,858	47
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1,779	5
Saudi Arabia	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,484	78,013	234
Other OPEC	221	0	0	0	0	7,112	0	104,491	308,545	924
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,069	10,181	30
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	15,021	45
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,656	145,393	435
Venezuela	221	0	0	0	0	7,112	0	96,661	137,950	413
Non OPEC	696	177	2,666	0	2,843	2,865	2,323	310,328	438,888	1,314
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	29,901	90
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,279	7,666	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,396	12,396	37
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,384	8,384	25
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	18	0	13	15,557	15,557	47
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	3,318	10
Canada	272	137	154	0	397	1,443	153	48,097	68,305	205
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	5,798	17
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,453	17,908	54
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	2,364	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	1
Egypt	0	0	227	0	0	0	5	1,129	8,859	27
France	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	10,540	10,540	32
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	61	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,911	2,911	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	1
Italy	0	8	0	0	0	0	26	13,571	14,240	43
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	1
Japan	0	4	14	0	0	0	16	34	34	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843	3
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,482	6,282	32,376	97
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	10,775	10,775	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	578	0	8,540	8,540	26
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	933	16,840	50
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803	14
Portugal	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	1,917	1,917	6
Puerto Rico	0	0	2,073	0	2,364	0	522	10,236	10,236	31
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	5,125	15
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	12	844	0	12,130	12,130	36
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,993	10,209	31
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,945	11,445	34
U.S.S.R.	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,681	4,681	14
Virgin Islands	264	0	180	0	0	0	0	85,405	85,405	256
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,978	15
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2,517	2,517	8
Total	1,055	177	2,666	0	2,843	9,977	2,323	453,162	865,913	2,593

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 32. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil: Less than 0.31% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Total
Arab OPEC	**74,641**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	3,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	22,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	46,947	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**85,664**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	39,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	42,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**213,557**	**23,611**	**0**	**97**	**1,738**	**542**	**2,067**	**166**	**226**	**269**	**661**
Cameroon	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	161,043	23,611	0	97	1,738	532	2,067	166	226	269	661
Colombia	2,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,470	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**373,862**	**23,611**	**0**	**97**	**1,738**	**562**	**2,067**	**166**	**226**	**269**	**661**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**74,661**	**224**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,950	12
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,798	68
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	946	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	46,967	141
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**85,664**	**256**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	7
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,165	117
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,644	128
Non OPEC	**0**	**547**	**504**	**0**	**292**	**171**	**523**	**30,753**	**244,310**	**731**
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	1
Canada	0	547	461	0	292	171	499	30,676	191,719	574
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,007	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	28,480	85
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,462	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,262	22
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	1
United Kingdom	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	43	7,712	23
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Total	**0**	**547**	**504**	**0**	**292**	**171**	**523**	**30,773**	**404,635**	**1,211**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 33. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**471,344**	**4,432**	**38,394**	**0**	**0**	**1,202**	**203**	**1,237**	**749**	**1,596**	**3,582**
Algeria	15,770	3,687	8,840	0	0	0	0	1,237	354	242	1,833
Iraq	145,942	0	1,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	25,954	171	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	280,100	574	25,758	0	0	1,202	203	0	395	679	1,074
United Arab Emirates	2,285	0	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	675
Other OPEC	**242,296**	**1,189**	**11,323**	**3,236**	**1,558**	**1,379**	**207**	**358**	**115**	**327**	**800**
Ecuador	2,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	7,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,777	0	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	91,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	137,105	1,189	10,581	3,236	1,558	1,379	207	358	115	327	800
Non OPEC	**397,252**	**15,253**	**44,967**	**515**	**3,615**	**3,329**	**220**	**639**	**1,849**	**2,007**	**4,495**
Angola	49,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,646	0	327	32	0	0	190	269	0	208	477
Australia	1,301	1,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281
Belgium	0	0	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	1,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	4	4	570	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,603	1,105	3,198	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	257
China, People's Republic of	15,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	40,443	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	7,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	40	167	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	210	0	4,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	123
Italy	0	27	4,596	118	229	0	0	0	886	0	886
Japan	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	172,941	11,959	0	3	6	1,978	30	0	0	706	706
Netherlands	0	70	3,865	116	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	16,993	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	12,537	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	16	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,332	0	278	0	0	0	219	181	400
Sweden	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	813	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	799	183	0	0	0	0	0	362	362
United Kingdom	42,300	381	2,827	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	117
U.S.S.R.	297	0	9,501	0	0	0	0	370	0	0	370
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,713	33	1,472	1,351	0	0	247	0	247
Yemen	1,990	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	735	0	24	0	0	0	0	269	269
Total	**1,110,892**	**20,874**	**94,684**	**3,751**	**5,173**	**5,910**	**630**	**2,234**	**2,713**	**3,930**	**8,877**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	0	29	5,997	31,505	0	0	0	85,344	556,688	1,667
Algeria	0	29	5,738	31,505	0	0	0	51,632	67,402	202
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,432	147,374	441
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785	26,739	80
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	29,070	309,170	926
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,425	4,710	14
Other OPEC	0	129	2,412	0	0	211	28	22,472	264,768	793
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,892	9
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,502	22
Indonesia	0	0	716	0	0	0	28	1,486	5,263	16
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,020	273
Venezuela	0	129	1,696	0	0	211	0	20,986	158,091	473
Non OPEC	442	1,859	9,512	262	93	148	538	85,248	482,500	1,445
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,611	149
Argentina	0	206	15	0	0	0	267	1,514	4,160	12
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,644	2,945	9
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,464	1,464	4
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,060	3
Brazil	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	601	601	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,160	6
Canada	0	734	240	0	0	0	0	5,534	8,137	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	15,819	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	486	40,929	123
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,575	23
Egypt	0	0	478	0	0	0	4	1,947	1,947	6
France	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,064	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	220	220	1
Greece	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	235	235	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	4
India	0	0	4,211	0	0	0	0	9,058	9,268	28
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	1
Italy	0	0	21	262	0	0	0	6,139	6,139	18
Japan	0	0	23	0	0	0	53	87	87	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,474	19
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	114	191	14,987	187,928	563
Netherlands	0	873	1,710	0	0	0	10	7,180	7,180	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	543	543	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	17,327	52
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	13,155	39
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	670	0	0	0	0	670	670	2
Spain	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	3,117	3,117	9
Sweden	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	838	838	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	1,225	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	15,440	46
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	1,344	4
United Kingdom	0	1	789	0	0	0	0	4,115	46,415	139
U.S.S.R.	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	10,192	10,489	31
Virgin Islands	442	0	40	0	0	0	0	8,298	8,298	25
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	2,661	8
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,528	8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,031	1,031	3
Total	442	2,017	17,921	31,767	93	359	566	193,064	1,303,956	3,904

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 34. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil Less than 0.31% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil Total
					PAD District IV						
Non OPEC	25,203	2,050	5	0	456	0	644	16	0	53	69
Canada	24,688	2,050	5	0	456	0	644	16	0	53	69
United Kingdom	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25,203	2,050	5	0	456	0	644	16	0	53	69
					PAD District V						
Arab OPEC	5,094	0	0	0	1,949	575	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	523	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,107	0	0	0	1,949	540	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	33,562	0	141	0	0	1,258	0	2,892	0	0	2,892
Ecuador	1,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	30,208	0	141	0	0	0	0	2,892	0	0	2,892
Venezuela	2,031	0	0	0	0	1,258	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	40,273	1,537	1,106	496	2,952	1,244	1,475	2,888	1,623	0	4,511
Argentina	0	0	394	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	13,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	145	0	226
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	277	0	456
Brazil	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,611	1,537	55	0	1,411	129	1,116	0	287	0	287
China, People's Republic of	5,217	0	0	481	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	243
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6,031	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
Mexico	5,454	0	0	0	0	456	199	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	281
Oman	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	657	0	0	3	0	2,230	570	0	2,800
Thailand	4,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94
Total	78,929	1,537	1,247	496	4,901	3,077	1,475	5,780	1,623	0	7,403

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**899**	**4,123**	**29,326**	**88**
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	899	4,123	28,811	86
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	2
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**899**	**4,123**	**29,326**	**88**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,524**	**7,618**	**23**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	4
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	558	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	4,596	14
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	3
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,291**	**37,853**	**113**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,323	4
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,033	33,241	100
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,258	3,289	10
Non OPEC	**0**	**88**	**371**	**0**	**70**	**33**	**432**	**14,315**	**54,588**	**163**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613	613	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	13,330	40
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	456	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,895	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	1
Canada	0	88	0	0	0	33	406	5,062	8,673	26
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	830	6,047	18
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	1
Japan	0	0	50	0	31	0	0	81	81	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	291	291	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	6,148	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	680	6,134	18
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,460	3,460	10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	309	309	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	(s)
Total	**0**	**88**	**371**	**0**	**70**	**33**	**432**	**21,130**	**100,059**	**300**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 35. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	(s)	169	0	0	3,958	4,128	138
Natural Gas Liquids	30	431	407	3	361	1,232	41
Pentanes Plus	1	0	63	0	1	64	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29	431	344	3	360	1,168	39
Ethane/Ethylene	6	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Propane/Propylene	15	269	235	2	350	871	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	8	162	110	1	10	291	10
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3,792	511	14,307	15	8,577	27,201	907
Finished Motor Gasoline	86	46	1,498	1	362	1,993	66
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	333	161	2,381	0	1,342	4,218	141
Kerosene	6	7	951	0	1	965	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,985	8	3,300	0	353	5,646	188
Residual Fuel Oil	1,132	7	1,998	0	4,158	7,296	243
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	13	1	76	0	2	92	3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	562	0	145	707	24
Special Naphthas	8	6	246	0	151	411	14
Lubricants	166	38	221	5	103	534	18
Waxes	4	4	19	(s)	13	40	1
Petroleum Coke	27	204	2,995	4	1,886	5,116	171
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	29	3	4	52	110	4
Miscellaneous Products	9	(s)	54	(s)	8	72	2
Total	3,822	1,112	14,714	18	12,895	32,561	1,085

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 36. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	11	3,961	0	2	30,743	34,717	104
Natural Gas Liquids	926	3,569	5,519	28	3,114	13,157	39
Pentanes Plus	22	0	464	0	20	506	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	904	3,569	5,055	28	3,094	12,651	38
Ethane/Ethylene	26	(s)	0	0	3	29	(s)
Propane/Propylene	335	2,085	3,278	18	3,048	8,765	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	543	1,484	1,777	10	43	3,857	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	16,183	5,615	112,952	169	93,145	228,064	683
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,114	530	14,967	2	1,972	18,584	56
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	6	321	(s)	1,167	1,495	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	940	433	7,306	(s)	3,715	12,394	37
Kerosene	65	34	1,627	0	196	1,922	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,043	464	19,429	1	5,239	29,176	87
Residual Fuel Oil	4,504	207	17,044	0	47,384	69,138	207
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	217	4	1,265	0	68	1,553	5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,549	0	2,598	7,147	21
Special Naphthas	114	148	2,039	2	1,305	3,607	11
Lubricants	1,972	464	3,043	52	1,077	6,608	20
Waxes	84	44	310	1	168	607	2
Petroleum Coke	2,749	2,861	40,617	102	27,905	74,234	222
Asphalt and Road Oil	275	413	53	8	181	930	3
Miscellaneous Products	107	8	383	(s)	172	669	2
Total	17,121	13,145	118,471	199	127,002	275,938	826

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 37. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	25	0	0	101	377	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	5	43	0	0	0	138	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Canada	170	0	511	151	795	11	325	1,299	2
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	125	786	1
Colombia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Denmark	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	314	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	26	55	0	0	89	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	6	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	16	39	6	0	120	0	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
India	0	0	(s)	0	521	0	0	0	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	224	0	28	0	0
Italy	0	0	31	0	0	2	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	11	74	0	0	115	885	(s)
Japan	0	0	1	34	2,196	403	424	455	18
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	457	547	541	1,361	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	58	494	1,111	1	1	35	1,264	2
Netherlands	0	0	0	19	0	0	2,515	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	150	191	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	317	0	0	0	0	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	8
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	106	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	9	0	0	0	14	0	10
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	110	0	0	215	203	3
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	0	1
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	55	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	52	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	15	46	20	0	32	(s)	(s)
Total	**4,128**	**64**	**1,168**	**1,993**	**4,219**	**965**	**5,646**	**7,296**	**92**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	128	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	131	4
Australia	115	0	3	1	465	0	(s)	597	20
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	504	17
Bahrain	0	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	1	0	310	0	21	520	17
Brazil	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	8	133	10	494	96	1	4,005	133
Chile	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	36	(s)	1	1	8	957	32
Colombia	0	0	19	0	0	0	(s)	20	1
Costa Rica	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	0	0	13	(s)
Denmark	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	315	11
Dominican Republic	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	173	6
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
Egypt	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	29	0	1	2	0	2	(s)	34	1
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	35	0	13	2	0	5	(s)	62	2
Ghana	0	0	(s)	0	17	0	0	17	1
Greece	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	1	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	187	6
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Honduras	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	16	1
Hong Kong	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
India	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	522	17
Indonesia	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	253	8
Italy	69	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,090	(s)	0	1,193	40
Jamaica	0	0	30	(s)	0	0	0	1,115	37
Japan	58	150	54	2	412	2	18	4,227	141
Korea, Republic of	86	(s)	16	1	1	0	(s)	3,015	100
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	2	117	14	27	1	3	3,131	104
Netherlands	29	242	8	2	1,117	(s)	15	3,948	132
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	345	11
New Zealand	0	0	1	1	107	0	0	426	14
Nigeria	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	271	9
Peru	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Philippines	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	107	4
Poland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	236	8
Portugal	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	2	17	1	0	0	1	54	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	8	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Singapore	103	2	2	(s)	23	1	(s)	662	22
South Africa	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	1	4	(s)	484	0	(s)	618	21
Suriname	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	54	0	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	118	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	3	0	85	0	0	89	3
United Kingdom	0	(s)	1	1	248	2	1	306	10
Venezuela	0	0	2	(s)	111	0	1	113	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,958	132
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	2
Other	0	(s)	11	0	0	(s)	(s)	125	4
Total	**707**	**411**	**534**	**40**	**5,116**	**110**	**72**	**32,561**	**1,085**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 38. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6
Australia	0	1	5	36	0	4	716	1,579	55
Bahama Islands	0	0	43	567	371	0	2,324	4,830	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	137	126	1	0	2	142	1	189
Brazil	0	0	1	2	18	0	0	0	86
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Canada	3,974	0	3,960	1,672	3,540	77	2,365	6,027	16
Chile	0	(s)	1	53	0	0	368	0	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
China, Taiwan	300	1	134	502	0	9	611	8,055	27
Colombia	0	0	107	100	0	0	(s)	0	6
Costa Rica	0	0	1	474	84	0	901	0	21
Denmark	0	0	4	0	0	0	314	0	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	441	172	28	0	386	587	6
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	21	11	0	4	1	6
Egypt	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	32	307	43	0	261	0	2
Finland	0	0	76	0	0	(s)	1	0	0
France	0	0	171	743	0	0	683	0	19
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,231	0
Germany, FR	0	0	179	4	0	3	1	59	30
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	30	1
Guatemala	0	0	74	1,584	141	11	2,098	1	4
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Honduras	0	0	29	35	0	16	54	(s)	21
Hong Kong	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	15	278	2
India	0	0	1	0	1,554	260	202	0	20
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	0	3	0	0	1	(s)	0	0
Israel	0	0	7	242	784	1	70	213	1
Italy	0	0	135	0	0	4	302	681	20
Jamaica	0	9	118	217	165	1	687	6,128	3
Japan	0	8	25	459	4,926	533	2,661	5,991	270
Korea, Republic of	0	2	14	1	1,304	951	1,534	12,927	115
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	80	2
Mexico	0	317	6,007	6,951	2	38	377	13,269	73
Netherlands	0	0	33	2,510	523	(s)	3,053	(s)	219
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	140	27	0	1,292	1,058	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	576	0	0	0	0	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Norway	0	0	2	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	(s)
Panama	0	0	44	69	47	0	1,265	2,363	17
Peru	0	2	62	0	290	0	100	321	(s)
Philippines	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	108	3
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	73	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	1,672	18	165	216	0	3	105	109	169
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)	11
Singapore	0	0	3	110	0	0	1,996	1,850	13
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,634	371	12
Suriname	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	2	1	(s)	1
Switzerland	0	0	45	1	0	(s)	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	65	34	0	(s)	0	55	20
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	140	0
Turkey	0	0	32	0	0	0	(s)	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	7	0	1
United Kingdom	0	2	91	234	0	0	25	223	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	131	0
Venezuela	0	0	147	215	0	0	1,545	334	1
Virgin Islands	28,771	0	(s)	0	0	3	2	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Other	0	1	126	333	31	0	550	30	9
Total	**34,717**	**506**	**12,651**	**18,584**	**13,890**	**1,922**	**29,176**	**69,138**	**1,553**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	270	(s)	89	1	2	(s)	(s)	368	1
Australia	243	91	100	9	3,001	2	2	5,845	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	25	0	0	10	2	8,172	24
Bahrain	0	(s)	1	0	586	0	0	590	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	26	104	3	5,969	12	24	6,735	20
Brazil	0	0	128	4	307	1	1	547	2
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	75	0	0	76	(s)
Canada	0	333	1,471	102	4,915	725	25	29,201	87
Chile	0	(s)	96	3	5	(s)	4	539	2
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	2	1	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	1	322	13	40	4	33	10,053	30
Colombia	0	(s)	104	1	2	(s)	2	322	1
Costa Rica	0	16	91	1	(s)	0	1	1,591	5
Denmark	0	2	1	1	394	1	(s)	718	2
Dominican Republic	0	2	50	1	0	6	1	1,681	5
Ecuador	0	(s)	26	1	0	(s)	1	72	(s)
Egypt	0	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)
El Salvador	0	4	25	(s)	0	0	(s)	675	2
Finland	0	0	12	(s)	334	0	2	426	1
France	1,506	(s)	19	24	1,936	20	89	5,210	16
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	1,233	4
Germany, FR	112	2	58	86	909	41	5	1,489	4
Ghana	0	0	1	0	328	0	0	329	1
Greece	0	1	7	(s)	1,386	0	59	1,490	4
Guatemala	0	17	50	2	0	(s)	2	3,984	12
Guinea	0	0	8	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Honduras	0	8	42	(s)	0	0	(s)	205	1
Hong Kong	0	2	19	5	0	0	4	332	1
India	0	(s)	81	4	(s)	2	5	2,130	6
Indonesia	0	1	19	1	200	1	23	245	1
Ireland	0	0	9	2	0	0	(s)	14	(s)
Israel	0	4	18	(s)	867	0	1	2,209	7
Italy	557	5	12	6	12,303	5	74	14,106	42
Jamaica	0	4	46	1	91	0	3	7,473	22
Japan	904	827	424	37	14,089	17	40	31,211	93
Korea, Republic of	1,344	264	147	9	607	2	65	19,285	58
Malaysia	209	(s)	7	7	17	0	2	325	1
Mexico	6	20	1,143	142	661	30	33	29,071	87
Netherlands	613	947	76	9	7,721	9	87	15,800	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	254	1	7	2	(s)	2,780	8
New Zealand	0	0	13	2	491	1	(s)	1,086	3
Nigeria	0	0	7	(s)	0	1	3	11	(s)
Norway	0	0	6	(s)	606	0	(s)	615	2
Panama	0	4	158	(s)	0	0	1	3,967	12
Peru	0	1	101	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	879	3
Philippines	119	0	40	4	(s)	(s)	2	276	1
Poland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	399	1
Portugal	0	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	518	201	11	0	0	13	3,200	10
Saudi Arabia	0	1	36	(s)	(s)	0	8	62	(s)
Singapore	344	4	108	2	48	9	20	4,507	13
South Africa	0	(s)	1	(s)	486	2	(s)	491	1
Spain	466	1	37	52	8,281	3	1	10,858	33
Suriname	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	1	144	(s)
Sweden	0	1	12	1	295	(s)	1	315	1
Switzerland	0	0	6	(s)	8	1	(s)	60	(s)
Thailand	293	(s)	34	1	0	0	5	507	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	2	(s)	2	(s)	1	147	(s)
Turkey	0	0	14	(s)	2,580	0	0	2,627	8
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	39	(s)	382	(s)	(s)	430	1
United Kingdom	160	481	194	47	1,911	11	11	3,389	10
U.S.S.R.	0	6	253	0	279	0	0	539	2
Uruguay	0	0	10	(s)	0	0	(s)	328	1
Venezuela	0	2	50	3	748	3	3	3,053	9
Virgin Islands	0	9	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	28,788	86
Yugoslavia	0	0	(s)	(s)	726	2	0	787	2
Other	0	3	165	1	637	7	5	1,897	6
Total	**7,147**	**3,607**	**6,608**	**607**	**74,234**	**930**	**669**	**275,938**	**826**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 39. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,473**	**15**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**-3**	**(s)**	**183**	**277**	**1,749**
Algeria	46	9	0	0	0	34	0	0	89	131	177
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,426	6	35	0	0	14	0	(s)	94	149	1,576
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	**1,435**	**0**	**21**	**36**	**104**	**100**	**-4**	**(s)**	**174**	**432**	**1,867**
Ecuador	13	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	12
Gabon	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	71
Indonesia	72	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	72
Nigeria	555	0	0	0	0	19	0	(s)	0	19	574
Venezuela	725	0	22	36	104	81	-4	(s)	174	414	1,138
Non OPEC	**2,017**	**81**	**136**	**-83**	**-55**	**-4**	**-162**	**-6**	**342**	**249**	**2,266**
Angola	238	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	238
Argentina	12	(s)	0	0	6	22	0	(s)	5	33	45
Australia	28	(s)	0	0	0	0	-16	(s)	-4	-20	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	-1	0	-3	-13	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-1	0	0	-5	0	-10	(s)	18	2	2
Brazil	0	0	70	0	0	4	0	(s)	(s)	74	74
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	636	73	52	-18	18	1	-15	-2	15	124	760
China, People's Republic of	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	113
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	-4	-26	(s)	-1	(s)	-32	-32
Colombia	177	(s)	0	0	0	32	0	-1	(s)	31	208
Congo	28	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	33
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	18	28	28
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	-1	-1	(s)	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	1
India	0	(s)	0	-17	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Italy	0	-1	0	0	0	7	-36	(s)	23	-8	-8
Jamaica	0	(s)	-2	0	-4	-30	0	-1	(s)	-37	-37
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-73	-14	-15	-14	-2	-21	-140	-140
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-15	-18	-45	(s)	-1	-21	-100	-100
Malaysia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	8
Mexico	690	11	-37	6	-1	-42	-1	-4	19	-49	641
Netherlands	0	1	-1	0	-84	0	-37	(s)	38	-83	-83
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	15	0	-5	25	0	(s)	(s)	34	34
Norway	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	16	1	0	0	8	23	48	48
Spain	0	0	8	0	-4	0	-16	(s)	17	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	-2	-4	-4
Trinidad and Tobago	73	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	8	81
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	12	12
United Kingdom	56	1	(s)	0	0	10	-8	(s)	43	46	102
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	63
Virgin Islands	-132	0	53	27	96	54	0	0	82	312	180
Zaire	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Other	18	-2	-18	-8	-30	-1	-9	-2	5	-65	-48
Total	**4,924**	**96**	**193**	**-47**	**49**	**143**	**-169**	**-7**	**699**	**958**	**5,882**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-November 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,890**	**31**	**35**	**13**	**18**	**40**	**-1**	**(s)**	**241**	**376**	**2,266**
Algeria	60	25	0	0	14	31	0	(s)	152	222	282
Iraq	556	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	4	5	561
Kuwait	87	1	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	3	90
Qatar	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	4
Saudi Arabia	1,173	5	35	13	3	7	(s)	(s)	78	141	1,313
United Arab Emirates	10	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	5	6	16
Other OPEC	**1,693**	**3**	**69**	**36**	**108**	**93**	**-3**	**(s)**	**77**	**382**	**2,076**
Ecuador	40	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	49
Gabon	67	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	67
Indonesia	107	0	0	0	0	9	-1	(s)	5	13	120
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	811	0	1	0	0	13	0	(s)	(s)	14	825
Venezuela	668	3	68	36	108	62	-2	(s)	72	347	1,015
Non OPEC	**2,306**	**106**	**177**	**15**	**66**	**166**	**-216**	**-9**	**316**	**622**	**2,927**
Angola	237	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	1	238
Argentina	9	(s)	3	0	5	11	1	(s)	7	27	36
Australia	46	5	(s)	0	-2	-4	-9	(s)	-1	-12	34
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-6	23	0	(s)	(s)	13	13
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	3	-18	(s)	21	11	11
Brazil	0	(s)	24	(s)	0	26	-1	(s)	(s)	48	48
Brunei	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7
Cameroon	14	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	18
Canada	623	88	48	(s)	43	15	-14	-2	27	204	828
China, People's Republic of	80	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	3	83
China, Taiwan	-1	(s)	-2	0	-2	-24	(s)	-1	(s)	-29	-30
Colombia	140	(s)	(s)	0	1	40	(s)	(s)	1	41	182
Congo	25	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	(s)	4	30
Egypt	25	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	9	9	34
France	0	(s)	16	1	(s)	8	-6	(s)	(s)	19	19
Greece	0	(s)	3	2	3	2	-4	(s)	1	5	5
Guatemala	4	(s)	-5	(s)	-6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-8
India	1	(s)	0	-5	-1	0	(s)	(s)	28	22	23
Italy	2	(s)	25	1	(s)	6	-37	(s)	23	17	19
Jamaica	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	-18	(s)	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-15	-8	-18	-42	-1	-8	-93	-93
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-5	-39	-2	(s)	-7	-57	-57
Malaysia	40	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	39
Mexico	697	19	-21	9	7	-35	-2	-3	5	-21	676
Netherlands	0	(s)	4	(s)	-7	5	-23	(s)	28	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	(s)	-4	17	(s)	-1	3	20	20
Norway	103	(s)	2	0	1	0	-2	(s)	1	2	105
Oman	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	41
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-4	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Peru	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	13	(s)	(s)	(s)	12	12
Puerto Rico	-5	(s)	-1	3	(s)	(s)	0	6	20	28	23
Romania	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	10	15	15
Spain	0	0	20	3	-5	4	-25	(s)	16	13	13
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	2	3	3
Syria	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	1	4	7
Thailand	12	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	-2	11
Trinidad and Tobago	78	(s)	1	1	2	18	(s)	(s)	(s)	21	99
Turkey	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	-8	(s)	4	-2	-1
United Kingdom	162	1	8	(s)	3	7	-6	-1	13	26	188
U.S.S.R.	1	0	(s)	0	6	9	-1	-1	30	43	44
Virgin Islands	-86	(s)	46	26	61	75	0	(s)	73	281	195
Yemen	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	23
Zaire	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
Other	5	-3	-3	-2	-14	9	-17	-2	5	-28	-23
Total	**5,889**	**140**	**281**	**64**	**193**	**299**	**-220**	**-10**	**635**	**1,380**	**7,269**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**14,815**	**70,294**	**751,464**	**12,444**	**75,864**	**924,881**
Refinery	13,546	12,327	50,092	2,041	22,614	100,620
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,255	56,687	99,648	9,436	37,981	205,007
Leases	14	1,280	15,707	967	1,274	19,242
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[a]	0	0	586,017	0	0	586,017
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	13,995	13,995
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**185,613**	**165,429**	**267,451**	**16,124**	**98,586**	**733,203**
Refinery	45,595	58,262	148,247	10,338	64,780	327,222
Bulk Terminal	111,827	70,480	71,846	3,193	28,056	285,402
Pipeline	27,991	34,053	41,127	2,399	5,586	111,156
Natural Gas Processing Plant	200	2,634	6,231	194	164	9,423
Pentanes Plus	**67**	**2,324**	**4,150**	**136**	**71**	**6,748**
Refinery	14	255	590	8	25	892
Bulk Terminal	29	1,191	1,437	0	8	2,665
Pipeline	0	647	884	70	19	1,620
Natural Gas Processing Plant	24	231	1,239	58	19	1,571
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**7,033**	**35,159**	**62,063**	**1,120**	**4,105**	**109,480**
Refinery	2,181	3,469	9,570	444	1,136	16,800
Bulk Terminal	2,666	22,185	40,656	91	2,824	68,422
Pipeline	2,010	7,102	6,845	449	0	16,406
Natural Gas Processing Plant	176	2,403	4,992	136	145	7,852
Ethane/Ethylene	**8**	**6,136**	**13,119**	**172**	**1**	**19,436**
Refinery	7	1	945	0	0	953
Bulk Terminal	1	3,946	8,242	0	1	12,190
Pipeline	0	1,321	2,752	164	0	4,237
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	868	1,180	8	0	2,056
Propane/Propylene	**4,986**	**19,174**	**27,523**	**485**	**1,173**	**53,341**
Refinery	938	1,580	3,662	153	73	6,406
Bulk Terminal	2,047	13,119	19,699	90	969	35,924
Pipeline	1,877	3,512	2,880	157	0	8,426
Natural Gas Processing Plant	124	963	1,282	85	131	2,585
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,768**	**7,103**	**13,955**	**305**	**2,654**	**25,785**
Refinery	976	1,497	3,278	187	847	6,785
Bulk Terminal	611	3,687	8,247	1	1,798	14,344
Pipeline	133	1,622	845	84	0	2,684
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	297	1,585	33	9	1,972
Isobutane	**271**	**2,746**	**7,466**	**158**	**277**	**10,918**
Refinery	260	391	1,685	104	216	2,656
Bulk Terminal	7	1,433	4,468	0	56	5,964
Pipeline	0	647	368	44	0	1,059
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	275	945	10	5	1,239
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**298**	**226**	**490**	**149**	**218**	**1,381**
Refinery	298	226	490	149	218	1,381
Unfinished Oils	**13,213**	**16,015**	**52,254**	**1,913**	**25,361**	**108,756**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,855	4,590	12,600	432	3,607	24,084
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,821	1,627	10,656	286	4,425	19,815
Heavy Gas Oils	6,294	5,881	19,230	791	13,074	45,270
Residuum	1,243	3,917	9,768	404	4,255	19,587
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,726**	**8,027**	**17,504**	**2,138**	**8,023**	**40,418**
Refinery	4,701	7,287	16,397	2,066	7,824	38,275
Bulk Terminal	25	624	1,062	72	173	1,956
Pipeline	0	116	45	0	26	187

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**77**	**67**	**0**	**8**	**152**
Refinery	0	77	67	0	8	152
Finished Motor Gasoline	**51,843**	**47,689**	**50,342**	**5,100**	**23,518**	**178,492**
Refinery	7,588	9,898	20,240	2,213	8,605	48,544
Bulk Terminal	30,630	23,239	10,862	1,860	12,329	78,920
Pipeline	13,625	14,552	19,240	1,027	2,584	51,028
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**87**	**2,241**	**902**	**1,377**	**5,332**	**9,939**
Refinery	22	476	420	634	1,752	3,304
Bulk Terminal	65	981	234	489	3,201	4,970
Pipeline	0	784	248	254	379	1,665
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**51,756**	**45,448**	**49,440**	**3,723**	**18,186**	**168,553**
Refinery	7,566	9,422	19,820	1,579	6,853	45,240
Bulk Terminal	30,565	22,258	10,628	1,371	9,128	73,950
Pipeline	13,625	13,768	18,992	773	2,205	49,363
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**223**	**549**	**614**	**48**	**355**	**1,789**
Refinery	12	121	546	29	151	859
Bulk Terminal	211	320	68	19	204	822
Pipeline	0	108	0	0	0	108
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**763**	**770**	**2,237**	**379**	**1,641**	**5,790**
Refinery	197	354	1,743	217	509	3,020
Bulk Terminal	386	264	107	0	599	1,356
Pipeline	180	152	387	162	533	1,414
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,976**	**9,451**	**15,290**	**776**	**7,268**	**44,761**
Refinery	2,128	2,174	7,223	368	3,975	15,868
Bulk Terminal	4,981	4,091	2,062	250	2,379	13,763
Pipeline	4,867	3,186	6,005	158	914	15,130
Kerosene	**2,925**	**1,771**	**1,743**	**36**	**146**	**6,621**
Refinery	320	989	1,019	19	87	2,434
Bulk Terminal	2,264	531	464	17	54	3,330
Pipeline	341	251	260	0	5	857
Distillate Fuel Oil	**60,759**	**29,972**	**27,038**	**2,767**	**12,308**	**132,844**
Refinery	8,931	8,516	13,863	1,387	5,659	38,356
Bulk Terminal	44,860	13,557	5,736	847	5,346	70,346
Pipeline	6,968	7,899	7,439	533	1,303	24,142
Residual Fuel Oil[b]	**22,218**	**3,359**	**15,390**	**470**	**8,844**	**50,281**
Refinery	2,743	2,266	8,112	470	6,029	19,620
Bulk Terminal	19,475	1,093	7,278	0	2,639	30,485
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	176	176
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,203**	**183**	**2,390**	**71**	**875**	**9,722**
Refinery	1,008	44	2,056	71	681	3,860
Bulk Terminal	5,195	139	334	0	194	5,862
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**7,880**	**782**	**3,413**	**212**	**1,011**	**13,298**
Refinery	865	374	1,101	212	775	3,327
Bulk Terminal	7,015	408	2,312	0	236	9,971
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**8,135**	**2,394**	**9,587**	**187**	**6,782**	**27,085**
Refinery	870	1,848	4,955	187	4,573	12,433
Bulk Terminal	7,265	546	4,632	0	2,209	14,652
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**132**	**281**	**966**	**0**	**63**	**1,442**
Refinery	132	281	966	0	63	1,442

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	578	1,648	5	202	2,436
Refinery	3	578	1,648	5	202	2,436
Special Naphthas	652	637	1,391	5	146	2,831
Refinery	84	293	1,278	5	96	1,756
Bulk Terminal	568	344	113	0	50	1,075
Lubricants	2,852	1,658	5,515	18	1,961	12,004
Refinery	764	667	4,755	10	988	7,184
Bulk Terminal	2,088	991	760	8	973	4,820
Waxes	58	131	454	115	163	921
Refinery	58	131	454	115	163	921
Petroleum Coke	700	1,451	3,672	3	1,719	7,545
Refinery	700	1,451	3,672	3	1,719	7,545
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,546	4,957	3,487	926	2,274	16,190
Refinery	1,357	2,934	2,818	897	1,860	9,866
Bulk Terminal	3,189	2,023	669	29	414	6,324
Miscellaneous Products	626	347	1,136	20	192	2,321
Refinery	171	280	542	20	102	1,115
Bulk Terminal	455	27	572	0	64	1,118
Pipeline	0	40	22	0	26	88
Total Stocks, All Oils	200,428	235,723	1,018,915	28,568	174,450	1,658,084

[a] Includes 38,395 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
[b] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 42. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**87**	**38,131**	**2,584**	**53,791**	**22,218**	**3,109**
Connecticut	0	1,015	72	3,130	391	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	20	2,013	74	4,522	3,393	W
Florida	0	5,286	180	1,906	821	198
Georgia	3	2,786	66	1,538	166	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	966	247	2,479	506	W
Massachusetts	0	1,883	147	2,655	1,057	W
New Jersey	1	7,267	114	15,416	8,378	W
New York	3	3,998	384	9,450	5,205	W
North Carolina	20	2,657	269	1,696	301	W
Pennsylvania	4	4,903	618	5,404	794	W
Rhode Island	0	551	W	1,463	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,612	150	1,030	W	W
Virginia	14	2,992	149	3,027	518	W
West Virginia	22	202	W	75	W	W
PAD District II	**1,457**	**31,680**	**1,520**	**22,073**	**3,359**	**15,662**
Illinois	216	6,392	335	4,156	1,361	1,384
Indiana	210	4,089	129	2,700	552	W
Iowa	89	1,269	W	1,072	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	309	2,149	44	2,141	53	9,270
Kentucky	10	1,275	108	774	W	W
Michigan	75	3,259	81	1,796	97	1,735
Minnesota	183	1,573	W	1,505	183	W
Missouri	160	1,438	W	830	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	74	757	W	845	W	W
Ohio	4	4,226	410	1,885	272	W
Oklahoma	112	1,477	W	1,665	286	1,288
Tennessee	0	1,958	79	1,064	266	W
Wisconsin	15	1,818	W	1,640	23	W
PAD District III	**654**	**30,448**	**1,483**	**19,599**	**15,390**	**24,643**
Alabama	0	1,491	84	836	527	168
Arkansas	17	440	W	309	W	W
Louisiana	10	5,435	394	4,327	6,153	3,476
Mississippi	11	2,167	13	1,766	W	3,660
New Mexico	118	412	W	224	33	W
Texas	498	20,503	978	12,137	8,441	17,236
PAD District IV	**1,123**	**2,950**	**36**	**2,234**	**470**	**328**
Colorado	254	905	W	396	W	W
Idaho	161	318	W	272	W	W
Montana	374	683	W	558	63	23
Utah	120	418	W	405	164	193
Wyoming	214	626	W	603	W	47
PAD District V	**4,953**	**15,981**	**141**	**11,005**	**8,668**	**1,173**
Alaska	242	561	W	896	W	W
Arizona	302	583	W	203	W	W
California	2,383	10,713	94	6,545	5,450	219
Hawaii	72	594	W	319	W	W
Nevada	108	276	W	148	W	W
Oregon	583	1,147	W	990	419	W
Washington	1,263	2,107	W	1,904	1,432	11
U.S. Total	**8,274**	**119,190**	**5,764**	**108,702**	**50,105**	**44,915**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 43. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	65	0	0	97	2,063	508	0	505	48,560
Petroleum Products	7,289	298	0	3,915	6,139	1,879	0	79,878	27,732
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	100	1	0	0	741
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,267	2,736	86	0	2,399	5,441
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	418
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	20	54	0	115	0	0	0	199	60
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,710	0	0	1,563	1,545	1,126	0	47,440	11,900
Leaded	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,710	0	0	1,563	1,511	1,126	0	47,440	11,897
Finished Aviation Gasoline	18	0	0	0	0	15	0	99	55
Jet Fuel	363	0	0	256	277	453	0	10,743	2,763
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	101
Kerosene-Type	363	0	0	256	277	453	0	10,633	2,662
Kerosene	38	0	0	50	0	0	0	337	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,093	0	0	520	578	198	0	17,100	5,454
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	893	0	0	522	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	37	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	109
Lubricants	10	111	0	84	0	0	0	286	539
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	288	231
Miscellaneous Products	0	30	0	19	10	0	0	0	0
Total	7,354	298	0	4,012	8,202	2,387	0	80,383	76,292

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,111	1,665	0	322	0	9,039	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,488	1,461	1,319	1,214	0	0	66	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	99	162	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	529	1,157	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	748	401	0	811	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	58	81	0	215	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	690	320	0	596	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	459	106	0	156	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	203	100	0	60	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	256	6	0	96	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	281	326	0	247	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,488	4,572	2,984	1,214	322	0	9,105	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 44. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	65	0	7	2,063	508	0	48,560
Petroleum Products	7,173	0	2,422	5,246	1,879	65,811	23,159
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	100	1	0	741
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,267	2,736	86	2,145	5,441
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	115	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,700	0	742	1,545	1,126	39,403	10,121
Leaded	0	0	0	34	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,700	0	742	1,511	1,126	39,403	10,118
Finished Aviation Gasoline	18	0	0	0	15	31	55
Jet Fuel	324	0	205	277	453	9,399	2,404
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	73	101
Kerosene-Type	324	0	205	277	453	9,326	2,303
Kerosene	38	0	5	0	0	317	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,093	0	88	578	198	14,516	4,397
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Total	7,238	0	2,429	7,309	2,387	65,811	71,719

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,111	1,665	0	3,746	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,488	1,461	1,319	1,214	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	99	162	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	529	1,157	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	748	401	0	811	0	0
Leaded	0	58	81	0	215	0	0
Unleaded	0	690	320	0	596	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	459	106	0	156	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	203	100	0	60	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	256	6	0	96	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	281	326	0	247	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,488	4,572	2,984	1,214	3,746	0

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 45. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	90	0	0	505	0
Petroleum Products	116	298	0	1,493	893	0	14,067	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	20	54	0	0	0	0	199	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	0	0	821	0	0	8,037	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	10	0	0	821	0	0	8,037	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
Jet Fuel	39	0	0	51	0	0	1,344	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Kerosene-Type	39	0	0	51	0	0	1,307	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	45	0	0	20	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	432	0	0	2,584	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	893	0	522	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	851	0	522	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	37	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0
Lubricants	10	111	0	84	0	0	286	11
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	41	0	0	288	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	30	0	19	0	0	0	0
Total	116	298	0	1,583	893	0	14,572	11

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	505	0	0	0	322	0	5,293
Petroleum Products	1,194	12,862	4,573	0	0	0	66
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	16	144	418	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	199	0	60	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	8,037	1,779	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	8,037	1,779	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	30	38	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	226	1,118	359	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	189	1,118	359	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	328	2,256	1,057	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	21	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	169	133	109	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	203	72	539	0	0	0	66
Waxes	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	288	231	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,699	12,862	4,573	0	322	0	5,359

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[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 46. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, November 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

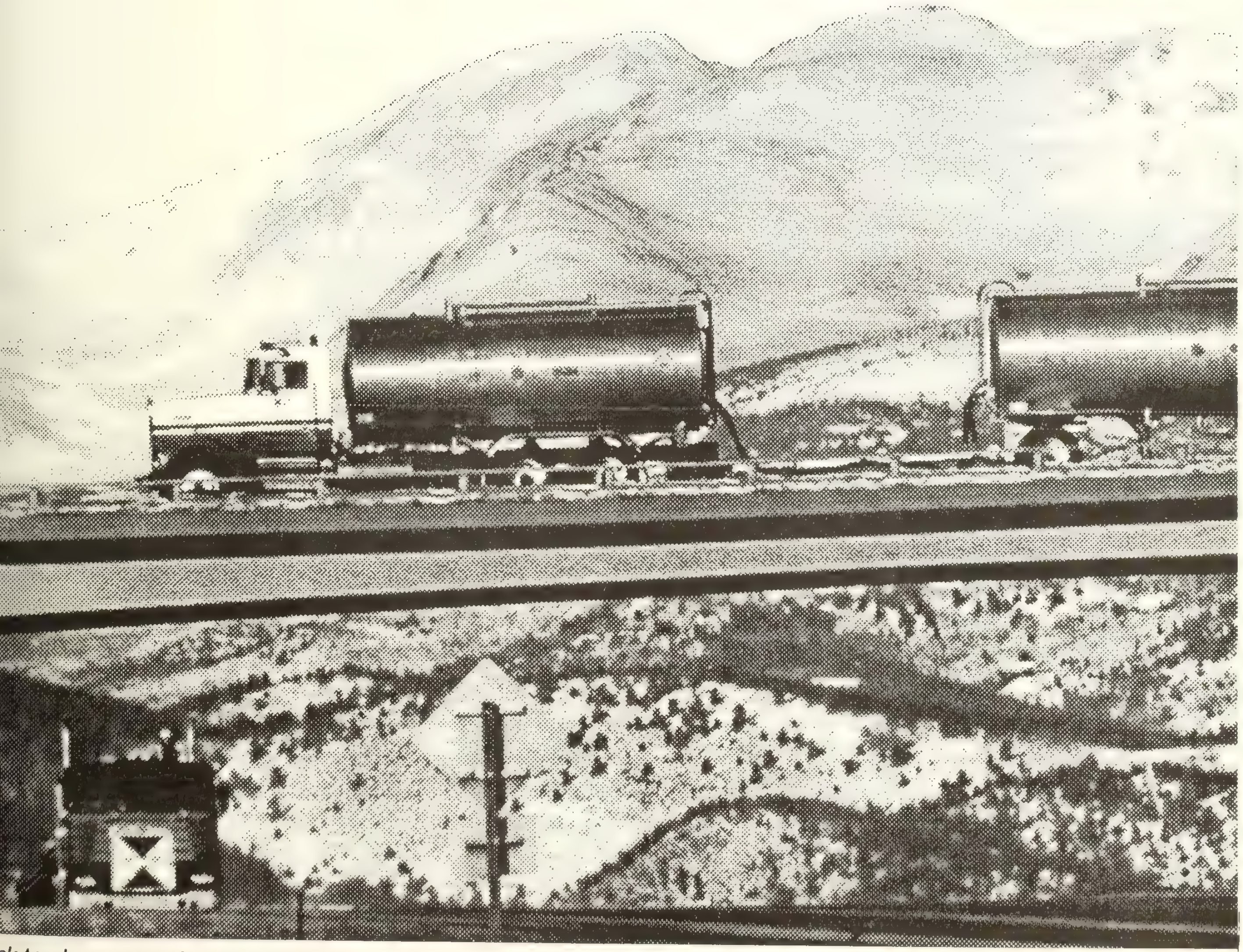
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	924	65	859	51,736	2,668	49,068
Petroleum Products	83,793	7,587	76,206	36,482	11,933	24,549
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	840	101	739
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,666	0	3,666	5,970	4,089	1,881
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	436	1,563	-1,127
Propane/Propylene	3,509	0	3,509	3,606	2,057	1,549
Normal Butane/Butylene	142	0	142	1,043	382	661
Isobutane	15	0	15	885	87	798
Unfinished Oils	160	0	160	418	0	418
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	314	74	240	80	115	-35
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,003	4,710	44,293	17,011	4,234	12,777
Leaded	0	0	0	84	34	50
Unleaded	49,003	4,710	44,293	16,927	4,200	12,727
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	18	81	73	15	58
Jet Fuel	10,999	363	10,636	3,232	986	2,246
Naphtha-Type	110	0	110	201	0	201
Kerosene-Type	10,889	363	10,526	3,031	986	2,045
Kerosene	387	38	349	38	50	-12
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,620	2,093	15,527	7,873	1,296	6,577
Residual Fuel Oil	522	0	522	0	893	-893
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	140	-140	58	0	58
Special Naphthas	302	0	302	109	0	109
Lubricants	370	121	249	549	84	465
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	329	0	329	231	41	190
Miscellaneous Products	19	30	-11	0	29	-29
Total	84,717	7,652	77,065	88,218	14,601	73,617

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	12,767	49,065	-36,298	508	4,776	-4,268	0	9,361	-9,361
Petroleum Products	7,822	109,098	-101,276	1,879	3,994	-2,115	2,702	66	2,636
Pentanes Plus	262	741	-479	1	261	-260	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,893	7,840	-3,947	86	1,686	-1,600	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,186	249	1,937	0	810	-810	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,181	5,808	-4,627	84	515	-431	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	366	944	-578	2	227	-225	0	0	0
Isobutane	160	839	-679	0	134	-134	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	578	-578	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	54	259	-205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,545	60,088	-58,543	1,126	1,212	-86	1,559	0	1,559
Leaded	34	61	-27	0	296	-296	273	0	273
Unleaded	1,511	60,027	-58,516	1,126	916	210	1,286	0	1,286
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	154	-154	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	277	13,965	-13,688	453	262	191	615	0	615
Naphtha-Type	0	414	-414	0	160	-160	263	0	263
Kerosene-Type	277	13,551	-13,274	453	102	351	352	0	352
Kerosene	0	337	-337	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	578	22,835	-22,257	198	573	-375	528	0	528
Residual Fuel Oil	893	522	371	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	103	21	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	411	-411	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	177	825	-648	0	0	0	0	66	-66
Waxes	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	519	-519	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,589	158,163	-137,574	2,387	8,770	-6,383	2,702	9,427	-6,725

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



nk trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

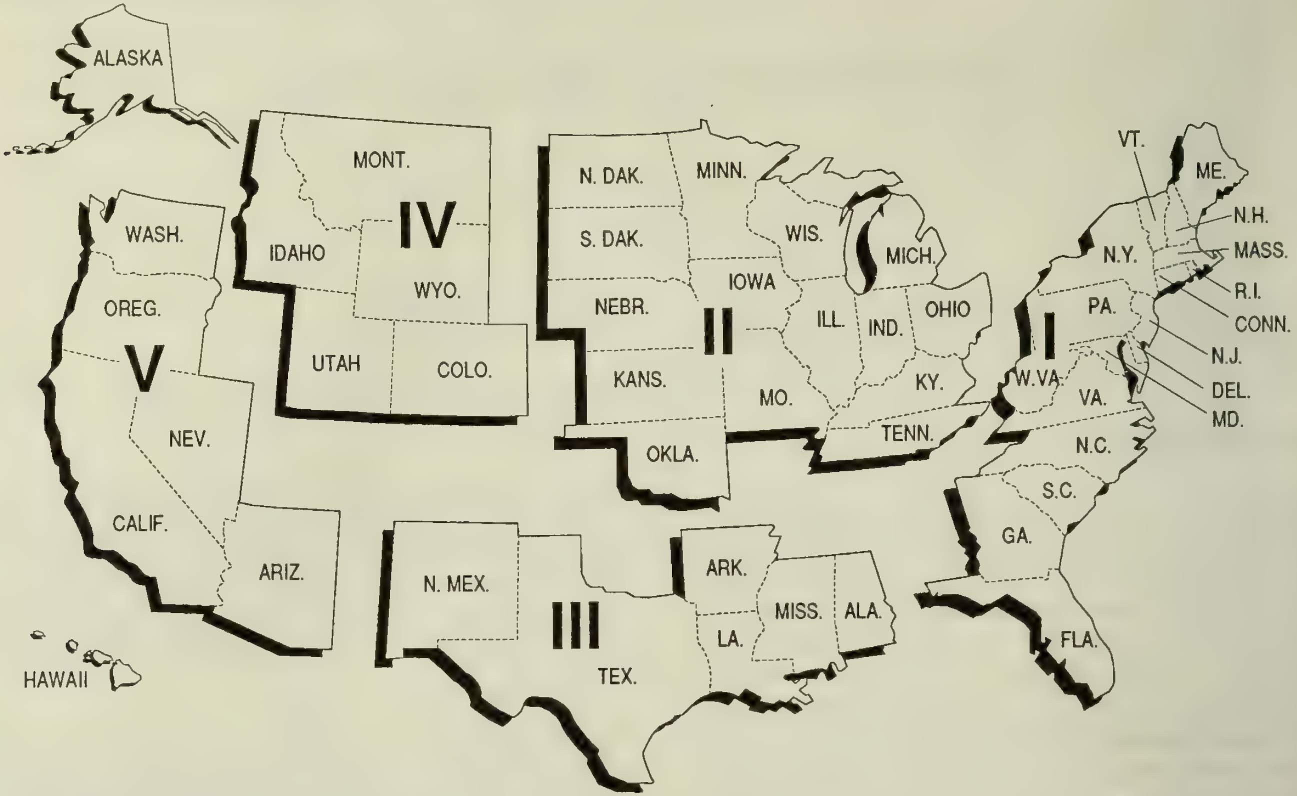
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

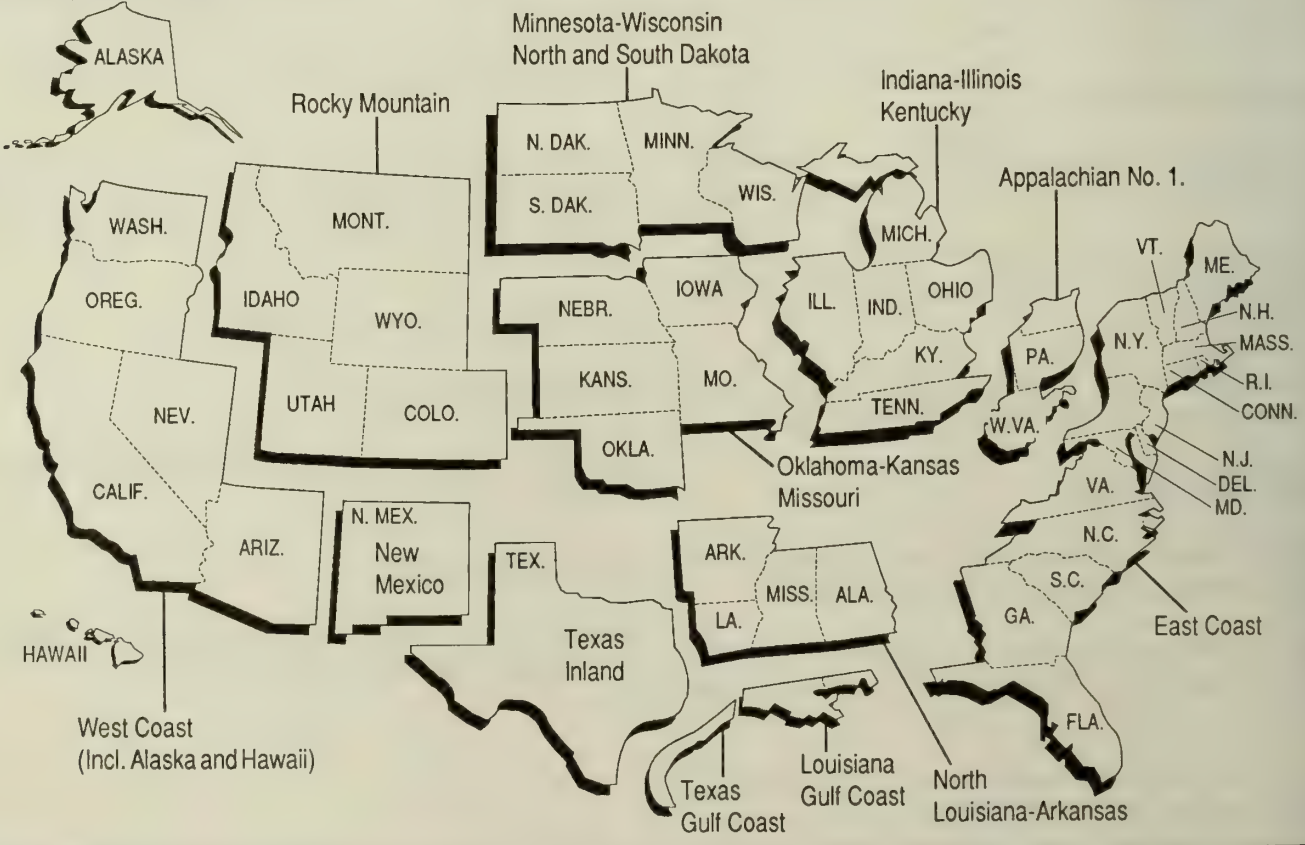
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

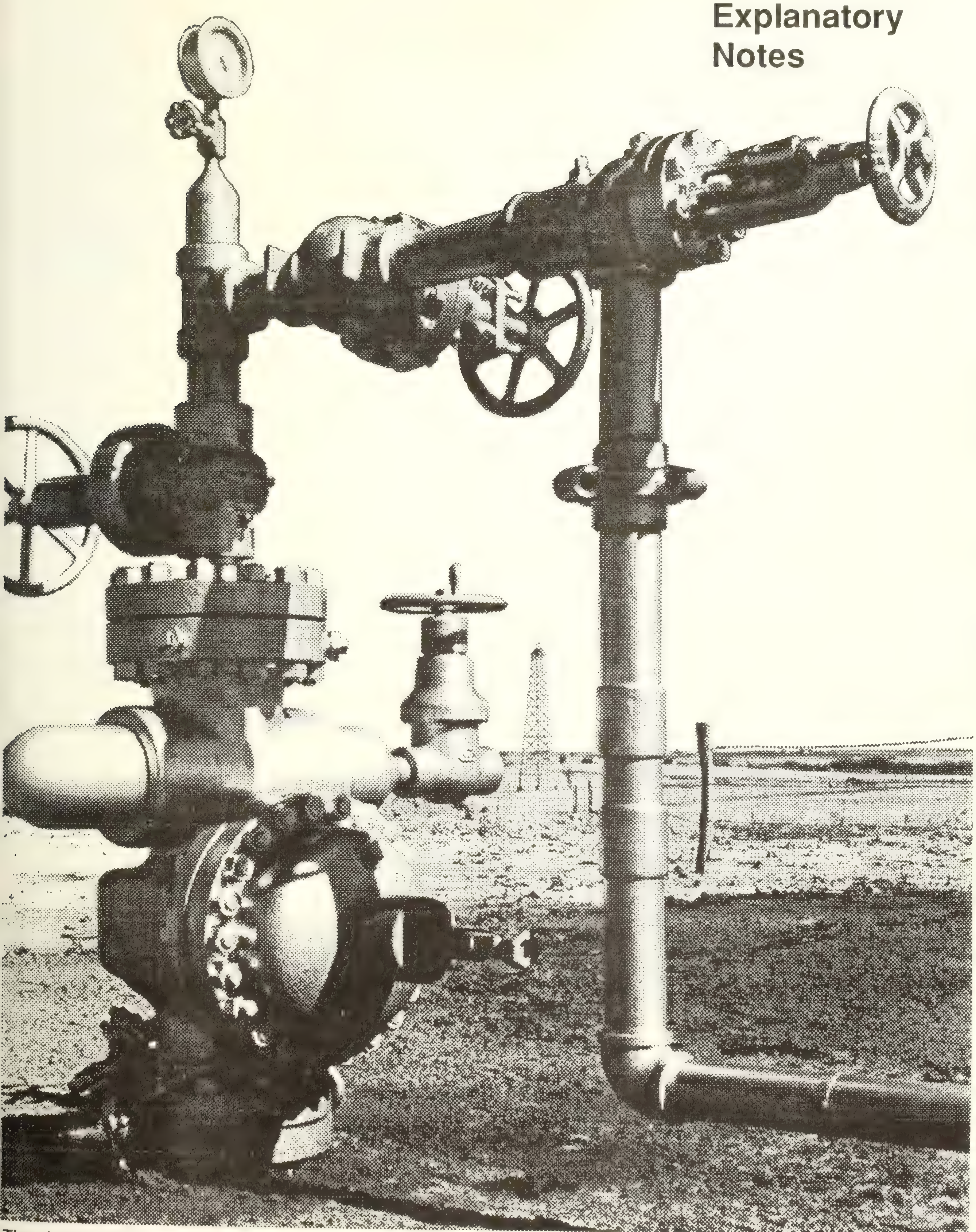


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1. Overview

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 4. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation
- Note 5. Summary Statistics Table Sources
- Note 6. Summary Statistics Figure Sources
- Note 7. Detailed Statistics Table Sources
- Note 8. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 9. Export Data Source
- Note 10. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 11. Frames Maintenance
- Note 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	*Weekly Refinery Report*
EIA-801	*Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-802	*Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-803	*Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*
EIA-804	*Weekly Imports Report*
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-813	*Monthly Crude Oil Report*
EIA-814	*Monthly Imports Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*
EIA-817	*Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*
EIA-820	*Annual Refinery Report*

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities which appear in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follow in Explanatory Note 3.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the July 1989 issue and dealt with the years 1984-1988. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issues of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, *Annual Refinery Report*, collects data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 3. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-813	*Monthly Crude Oil Report*
EIA-814	*Monthly Imports Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*
EIA-817	*Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report* - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811 *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report* - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812 *Monthly Product Pipeline Report* - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813 *Monthly Crude Oil Report* - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814 *Monthly Imports Report* - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816 *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report* - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 900 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817 *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*- All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, collects data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, collects data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*.

The Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, collects data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, collects data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc. is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, collects data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, collects data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, collects data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data is reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Department of Energy regulations implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Note 4. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	*Weekly Refinery Report*
EIA-801	*Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-802	*Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-803	*Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*
EIA-804	*Weekly Imports Report*

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates in the Summary Statistics section are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e.,stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) Then, the weight for each week is multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stocks figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

Note 5. Summary Statistics Table Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition series at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Definitions for the data series, corresponding to the column headings, are contained in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality. For most tables, the most current month, shown in italics is an estimate based on the data collected in the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). Refer to Explanatory Note 4. The source for the most current month where the data are not shown in italics is the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS), reflecting that these data are not collected on a weekly basis. Statistics for earlier months and years were published in prior issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Following are the sources for the data contained in the Summary Statistics tables are:

- **Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview**

  The current month statistics appear as labeled in Detailed Statistics (DS) Table 4, unless otherwise noted.

  Total Domestic Field Production is the sum of Crude Oil Field Production, Natural Gas Plant Liquids Field Production, and Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol Field Production.

  Crude Oil Field Production is estimated according to procedures described in Explanatory Note 8, Domestic Crude Oil Production.

  Natural Gas Plant Liquids Field Production is the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus produced at natural gas processing plants.

  Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products appear in thousand barrels in DS Table 2.

  Petroleum Product Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports.

- **Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Unless otherwise noted, data are from DS Tables 2 and 4. Total Domestic Field Production and Alaskan Field Production are estimated according to procedures described in Explanatory Note 8, Domestic Crude Oil Production. SPR Imports, Other Imports, SPR Stock Change, Other Stock Change, SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks appear in DS Table 1.

- **Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports**

  Data on the country of origin of imports are from DS Table 25.

- **Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

  Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production.

- **Table S8. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels. Other Products include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Note 6. Summary Statistics Figure Sources

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities. Displayed below are the figure sources (Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further detail).

Figure		Figure Source
Figure S1.	Petroleum Overview	Table S1
Figure S2.	Petroleum Products Supplied	Table S1
Figure S3.	Crude Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S2
Figure S4.	Crude Oil Ending Stocks	Table S2
Figure S5.	Finished Motor Gasoline Supply & Disposition	Table S4
Figure S6.	Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	Table S4
Figure S7.	Distillate Fuel Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S5
Figure S8.	Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	Table S5
Figure S9.	Residual Fuel Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S6
Figure S10.	Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	Table S6
Figure S11.	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply & Disposition	Table S7
Figure S12.	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	Table S7

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (figures S4, S6, S8, S10, and S12) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication included features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7. Detailed Statistics Table Sources

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. The table, form or other source for items of each table are described below. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

- **Table 1** - Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810 through 817, forecast estimate for domestic crude oil production, and Census Export data (EM-522 and EM-594).
  - Lines (1) through (3): Crude Oil Field Production for Alaska and Total U.S. appear as labeled in Table 16. Lower 48 states are calculated by subtracting Alaska crude oil production from Total U. S. crude oil production.
  - Line (4): Crude Oil Imports, excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), are reported on Form EIA-814.
  - Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Form EIA-814.

- Line (6): Exports of crude oil taken from Census tapes and data are reported on Form EIA-810 for U.S. territories.

- Line (7): Sum of lines (4) through (6).

- Line (8): The difference between the previous month and current month ending stocks held in the SPR.

- Line (9): The difference between the previous month and current month ending stocks (excluding SPR).

- Line (10): The sum of Crude Oil Product Supplied and Crude Losses as shown in Table 2.

- Line (11): Unaccounted for (Other Sources) is a balancing item for crude oil that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock change, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus crude oil losses, minus crude oil product supplied.

- Line (13): Crude Input to Refineries is the sum of lines (3), (7), and (12).

- Line (14): Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) Field Production equals field production of NGLs as shown in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus as shown in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGL Stock Change is equal to the stock change of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17): Total NGL Supply equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other Liquids Stock Change equals the aggregate stock change for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (19): The sum of unfinished oils and motor and aviation gasoline blending component imports reported on Form EIA-814.

- Line (20): Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2 and is calculated by taking imports minus stock change minus refinery input.

- Line (21): Refinery Processing Gain is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input as shown in Table 2.

- Line (22): Crude Oil Product Supplied equals the amount reported on Form EIA-813 as crude oil consumed as fuel.

- Line (23): Total Other Liquids equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): Total Production of Products equals the sum of lines (13), (17), and (23).

- Line (25): Gross Imports of Refined Products equals imports of LPGs plus imports of finished petroleum products as shown in Table 2.

- Line (26): Exports of Refined Products equals exports of LPGs plus exports of finished petroleum products as shown in Table 2.

- Line (27): Net Imports of Refined Products equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): Total New Supply of Products equals the sum of lines (24) and (27).

- Line (29): Refined Products Stock Change equals the sum of stock change for LPGs and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use equals the total products supplied as shown in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (34): Equal the respective products supplied of same in Table 2.

- Line (35): Other Products Supplied equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, naphtha less than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): Crude Oil Product Supplied is equal to the amount displayed on Table 2.

- Line (37): Total Products Supplied is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (38) and (39): Stocks of Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) and stocks held by the SPR equals ending stocks of crude in Table 2.

- Line (40): Finished Motor Gasoline stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.

- Line (41): Distillate Fuel Oil stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.

- Line (42): Residual Fuel Oil stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.

- Line (43): Liquefied Petroleum Gases stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.

- Line (44): Other Products stocks equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, naphtha less than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (45): Equals the sum of lines (38) through (44).

- **Table 2**

  Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

  Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for further details.

  Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

  Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

  Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

  Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input as reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

  Imports - Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*.

  Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

  Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

  Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

  Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

  Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - The source of these data are the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from U.S. Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 states to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, by refineries located in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel . These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Ending Stocks - Ending stocks of crude oil are reported on Forms EIA-810 and 813. Ending stocks of natural gas liquids and LRGs are reported on Forms EIA-810, 811, 812 and 816. Ending stocks for other liquids are reported on Forms EIA-810 and 811. Ending stocks for finished petroleum products are reported on Forms EIA-810, 811, 812.

- **Table 3** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are year-to-date quantities.

- **Table 4** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are calculated by dividing the values in Table 2 by the number of days in the report month.

- **Table 5** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are calculated by dividing the values in Table 3 by the number of days in the year-to-date.

- **Tables 6 through 15** - Sources are the same as described for Table 2 for all corresponding column headers. A net receipts column is required to calculate products supplied on a PAD District basis. Net receipts are calculated from data on inter-PAD District movements reported on Forms EIA-812, 813, and 817.

- **Table 16** - State government agencies. See Explanatory Note 8.

  Table 16 provides estimates for crude oil production for the latest month for which State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

- **Table 17** - Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*.

  Production of these products equals natural gas processing plant production minus natural gas processing plant input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

- **Table 18** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

- **Table 19** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

- **Table 20** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- **Table 21** - Calculated from Tables 18 and 19.

  To calculate the refinery yields of finished motor gasoline, subtract the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components reported on Table 18 from the production of finished motor gasoline reported on Table 19 before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

  To calculate the refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline, subtract the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

  To arrive at refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline), the production for each product listed on Table 19 is divided by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total column on Table 18.

- **Tables 22 through 34** - Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report.*

- **Tables 35 through 38** - Census Export data (EM-522 and 594) and Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- **Tables 39 and 40** - Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, Census Export data (EM 522 and 594) and Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

  A negative number will occur when the amount of a product imported is less than the amount of that same product exported during the same month.

- **Table 41** - Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported on Forms EIA-810 and EIA-813. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and Alaskan crude oil in transit are shown as separate entries. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Forms EIA-810 through 812 and EIA-816. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

- **Table 42** - Forms EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report* and EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report.*

- **Table 43** - Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.*

- **Table 44** - Crude Oil (Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*), Petroleum Products (Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*).

  Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

  Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

- **Table 45** - Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.* Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

- **Table 46** - Crude Oil (Forms EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*), Petroleum Products (Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report* and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*).

Note 8. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, *Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report*. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 16 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, *Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report*; (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 15, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 9. Export Data Source

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported State[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	7-89	8-89	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90
	Reported State Data[c]																	
9-14-89	1789	0																
10-14-89	4491	1939	0															
11-14-89	6825	4796	1974	0														
12-14-89	6876	6960	4639	1960	0													
1-14-90	7307	7380	6659	4426	1993	0												
2-14-90	7311	7400	7385	6640	4406	1990	0											
3-14-90	7370	7460	7445	7367	6975	4649	1927	0										
4-14-90	7428	7537	7542	7447	7532	6259	4575	1912	0									
5-14-90	7438	7544	7549	7456	7541	7308	6240	4598	1893	0								
6-14-90	7449	7549	7555	7461	7559	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0							
7-14-90	7450	7549	7555	7462	7568	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0						
8-14-90	7452	7549	7556	7464	7572	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0					
9-14-90	7452	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0				
10-14-90	7452	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0			
11-14-90	7452	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0		
12-14-90	7454	7551	7559	7484	7591	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0	
1-14-91	7454	7551	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
1-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	22	30	33

	Month of Production																	
	7-89	8-89	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	7622	7662	7641	7644	7601	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375
Interim[f]	7474	7589	7563	7462	7564	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7351	7497	7442	7378	7473	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	
Revised	7351	7499	7448	7389	7497	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491		
Final[g]	7444	7544	7548	7453	7536	7337												

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data were first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.

Note 10. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*. There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by respondent. Resubmissions are compared to the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., three consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 11. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982 - 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 -1,425; and 1982 - 1462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 - 113; 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Note 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B2 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*.

Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, Estimate of Total Gasoline Use, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B3 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Table B3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Alaskan In Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 13. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (see Table B4) to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. This table shows the product category under the new and old basis. Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

Table B4. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures			•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 248.

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B5 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B5 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 14. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products".
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing. Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Table B5. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

Note 15. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. Table B6 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report* for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSA* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Table 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Table 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 16. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSA* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSA* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1 percent increase in crude imports and a 3 percent decrease in product imports.

Note 17. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Table B6. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
Product	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, and the EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.*

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report.*

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on the Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report.*

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on the Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report.*

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B7 is provided to show the new to old table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining Districts previously published on Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B7. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1	1	9	NA	17	12, 24	25	18, 33	33	19	41	24, 31
2	2	10	8	18	13	26	18, 33	34	19	42	25
3	3	11	NA	19	14, 30	27	18, 33	35	20	43	26
4	4	12	9	20	24, 31	28	18, 33	36	21	44	27
5	5	13	NA	21	15	29	18, 33	37	22	45	28, 32
6	6	14	10	22	34	30	19	38	23	46	29
7	NA	15	NA	23	16	31	19	39	NA		
8	7	16	11	24	17	32	19	40	NA		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from the old stock table (Table 24).

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for the following products: naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for the following products: pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

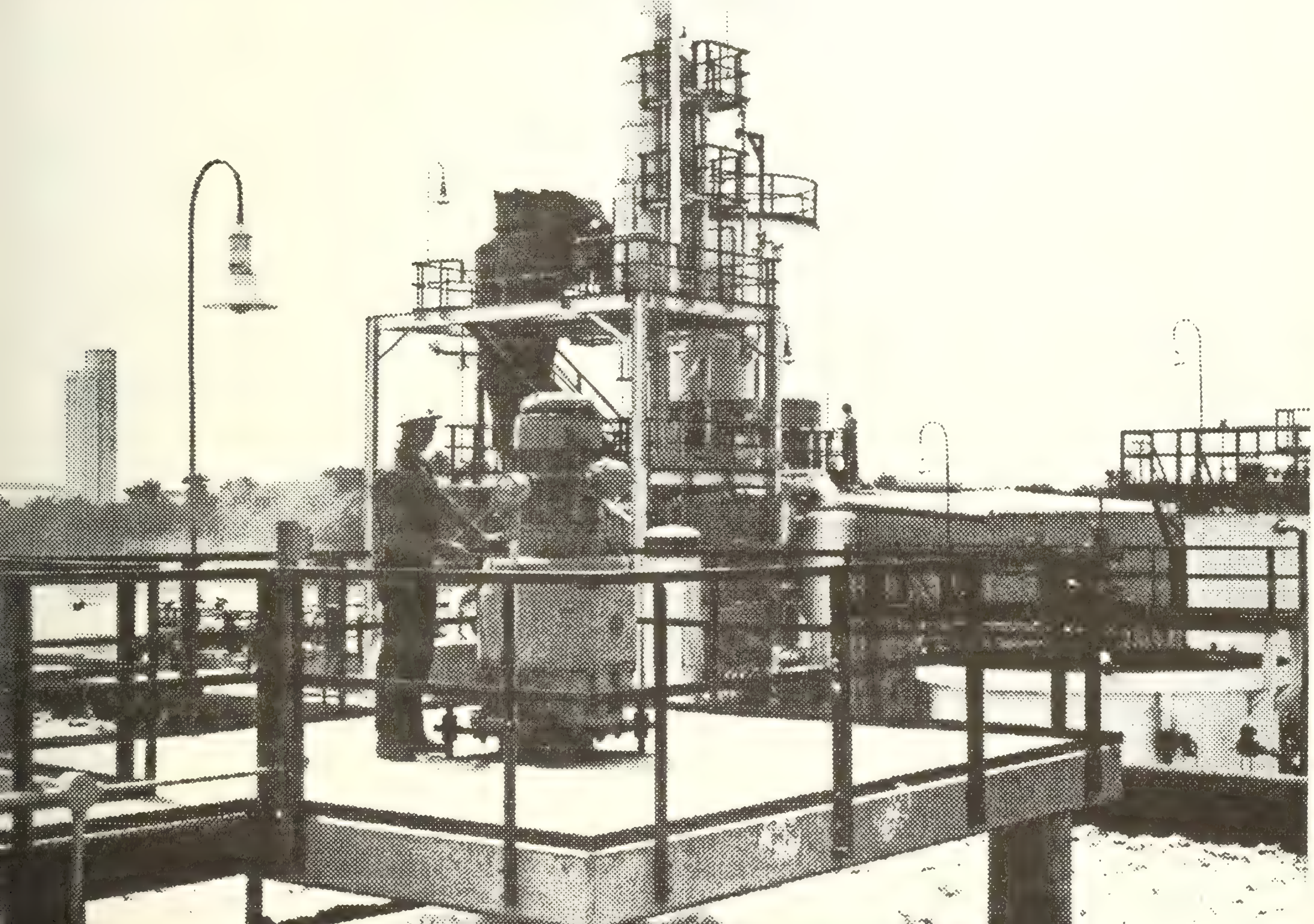
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



urface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up e oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	14,614	26	14,484	-2	13,868	6	14,112	7	14,136	5	14,815	
Crude Oil	13,499	-2	13,494	-1	12,876	4	13,051	4	13,389	(s)	13,690	
Pentanes Plus	165	1	176	1	171	1	179	-2	179	-8	173	
LPGs	416	-5	346	-7	205	-4	200	-3	216	-7	220	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	
Propane/Propylene	7	-2	9	-5	8	-4	6	-2	8	-5	9	
Normal Butane/Butylene	248	-2	183	-1	68	-1	53	-1	53	-1	54	
Isobutane	161	-1	154	-1	129	(s)	141	(s)	154	0	158	
Other Hydrocarbons	68	10	66	7	65	3	74	4	75	3	71	
Unfinished Oils	534	7	513	-4	481	-2	510	-1	338	5	599	
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-68	16	-107	3	69	4	98	5	-60	12	61	
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	-3	0	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	
Production	16,868	40	16,830	7	16,116	20	16,310	19	16,343	3	16,994	24
Pentanes Plus	288	9	304	7	299	5	296	3	306	3	307	
LPGs	1,700	-18	1,784	-42	1,760	4	1,738	14	1,760	3	1,722	
Ethane/Ethylene	462	5	465	6	454	3	453	5	448	-1	434	
Propane/Propylene	874	9	914	3	880	2	862	9	848	6	836	
Normal Butane/Butylene	228	-32	230	-51	256	1	258	2	291	-2	283	
Isobutane	136	(s)	176	-1	169	-1	165	-1	173	(s)	169	
Other Hydrocarbons	66	-17	69	-8	72	4	72	-3	80	-5	73	
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,889	-9	6,978	11	6,612	1	6,764	11	6,599	11	7,084	
Leaded	411	-8	396	-1	389	(s)	393	2	400	(s)	380	
Unleaded	6,477	-1	6,582	11	6,223	1	6,371	9	6,199	11	6,704	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	28	0	29	
Jet Fuel	1,486	-1	1,498	-1	1,425	0	1,335	-1	1,365	-2	1,355	
Naphtha-Type Jet	187	-1	200	-1	201	0	178	(s)	198	0	175	
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,299	(s)	1,298	0	1,224	0	1,156	(s)	1,167	-2	1,181	
Kerosene	134	0	96	0	70	0	63	0	50	0	29	
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,136	-7	2,753	(s)	2,655	1	2,802	(s)	2,873	(s)	2,995	
Residual Fuel Oil	1,129	33	1,060	0	974	1	880	1	877	6	926	
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	109	21	133	0	143	0	137	0	142	0	109	17
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	200	25	264	39	268	3	303	-6	287	-14	246	
Special Naphthas	54	-1	54	0	52	0	56	(s)	59	0	60	
Lubricants	156	(s)	166	0	162	0	173	0	165	0	155	
Waxes	14	0	19	(s)	17	0	15	0	15	0	16	
Petroleum Coke	538	2	561	0	537	0	546	(s)	541	(s)	548	
Asphalt and Road Oil	251	0	326	0	345	0	382	0	480	0	571	
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	0	670	0	650	1	700	0
Miscellaneous Products	58	(s)	67	1	55	(s)	57	0	66	(s)	68	(s)
Imports	9,147	49	8,306	91	7,925	35	7,758	78	8,738	59	8,690	32
Crude Oil	6,206	6	5,858	36	6,125	-8	5,740	59	6,438	-5	6,413	
Pentanes Plus	18	0	11	0	4	0	4	0	13	0	4	0
LPGs	245	15	223	11	152	2	148	2	189	1	201	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Propane/Propylene	172	13	147	5	117	1	115	1	135	(s)	100	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	(s)	65	-7	22	1	19	1	37	1	69	(s)
Isobutane	12	2	11	12	7	1	9	(s)	13	0	27	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	441	0	401	0	369	20	350	11	430	-7	384	58
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	71	0	61	0	71	0	49	0	74	(s)	131	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	417	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	(s)	535	49	361	15
Leaded	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Unleaded	416	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	(s)	533	49	358	15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel	157	6	147	12	109	11	103	0	113	6	125	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	155	6	145	12	108	11	102	0	111	6	122	1
Kerosene	24	0	6	0	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	4	357	(s)	280	(s)	308	(s)	207	2	257	0
Residual Fuel Oil	809	16	640	23	334	1	555	4	507	2	536	-51
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	139	-71	118	-62	111	-49	47	0	59	0	39	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	74	67	18	62	65	49	79	0	111	0	166	0
Special Naphthas	5	6	14	5	3	3	10	1	18	-2	15	0
Lubricants	12	0	14	0	11	0	7	0	3	13	7	0
Waxes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	0	21	(s)	19	(s)	20	0	35	2	41	1
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	3	0	1	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
uts	**15,392**	**-4**	**15,389**	**6**	**15,157**	**-1**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**5**
rude Oil	14,208	1	14,140	-3	14,105	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
entanes Plus	186	-4	182	0	182	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
PGs	230	-11	253	-2	298	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	8	-5	8	-2	5	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Normal Butane/Butylene	64	-6	73	0	133	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Isobutane	158	0	171	0	161	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ther Hydrocarbons	62	4	65	3	67	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
nfinished Oils	746	-1	739	-5	560	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	-42	7	13	12	-57	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	-2	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
duction	**17,554**	**-3**	**17,733**	**17**	**17,475**	**29**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**17**
entanes Plus	310	1	318	(s)	314	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
PGs	1,750	-4	1,823	13	1,788	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Ethane/Ethylene	453	1	498	13	529	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene	859	2	880	1	888	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Normal Butane/Butylene	261	-7	272	(s)	196	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Isobutane	178	(s)	173	-2	174	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
ther Hydrocarbons	70	-5	65	-3	65	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
nished Motor Gasoline	7,230	9	7,315	10	7,251	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Leaded	406	0	410	(s)	359	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,824	9	6,905	11	6,891	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
nished Aviation Gasoline	26	0	34	0	25	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
t Fuel	1,400	(s)	1,400	(s)	1,526	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	126	0	174	(s)	210	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,274	(s)	1,226	0	1,316	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
erosene	76	(s)	57	(s)	75	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
stillate Fuel Oil	3,006	(s)	3,131	-1	2,967	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
esidual Fuel Oil	987	(s)	945	-1	909	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	152	(s)	123	0	159	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
her Oils Pet. Feedstock	305	-5	276	0	231	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
ecial Naphthas	59	0	60	(s)	45	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
bricants	175	0	173	0	179	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
axes	21	0	16	0	21	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
troleum Coke	554	0	583	0	551	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
phalt and Road Oil	626	0	600	0	596	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ll Gas	743	0	739	(s)	704	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
scellaneous Products	65	0	73	0	69	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
orts	**8,893**	**104**	**8,558**	**77**	**7,336**	**12**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**60**
ude Oil	6,812	(s)	6,432	20	5,656	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
ntanes Plus	3	0	12	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Gs	156	(s)	206	48	147	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
thane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	13	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ropane/Propylene	90	(s)	110	2	76	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
ormal Butane/Butylene	45	(s)	68	31	43	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
sobutane	21	0	28	15	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
er Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
finished Oils	353	0	373	0	383	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
tor Gas.Blend.Comp	70	20	44	(s)	62	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
ation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ished Motor Gasoline	372	60	313	(s)	254	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
eaded	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
nleaded	372	60	307	(s)	253	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
shed Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Fuel	85	15	83	0	81	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
aphtha-Type Jet	2	0	2	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
erosene-Type Jet	83	15	81	0	72	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
osene	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
illate Fuel Oil	229	8	292	1	226	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
idual Fuel Oil	535	1	574	0	311	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
htha Pet. Feedstock	67	0	36	7	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-19
er Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	129	0	120	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
cial Naphthas	4	0	6	(s)	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
ricants	12	0	10	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
xes	1	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
oleum Coke	5	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
halt and Road Oil	37	(s)	44	1	49	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
cellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

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s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
lote: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,051,022**	**-1,476**	**1,058,003**	**-3,813**	**1,061,200**	**-1,379**	**1,056,496**	**410**	**1,084,920**	**1,181**	**1,097,103**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,267	-3,117	343,081	-3,484	373,655	-2,735	369,705	855	382,480	201	384,237
Pentanes Plus	7,968	127	7,239	10	7,334	-76	7,091	23	7,279	4	7,757
LPGs	76,107	900	76,675	757	77,962	1,931	82,047	595	90,706	716	104,249
Ethane/Ethylene	23,585	147	24,511	479	24,158	-296	24,219	4	22,899	1	22,378
Propane/Propylene	32,979	192	32,171	804	31,103	1,704	31,705	163	35,584	248	43,990
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,571	455	12,142	-161	14,739	443	17,857	275	22,867	335	27,893
Isobutane	6,972	106	7,851	-365	7,962	80	8,266	153	9,356	132	9,988
Other Hydrocarbons	644	208	749	235	977	29	907	23	1,037	82	1,104
Unfinished Oils	103,511	-154	106,468	-150	109,780	-108	108,729	-138	116,582	-87	117,515
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,350	-269	44,325	-281	42,133	-221	39,126	-270	39,575	-289	37,554
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	141	0	180	0	145	0	125	0	159	0	178
Finished Motor Gasoline	195,634	1,001	201,341	-3	186,056	-211	184,486	-138	178,416	136	175,840
Leaded	17,828	-36	15,444	-146	13,559	-181	12,603	-20	11,906	-23	10,560
Unleaded	177,806	1,037	185,897	143	172,497	-30	171,883	-118	166,510	159	165,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,976	4	1,947	-1	1,843	-39	1,830	-30	1,884	0	1,833
Jet Fuel	42,818	192	46,389	-3	48,938	421	46,844	-272	46,832	-60	47,255
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,381	4	6,336	1	7,082	-34	6,328	-29	6,853	0	6,969
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,437	188	40,053	-4	41,856	455	40,516	-243	39,979	-60	40,286
Kerosene	6,495	-60	5,693	-16	5,129	-16	5,194	0	5,501	0	5,071
Distillate Fuel Oil	117,949	-174	112,224	-464	99,684	-801	99,459	-258	102,828	335	109,392
Residual Fuel Oil	49,729	484	51,479	-261	46,190	117	48,993	16	49,641	55	46,766
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,106	-5	2,292	-5	2,322	0	2,220	0	1,993	0	1,849
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,935	0	2,848	0	2,614	0	2,022	0	2,670	0	2,589
Special Naphthas	2,691	-94	2,844	-96	2,949	-4	2,699	-1	2,724	0	2,697
Lubricants	13,597	-12	13,011	-19	12,264	2	12,353	8	12,256	65	12,351
Waxes	953	-2	1,032	-1	1,044	0	955	0	941	0	901
Petroleum Coke	9,228	0	9,444	0	8,954	0	9,423	1	9,989	0	8,603
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,215	-40	25,957	103	28,519	303	29,873	-30	29,091	0	26,977
Miscellaneous Products	2,708	-465	2,785	-134	2,708	29	2,415	26	2,336	23	2,385
Product Supplied	**16,968**	**17**	**17,024**	**140**	**17,083**	**3**	**16,666**	**97**	**16,843**	**22**	**17,112**
Crude Oil	40	0	36	0	24	0	24	0	30	0	29
Pentanes Plus	156	5	161	10	128	7	128	2	133	11	120
LPGs	1,660	-27	1,599	-19	1,620	-27	1,525	63	1,417	7	1,223
Ethane/Ethylene	462	(s)	431	-4	471	28	455	-5	495	-1	456
Propane/Propylene	1,012	18	1,048	-9	993	-23	935	63	825	8	626
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-45	117	-35	113	-17	112	9	101	-2	123
Isobutane	22	(s)	2	28	44	-15	23	-3	-4	1	17
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-17	0	-8	0	4	0	-3	0	-5	0
Unfinished Oils	-7	-2	-218	4	-219	21	-125	13	-161	-14	-247
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	14	-8	26	-2	73	-6	51	-4	119	-11	138
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,675	-42	7,129	51	7,325	13	7,116	9	7,304	52	7,478
Leaded	404	-7	472	3	443	1	420	-3	421	(s)	420
Unleaded	6,272	-35	6,657	47	6,881	12	6,696	12	6,884	51	7,059
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	(s)	23	(s)	24	1	23	(s)	27	-1	31
Jet Fuel	1,551	-1	1,468	18	1,423	-3	1,488	22	1,470	-3	1,456
Naphtha-Type Jet	182	-1	203	-1	165	1	196	-1	182	-1	170
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,369	(s)	1,265	19	1,257	-4	1,292	23	1,288	-2	1,286
Kerosene	113	2	130	-2	87	0	66	-1	41	0	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,177	3	3,250	10	3,265	12	3,059	-18	2,897	-17	2,949
Residual Fuel Oil	1,561	33	1,424	49	1,202	-10	1,142	9	1,222	6	1,350
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	238	-50	237	-62	250	-49	184	0	201	0	148
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	257	92	226	102	319	52	371	-6	350	-14	396
Special Naphthas	62	8	46	5	43	(s)	73	1	71	-2	72
Lubricants	160	1	185	(s)	180	-1	147	(s)	153	12	138
Waxes	16	(s)	17	0	15	(s)	17	0	16	0	15
Petroleum Coke	346	2	332	0	336	0	291	(s)	295	(s)	317
Asphalt and Road Oil	223	1	211	-5	280	-6	351	11	540	1	680
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	0	670	0	650	1	700
Miscellaneous Products	64	15	66	-11	58	-5	66	(s)	68	(s)	67

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
ocks (Thousands Barrels)...	**1,123,959**	**675**	**1,111,144**	**742**	**1,111,647**	**909**	--	--	--	--	--	--	-195
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	379,518	0	369,567	25	343,044	-93	--	--	--	--	--	--	-917
Pentanes Plus	8,731	1	8,980	59	7,753	52	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
.PGs	112,289	1,143	122,639	1,167	124,291	568	--	--	--	--	--	--	965
Ethane/Ethylene	20,713	98	20,536	217	20,360	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	82
Propane/Propylene	48,930	374	52,873	325	56,205	-53	--	--	--	--	--	--	453
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,665	466	38,547	359	36,359	312	--	--	--	--	--	--	328
Isobutane	9,981	205	10,683	266	11,367	219	--	--	--	--	--	--	101
Other Hydrocarbons	1,342	89	1,361	84	1,311	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	101
Jnfinished Oils	112,429	-324	111,030	-223	113,076	-346	--	--	--	--	--	--	-202
Aotor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,993	-240	37,779	-337	41,274	-277	--	--	--	--	--	--	-272
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	142	0	199	0	153	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
inished Motor Gasoline	180,358	-52	173,549	-36	188,697	853	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Leaded	10,589	0	10,595	0	11,403	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-47
Unleaded	169,769	-52	162,954	-36	177,294	851	--	--	--	--	--	--	218
inished Aviation Gasoline	1,672	0	1,814	0	1,794	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
et Fuel	50,891	-16	48,232	-2	49,971	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,334	0	5,719	-3	6,088	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,557	-16	42,513	1	43,883	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
erosene	5,957	24	5,949	-1	6,438	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
istillate Fuel Oil	125,250	25	131,093	-796	136,497	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-185
esidual Fuel Oil	49,000	8	48,233	804	49,534	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	137
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,813	8	1,451	0	1,429	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ther Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,398	0	2,029	0	2,034	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
pecial Naphthas	2,954	2	2,910	-2	2,675	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-22
ubricants	13,052	0	12,017	0	11,730	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
/axes	930	0	865	0	974	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
etroleum Coke	7,527	0	7,568	0	7,252	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
sphalt and Road Oil	26,298	0	21,335	0	19,178	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
iscellaneous Products	2,415	7	2,544	0	2,542	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-55
duct Supplied	**16,856**	**118**	**17,936**	**68**	**16,437**	**24**	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
rude Oil	31	0	18	0	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
entanes Plus	95	5	139	-2	176	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
PGs	1,379	(s)	1,400	62	1,540	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Ethane/Ethylene	507	-2	504	9	549	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Propane/Propylene	758	6	831	7	822	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Normal Butane/Butylene	74	-1	58	34	165	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Isobutane	40	-3	8	12	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
ther Hydrocarbons	0	-5	0	-3	0	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
nfinished Oils	-230	3	-321	2	-245	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	65	12	70	-9	3	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
nished Motor Gasoline	7,415	69	7,771	10	6,897	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Leaded	403	-1	412	(s)	323	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	7,012	70	7,360	10	6,574	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
nished Aviation Gasoline	31	0	30	0	26	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
t Fuel	1,358	15	1,531	-1	1,502	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	148	0	188	(s)	205	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,210	15	1,343	-1	1,297	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
rosene	48	(s)	58	1	59	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
stillate Fuel Oil	2,693	22	3,184	26	2,890	-25	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
sidual Fuel Oil	1,279	1	1,263	-27	977	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
phtha Pet. Feedstock	218	(s)	164	7	178	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
her Oils Pet. Feedstock	446	-5	402	0	329	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
ecial Naphthas	43	(s)	55	0	50	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
bricants	150	0	196	0	178	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
axes	19	0	18	0	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
troleum Coke	329	0	352	0	358	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
phalt and Road Oil	682	(s)	799	1	715	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
l Gas	743	0	739	(s)	704	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
scellaneous Products	63	1	66	(s)	70	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

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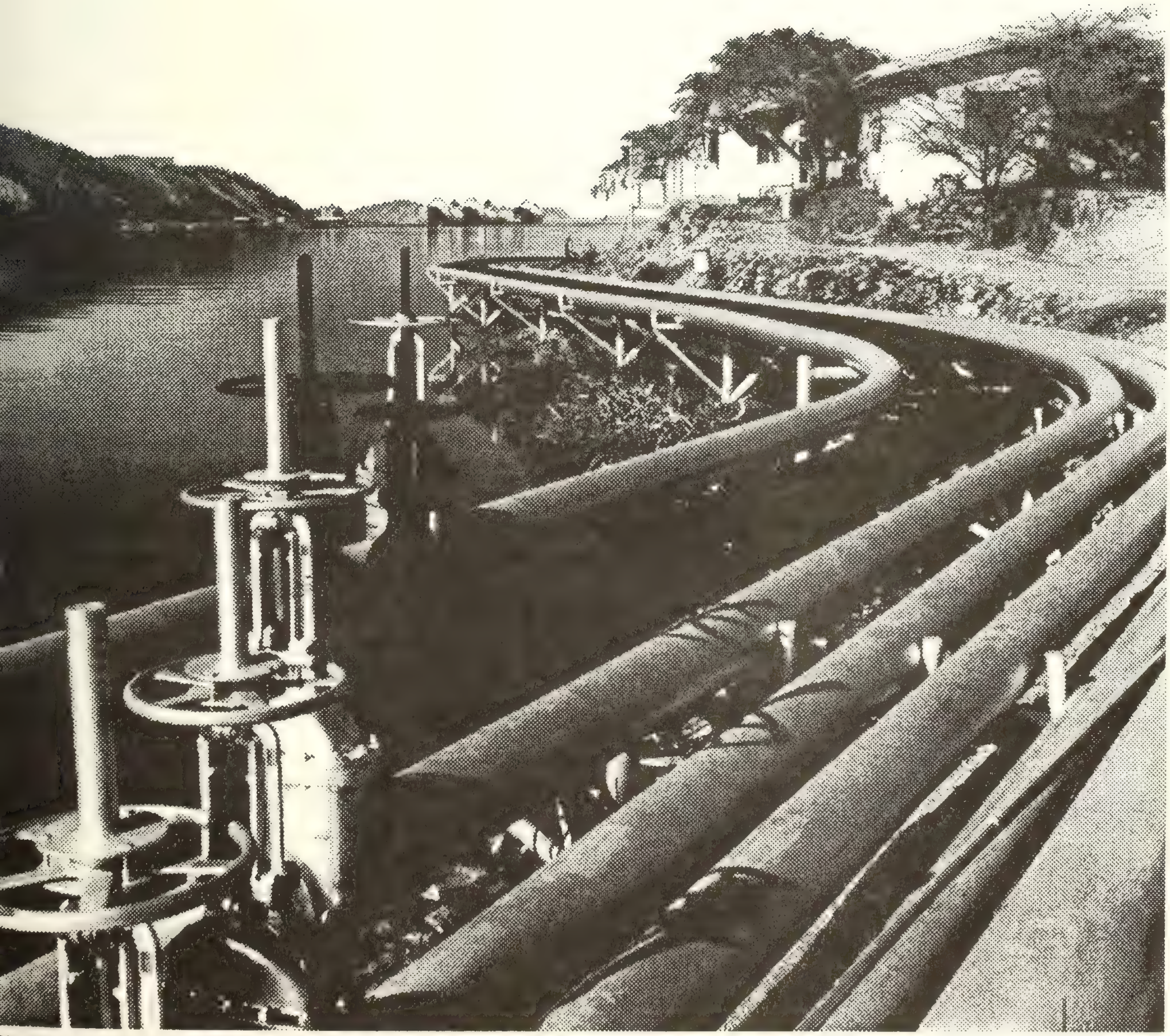
s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene **(C_4H_8).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> ***No. 1 Fuel Oil.*** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 2 Fuel Oil.*** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.*** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
> > ***No. 1-D.*** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
> >
> > ***No. 2-D.*** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> ***No. 4 Fuel Oil.*** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plant pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sand oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> *Paraffinic.* Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> *Naphthenic.* Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> *Note:* The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> *Exceptions:* Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

> ***Finished Leaded Gasoline.*** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Finished Unleaded Gasoline.*** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Gasohol.*** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene **($C_6H_5CH_3$).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

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>
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>
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Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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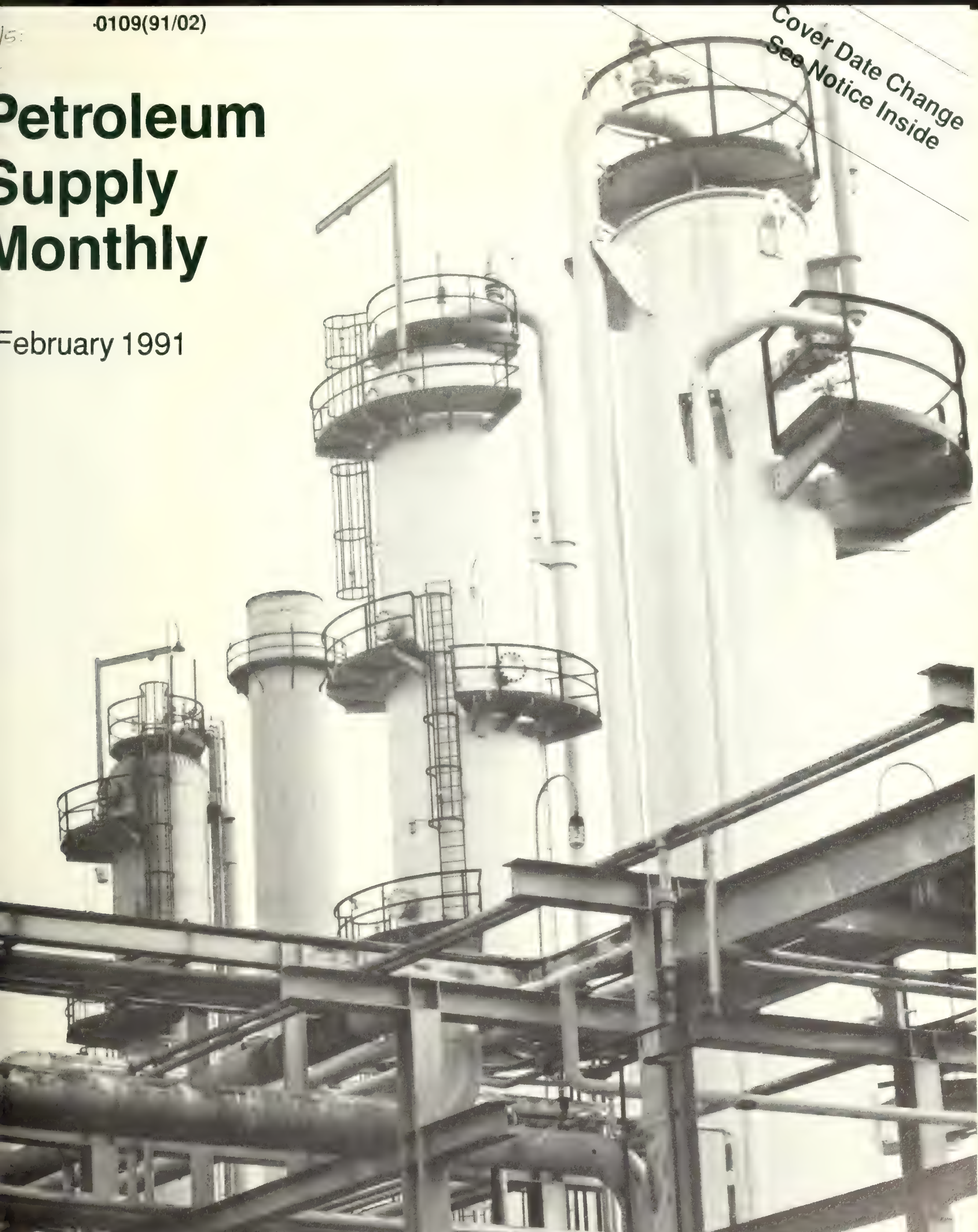

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Released for printing: February 28, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

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Cover Date Change

Beginning in January 1991, the Energy Information Administration is changing the cover dates on its monthly periodicals. Covers now will display the published date only. The published date will be displayed prominently on covers, title pages, and spines.

As a result of the change, there will be no cover dates of November 1990 or December 1990 for the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM), that is, the PSM dated January 1991 directly follows the PSM dated October 1990. Statistical continuity is not affected and the publication of current monthly statistics continues on the established schedule.

DOE/EIA-0109 (91-02)
Distribution Category UC-98

Petroleum Supply Monthly

February 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes, located at the end of this publication, present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
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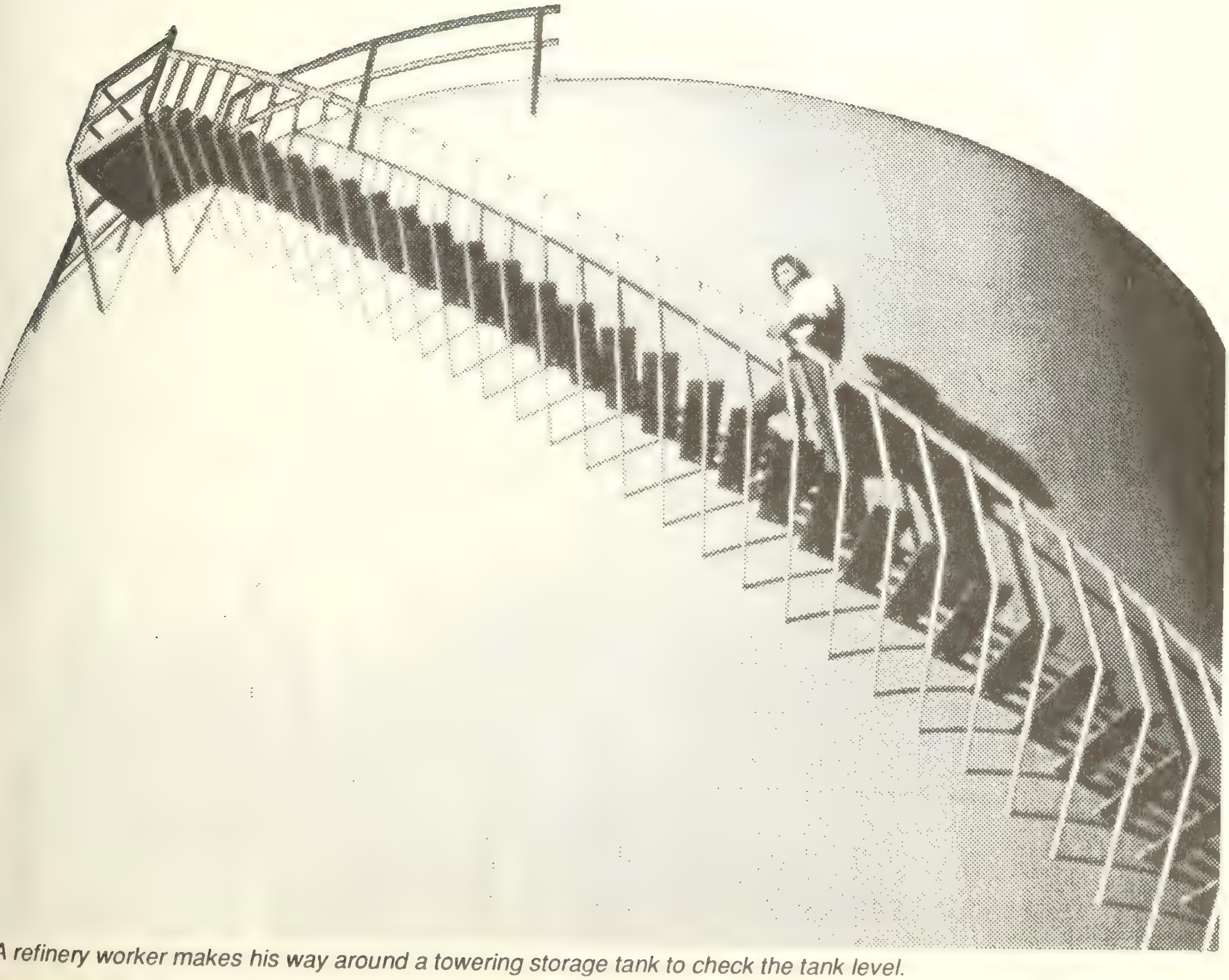
Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990

by David Hinton

A slowing economy, above-normal temperatures during the winter heating season, and higher prices due to the crisis in the Persian Gulf combined to restrain petroleum demand (measured as product supplied in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*) to under 17.0 million barrels per day during 1990, the lowest level since 1987 (Table FE1). This level also marked the first year since 1983 that petroleum demand in the United States did not match or exceed the volume of the previous year.

Even before Iraq's August 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait, the level of petroleum demand reflected a weak U.S. economy. From January through July 1990, petroleum demand was 1.4 percent lower than the level of demand for the same period in 1989. Within 2 months of the invasion, world oil prices more than doubled, assuring lower petroleum consumption levels in 1990 than in 1989. This most recent price shock, the fourth since the Arab oil embargo in 1973, affected the demand, supply, production, and price of petroleum in the United States. (See "Impact of Persian Gulf Crisis on U.S. Petroleum Markets," page xviii.)

Table FE1. Product Supplied Summary
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Product	1987	1988	1989	1990
Motor Gasoline	7,206	7,336	7,328	7,213
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,976	3,122	3,157	3,020
Residual Fuel Oil	1,264	1,378	1,370	1,225
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,612	1,656	1,668	1,547
Other Products[1]	3,606	3,791	3,802	3,911
Total	16,665	17,283	17,325	16,916

[1] Includes crude oil, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1987, 1988, 1989 DOE/EIA-0340, Table 1; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Table 1.

Temperatures that were nearly 16 percent warmer during the first quarter 1990, compared with the same quarter in 1989, were another factor contributing to the decrease in petroleum consumption between 1989 and 1990. Following near-record cold temperatures during December 1989, January 1990 was, ironically, the warmest January on record for the continental United States. The effects of warmer-than-normal weather on consumption of heating fuels, particularly for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's), significantly reduced overall demand for petroleum products during 1990.

Other major highlights of the U.S. petroleum industry in 1990 were the following:

- Of the major petroleum products, only kerosene-type jet fuel showed an increase in demand between 1989 and 1990. The modest 1.7-percent increase in demand was the result of continued growth in commercial air travel activity during the first half of 1990, while second half 1990 demand was fueled in part by the increase in military use of jet fuel as a result of troop deployment operations for Operation Desert Shield.

- Domestic crude oil production continued its 5-year decline during 1990, although at a much slower rate than last year's record 6.5-percent rate of decline. The 4.1 percent decline in 1990 was due partly to the petroleum industry's response to increase crude oil supplies which helped offset the shortfall of oil from Iraq and Kuwait, and the abatement of extensive Alaskan North Slope oil field and pipeline maintenance activities following the Iraqi invasion.

- Demand for residual fuel oil posted the largest decline of all major petroleum products, falling 145,000 barrels per day between 1989 and 1990. This was the second lowest level of demand for residual fuel oil in nearly one-half century.

Note: Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02); *Petroleum Supply Annual 1989*, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0380 (91/02); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (90/4Q) and predecessor reports; *Monthly Energy Review*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0035 (91/02); and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (91-08) and previous editions. All data through 1989 are considered final and are not subject to further revision. Data for 1990 are preliminary and will be revised and published at a later date in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2. Price data are not adjusted for inflation.

- The Federal excise tax on gasoline and diesel fuel was raised by 5 cents a gallon on December 1, 1990. These taxes raised the total Federal tax on gasoline and diesel fuel to 14 cents and 20 cents, respectively.

Demand

Demand for all major petroleum products, except for kerosene-type jet fuel, declined between 1989 and 1990. A combination of lower demand for winter heating fuels caused by warmer-than-normal temperatures, a progressively slowing economy during the year, and higher petroleum prices resulting from the uncertainty surrounding the crisis in the Persian Gulf were the primary factors responsible for the overall drop in petroleum demand during 1990.

Motor gasoline demand fell by 1.6 percent from last year's level to 7.2 million barrels per day during 1990. This decline marked only the second year-to-year decrease in demand for this fuel since 1982. Part of the decline in demand for motor gasoline reflected the unusually high 3.8-percent gain in fuel efficiency (measured as miles per gallon) offset by the 2.7-percent increase in vehicle-miles traveled between 1989 and 1990. However, most of the decline in demand for motor gasoline during 1990 was the result of the steep rise in gasoline prices following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in early August. Although demand for motor gasoline remained strong for the remainder of the 1990 summer driving season despite rapidly rising prices, gasoline demand fell sharply after September 1990, and continued to trail below comparable 1989 levels each month for the remainder of the year.

Demand for distillate fuel oil declined for the first time in 7 years, down 4.3 percent to 3.0 million barrels per day. Contributing to the decline was reduced heating oil demand by residential households as a result of warmer temperatures during the first quarter of 1990, and the slowdown in growth in industrial production during the year which caused weaker heating and transportation (diesel fuel) demand by the fourth quarter 1990 compared with 1989. However, in August and September, distillate fuel oil demand increased as heating oil marketers, in anticipation of higher prices, built up secondary stocks after the Iraqi invasion.

Residual fuel oil demand declined by 10.6 percent from last year to 1.2 million barrels per day in 1990. Milder weather during the first and second quarters of 1990 than in 1989, competitive prices for natural gas, increased use of coal, and increased availability of hydroelectric power combined to suppress demand for residual fuel oil in the electric utility sector in 1990. Lower demand for residual fuel oil in the non-utility sector also contributed to the decrease in consumption of this fuel between 1989 and 1990.

Demand for LPG's declined in 1990, reversing the trend of the past few years. The 1.5-million-barrel-per-day level of demand was 7.3 percent below the year earlier level, and was the lowest level of demand since 1986. Propane and normal butane accounted for most of the overall drop in demand during this period. The drop in demand for propane was caused by warmer first quarter temperatures, compared with the same period last year, which reduced heating requirements for this fuel, and lower petrochemical industry use of propane due to its high price relative to other petrochemical feedstocks. Demand for normal butane was also affected by reduced petrochemical industry feedstock requirements during 1990. This was the result of the high price of butane compared with alternative feedstocks, and reduced use of butane in gasoline blending operations as a result of the more stringent gasoline volatility requirements during the summer months.

Total combined demand for other petroleum products (including crude oil) rose to 3.9 million barrels per day, an increase of 2.9 percent from the 1989 level. Increased demand for kerosene-type jet fuel, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, accounted for the rise in demand for other petroleum products during 1990.

Stocks

Total stocks of crude oil and petroleum products, including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), were 1,624 million barrels at the end of 1990, an increase of 42 million barrels from the 1989 level (Table FE2.) Crude oil stocks accounted for 323 million barrels of this total, down from last year's level, while stocks held in the SPR climbed to 586 million barrels by the end of 1990, an increase of 6 million barrels from the 1989 year-end level. Petroleum product stocks rose by 55 million

Table FE2. Year-End Petroleum Stocks
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1989	1990	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	580	586	1.0
Other	341	323	-5.4
Total	921	909	-1.4
Products			
Total Motor Gasoline	213	221	3.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	106	132	25.1
Residual Fuel Oil	44	49	10.8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	80	98	22.1
Other	217	215	-1.1
Total	660	715	8.3
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,581	1,624	2.7

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1989, DOE/EIA-0340 (89/1), Tables 2 and 30; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Tables 2 and 41.

barrels from last year's level to reach 715 million barrels by the end of 1990, an increase of 8.3 percent.

Crude oil stocks, excluding the SPR, remained within normal operating levels until March 1990, when a surge in gross imports and the seasonal decline in crude oil inputs to refineries combined to pushed crude oil inventories to their highest level since July 1981. The stockbuild continued until June 1990, when stocks peaked for the year at 384 million barrels. However, by September 1990, the crisis in the Persian Gulf caused crude oil stocks to fall to 343 million barrels, a level more in line with historical stock trends.

Total stocks of motor gasoline during 1990 lagged consistently behind year-earlier levels until September, when stocks increased to 230 million barrels, compared with 227 million barrels at the end of September 1989. The end of the summer driving season and the sharp rise in retail gasoline prices following the Persian Gulf crisis combined to sharply curtail motor gasoline demand during September 1990. The drop in demand, coupled with continued high refinery production of motor gasoline, was the major cause for the higher level of motor gasoline stocks at this time, compared with September 1989.

Stocks of motor gasoline during the summer driving season (June through August) were tight, particularly for the peak driving months of July and August when stocks lagged 10 million barrels for each month below the same months in 1989. By the end of 1990, motor gasoline stocks were 221 million barrels, 3.7 percent above the level of a year earlier.

Unseasonably warm weather during the first and fourth quarters of 1990, and sluggish economic growth kept demand and stock requirements for distillate fuel oil low compared with recent year trends. Consequently, distillate fuel oil stocks remained close to, or above 1989 levels for most of 1990. Because of reduced demand and stock requirements, coupled with the steep rise in distillate prices following the crisis in the Persian Gulf, heating oil marketers, in anticipation of future price increases, began to build up secondary stocks of distillate fuel oil earlier in the year. By October 1990, primary stocks of distillate fuel oil reached a yearly high of 137 million barrels, 15 million barrels higher than at the same time last year. By the end of 1990, distillate fuel oil stock fell to 132 million barrels, 25.1 percent above the year-end 1989 level.

Warmer weather, increased competition from natural gas, and sluggish growth in industrial production caused stocks of residual fuel oil to remain high for most of 1990, compared with recent year trends. Because of the higher level of residual fuel oil stocks this year, the normal seasonal buildup of stocks for the winter heating season, usually occurring between July and November of each year, was not as dramatic during 1990. The last 2 years have witnessed stockbuilds of 6 million barrels and 7 million barrels, respectively, during this period. However, stocks of residual fuel oil recorded a build of only 2 million barrels during this same period in 1990. By Decem-

Many rural areas that lie outside natural gas distribution systems rely on propane for heating, cooking, and some agricultural uses, such as for crop drying. Warmer temperatures and replenishment of stocks during 1990 helped alleviate any shortages of propane this year, compared with late 1989 when extremely cold weather caused severe propane supply problems in some rural parts of the Nation.

ber 1990, residual fuel oil stocks measured 49 million barrels, compared with 44 million barrels at the end of December 1989.

Mild weather, fluctuations in petrochemical feedstock use, and Reid vapor pressure (RVP) requirements were the major factors affecting stocks of LPG's during 1990. A cold snap in late 1989 reduced propane stock levels to 33 million barrels by the end of January 1990, nearly 27 percent below the level of a year earlier. Warmer-than-normal weather during the first quarter of 1990 caused inventory replenishment and by March 1990, propane inventory levels were only about 4 percent below the level of a year ago. Propane stock levels trailed slightly behind the level of stocks of a year earlier during the second and third quarters, but were higher during the fourth quarter 1990. By December 1990, propane stocks equaled 49 million barrels, compared with 32 million barrels at the end of 1989. Stocks of normal butane were drawn down in January 1990 to a level more than 24 percent below the January 1989 level as a result of strong demand for gasoline blending, petrochemical feedstock, and fuel use. However, because of the exclusion of butane from the gasoline pool to comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) summertime volatility regulations, which were begun earlier this year, stocks of normal butane subsequently reached nearly 39 million barrels by August 1990, 19.1 percent above the August 1989 level.

Crude Oil Production

Based on preliminary data, domestic crude oil production declined for the fifth consecutive year during 1990. The 7.3 million barrels per day of crude oil produced in the United States during 1990, represents a 4.1-percent decline from the 1989 average, slightly below the record 6.5-percent decline in crude oil production between 1988 and 1989. This year's average production level also marked the lowest since 1961.

In 1990, lower 48 crude oil production declined by 213,000 barrels per day to average 5.5 million barrels per day. Alaskan output fell for the second consecutive year to 1.8 million barrels per day during 1990. The drop in Alaskan production accounted for nearly one-third of the total drop in domestic output of crude oil during 1990. The factors which influenced the drop include the natural decline, which began in 1989, of Alaska's giant North Slope Prudhoe Bay oil field, Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) shutdowns and scheduled North Slope field maintenance projects, and temporary disruptions brought about by stormy weather and volcanic activity in southern Alaska which inhibited tanker loadings.

U.S. drilling operations during 1990 rebounded from the downward trend begun in 1985. The increase in activity was the result of higher crude oil prices during the year, especially following the Persian Gulf crisis in early August 1990. The number of rotary rigs in operation fell in the early months of 1990 to a yearly low of 905 by March 1990. Beginning in April, however, the number of operating rigs grew each month to average 1,010 for the year, compared with the 1989 average rig count of 869. The number of crews engaged in seismic exploration during 1990 fell to an average of 125, compared with an average of 132 in 1989. Well completions increased during the year to a total of 29,050, averaging 4,743 feet per well, compared with 27,900 drilled with an average depth of 4,664 feet per well in 1989. An increase in developmental well completions more than offset the decline in exploratory well completions during the year.

Net Imports

Total net imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States (gross imports minus exports) averaged 7.1 million barrels per day during 1990, down only 1.5 percent from the 1989 level (Table FE3). This was in spite of import supply disruptions caused by the Persian Gulf crisis. The share of net imports to petroleum product supplied during 1990 remained unchanged at the 1989 level of 42 percent. Moreover, the relatively flat level of net imports between 1989 and 1990 contrasts sharply with the relatively large year-to-year increases in net imports of the previous 4 years.

Net crude oil imports (excluding the SPR) increased a modest 1.5 percent from 1989, to reach 5.7 million barrels per day during 1990. This increase reflects the continued decline in domestic crude oil production, as imports continue to account for a greater share of crude oil availability. Crude oil imports for the SPR dropped from 56,000 barrels per day in 1989 to 27,000 barrels per day in 1990.

Net imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) continued their upward trend

Table FE3. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	1989	1990	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	56	27	-52.0
Other	5,645	5,733	1.5
Total	5,701	5,760	1.0
Products			
Motor Gasoline	330	275	-16.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	209	167	-20.1
Residual Fuel Oil	414	292	-29.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	146	138	-5.1
Other	401	458	14.2
Total	1,500	1,331	-11.3
Total Crude Oil and Products	7,202	7,090	-1.5

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1989, DOE/EIA-0340 (89/1), Table 3; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Summary Statistics section and Table 5.

during 1990 to reach 4.3 million barrels per day (Table FE4). This was the highest level of net imports since 1980, and represents more than a doubling of net imports from OPEC countries since 1985. Net imports from OPEC countries accounted for 60 percent of all net imports into the United States during 1990, compared with 57 percent in 1989. Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq[1] contributed most to the increase in net imports from OPEC countries between 1989 and 1990.

Table FE4. Net Imports of Petroleum by Origin
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year	Total OPEC	Percent Change	Non-OPEC	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
1987	3,053	7.9	2,860	9.6	5,914	8.7
1988	3,512	15.0	3,075	7.5	6,587	11.4
1989	4,124	17.4	3,078	0.0	7,202	9.3
1990	4,264	3.4	2,827	-8.2	7,090	-1.5

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume1, 1987, 1988, 1989, DOE/EIA-0340, Summary Statistics section, Tables 15 and 16 for 1987 and 1988, and Table 29 for 1989; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Table 40.

Net imports of motor gasoline remained close to year-earlier levels through the summer driving season but fell dramatically beginning in September 1990. The shift in supply patterns of motor gasoline was the result of significantly higher retail prices forcing down the level of demand; and unusually large volumes of motor gasoline being exported from the United States to European markets because of higher spot prices in those markets. Consequently, average net imports of motor gasoline fell 16.7 percent from last year to 275,000 barrels per day during 1990.

Net imports of distillate fuel oil fell during 1990 to 168,000 barrels per day, a decrease of 20.1 percent from last year's level. The slowdown in economic growth and warmer temperatures combined to keep demand and net imports of distillate fuel oil lower this year compared with last year.

Net imports of residual fuel oil decreased by more than 29 percent from last year to reach 292,000 barrels per day in 1990. The decline in imports this year was the result of weaker demand caused by warm weather, increased competition from natural gas, and sluggish growth in industrial production. Consequently, a greater share of demand during 1990, compared with 1989, was met by refinery production rather than by imports.

Net imports of LPG's declined moderately from 1989 to average 138,000 barrels per day during 1990, while net imports of all remaining petroleum products ("other petroleum products" category[2]) increased by 57,000 barrels per day between 1989 and 1990.

Refinery Utilization

The U.S. refining industry experienced brisk activity during 1990, as evidenced by high refinery utilization rates during some months of the year. During 1990, gross refinery inputs to atmospheric crude oil distillation units averaged 13.6 million barrels per day, relatively unchanged from last year's average level. Operable distillation capacity of U.S. refineries decreased by 1.0 percent from 1989 to reach an average 1990 level of 15.6 million barrels per day. Since gross inputs to distillation units were about the same, while capacity expansions fell, the refinery utilization rate (measured as gross inputs divided by average operable capacity) increased slightly to 87.3 percent during 1990, compared with 86.3 percent last year (Table FE5).

Table FE5. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	1987	1988	1989	1990
Crude Oil Input	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.4
Gross Input	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6
Operable Capacity[1]	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.6
Refinery Utilization (Percent)	83.1	84.4	86.3	87.3

[1] Average of reported monthly operable crude oil distillation capacities of the year indicated.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1987, 1988, 1989, DOE/EIA-0340, Table 11 for 1987 and 1988, Table 16 for 1989; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Tables H1 and H2.

Prices

Warmer temperatures, weak petroleum demand, and uncertainty over events in the Persian Gulf dramatically affected the world price[3] of crude oil during 1990. Warm temperatures and weak demand for petroleum products caused the world crude oil price to fall during the first 6 months of 1990, to a yearly low of about $13.00 per barrel by mid-June 1990. However, as events in the Persian Gulf flared up in early August, the world price of crude oil surged, and by the end of September 1990, reached a near record high of $36.11 per barrel. By the end of the year, the world price of crude oil dropped to about $25.00 per barrel, as fears of a worldwide crude oil shortage due to the war in the Persian Gulf, waned during the last quarter.

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[1] Crude oil and petroleum product imports from Iraq were embargoed as of August 6, 1990. However, because of intransit deliveries, imports continued to arrive into the United States through September 1990, and totaled 514,000 barrels per day for 1990.

[2] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[3] The world price of crude oil is the average free-on-board price of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.

The composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil from all sources generally paralleled world crude oil price fluctuations during most of 1990. During the first 6 months, the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil fell each month to a yearly low of $14.98 by June 1990. However, between the second and third quarter of 1990, the price more than doubled and reached $30.01 per barrel by the end of September 1990. The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil continued to rise during the early part of the fourth quarter, but fell to $26.38 per barrel by December 1990, still significantly higher than last December's composite price of $19.54 per barrel.

Retail motor gasoline prices mirrored the drop in crude oil prices during the first quarter to a yearly low of $1.08 per gallon by March 1990. Seasonal demand and tight supplies caused average retail prices to increase slightly during the second quarter, which by July 1990, the height of the summer driving season, equaled $1.14 per gallon. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, however, caused prices to increase by nearly 26 percent over the next 3 months, and by November 1990, retail motor gasoline prices reached a record high of $1.43 per gallon. By the end of 1990, average retail motor gasoline prices moderated to $1.41 per gallon, 38 cents per gallon higher than the year-end 1989 average price. The rise in gasoline prices lagged behind the rise in crude oil prices during the first few months following the invasion. However, gasoline prices remained high during the last several months of 1990, in contrast to falling crude oil prices during this same period.

Residential heating oil prices rose significantly in late December 1989 and early January 1990, as a result of extremely cold temperatures on the East Coast and because of several refinery shutdowns. Mild weather and increased production followed in mid-January 1990, and residential heating oil prices fell back within more normal ranges by the end of the first quarter 1990. The Persian Gulf crisis, however, caused prices to rise again, and by October 1990, (beginning of the heating season), residential heating oil prices reached $1.25 per gallon, about 40 cents per gallon higher than the level of a year ago.

Table FE6. Year-End U.S. Petroleum Prices

	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Dollars Per Barrel			
Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil				
Domestic	17.02	13.88	19.16	26.46
Imported	17.20	14.11	20.05	26.26
Composite	17.09	13.98	19.54	26.38
	Cents Per Gallon			
Motor Gasoline All types, Retail	97.5	95.3	103.0	141.0
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail[1]	84.0	81.4	107.6	119.0

[1] Residential heating oil prices exclude taxes.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0380 (91/02), Tables 1 and 16. Motor Gasoline Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Impact of Persian Gulf Crisis on U.S. Petroleum Markets

Iraq's August 2, 1990 invasion of Kuwait triggered the fourth major oil shock since the Arab oil embargo in 1973. In response to the invasion, the United Nations Security Council approved on August 6, 1990, trade sanctions against Iraq in an effort to curtail all oil exports from Iraq and Kuwait. The oil embargo against Iraq and Kuwait is estimated to have reduced oil production within the free world by 9 percent, or by about 4.3 million barrels per day.[4]

The immediate impact of the Persian Gulf crisis on U.S. petroleum markets during the first few weeks was one of concern over rapidly rising petroleum prices, and of uncertainty over future crude oil supply, particularly from other Persian Gulf countries. However, after the invasion several major developments emerged that impacted U.S. petroleum markets. Some of these developments are summarized as follows.

Prices

Similar to previous oil shocks, there was an immediate jump in crude oil prices. Spot crude oil prices for West Texas Intermediate (WTI), the U.S. benchmark crude oil, rose by more than a third within a week of the invasion, and by the end of September 1990, was nearly $40.00 per barrel (94.12 cents per gallon) (Figure FE1). Motorists and air travelers also felt the immediate effects of the crisis, as gasoline and jet fuel prices shot up in the wake of the invasion. The American Automobile Association (AAA) survey of 1,400 gasoline service stations showed retail gasoline prices rise from about $1.08 per gallon on August 1, 1990, to $1.25 per gallon by August 10, 1990. Spot prices for kerosene-type jet fuel trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange increased by 23 percent[5] within the first week of the invasion, and were more than double their pre-invasion price by the end of September 1990.

Crude Oil Supply and Stocks

Contrary to the supply shortages and resulting long lines at gasoline stations following the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the current crisis in the Persian Gulf has not caused any of these same supply problems to occur in the United States.

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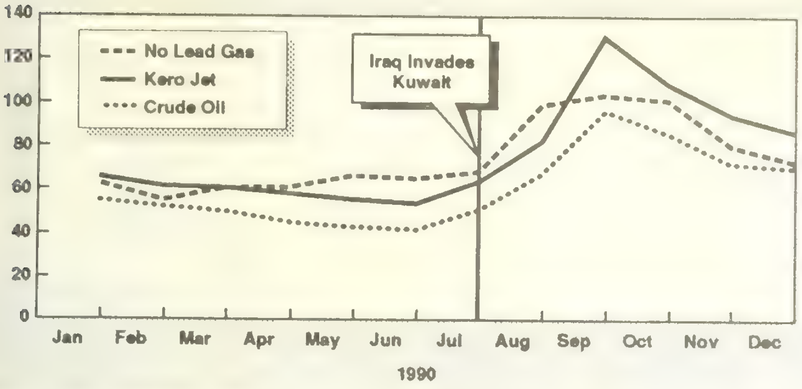
[4] Crude oil production volumes from Iraq and Kuwait are based on estimates by EIA's Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Analysis and Forecasting Division.

[5] Reuters News Service, August 1990.

Figure FE1. End-of-Month Spot Prices for Crude Oil[1] and Selected Petroleum Products
(Cents Per Gallon)



[1] West Texas Intermediate.
Source: Reuters News Service.

Several factors are responsible for lessening the impact of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil embargo on world and U.S. petroleum markets during 1990. Paramount was the August 29, 1990, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) resolution allowing other members of OPEC to produce in excess of their set quotas in order to help fill the gap caused by the oil embargo. Saudi Arabia announced that they expected to increase their level of crude oil production to about 8 million barrels per day by the end of the year from the July 1990 level of about 5.5 million barrels per day.[6] Commitments by other non-OPEC countries, including Great Britain, Mexico, Canada, and the United States, to increase crude oil supplies also contributed significantly to offset the loss of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil production in world markets.

The impact to U.S. petroleum supply from the Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil embargo equalled 0.8 million barrels per day of crude oil and petroleum products, a level representing about 10 percent of U.S. petroleum imports, or about 4.7 percent of U.S. petroleum demand, based on imports from these countries for the first 7 months of 1990 (Figure FE2).

In response to the shortfall in U.S. petroleum supply, Secretary of Energy, James D. Watkins announced on August 15, 1990 measures to help boost domestic supply. Some of the major points of this short-term program included:

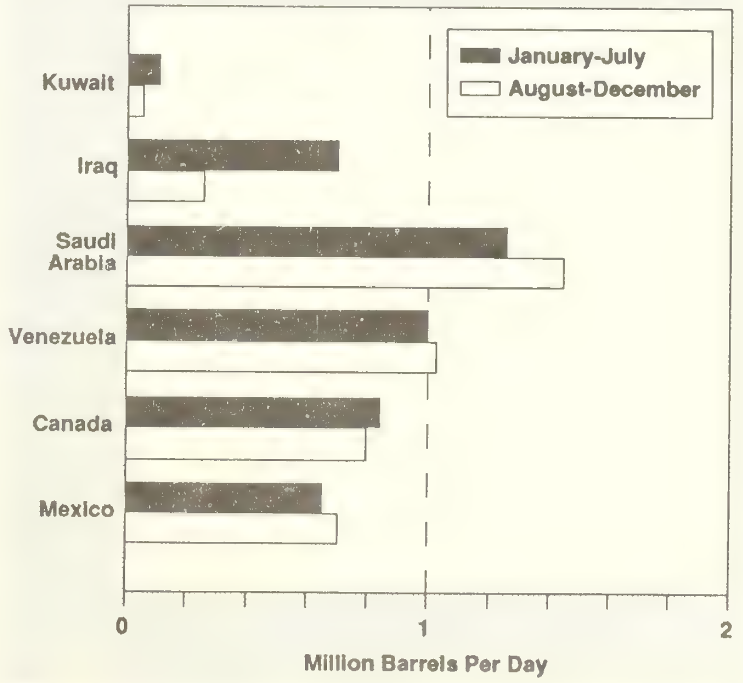
- Increasing the flow of Alaska's crude oil production by 50,000 to 100,000 barrels per day.
- Increasing oil production at the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve by 5,000 barrels per day by October 1990.
- Adjusting allowable oil production levels in certain fields to add a minimum of 30,000 barrels per day to the domestic supply.

Although the initial results of this program were successful in raising crude oil production levels temporarily, the increase was not enough to stem the overall decrease in domestic crude oil production between 1989 and 1990. The rate of decline in crude oil production during this period was slowed to 4.1 percent, compared with last year's 6.5 percent rate.

The rapid rise in crude oil prices caused a rebound in exploration and drilling activity during the latter half of 1990. For instance, Conoco Inc. became the first major energy company to announce a boost in their domestic exploration budget by $10 million as a result of the rise in crude oil prices.[7] Drilling activity also rebounded from the depressed levels of the past several years. The number of rotary rigs in operation by November 1990, reached 1,137, the highest monthly count in over 4 years.[8]

Another important factor contributing to shield the impact of the oil embargo on U.S. petroleum markets was the relatively

Figure FE2. Net Imports by Selected Country 1990
(Million Barrels Per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, January 1990, DOE/EIA-0109, (90/01) through February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109, (91/02), Table 39.

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[6] "Saudis to Accelerate Oil Production Plans," *Washington Post*, October 12, 1990, pp. F1 and F4.

[7] *The Washington Post*, October 12, 1990, p. C2.

[8] Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0035 (91/02), and predessor reports.

The impact of embargoed crude oil and petroleum products from Iraq and Kuwait to the United States since August 1990 equaled about 0.8 million barrels per day, an amount equal to about 10 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports, or 4.7 percent of total U.S. petroleum demand. However, increased supplies from other sources more than offset this shorfall by the end of 1990.

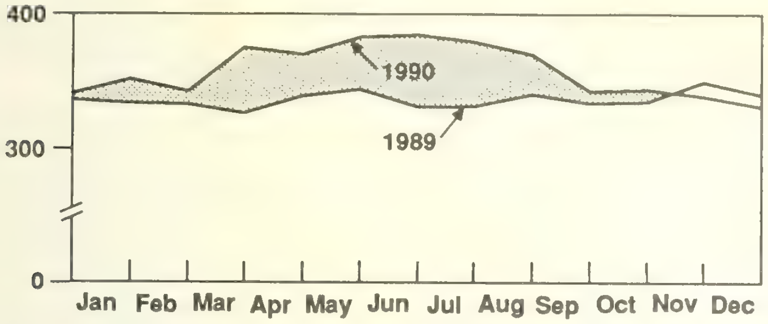
high level of crude oil stocks on hand prior to the invasion. Because of low world crude oil prices earlier in the year, stock holders took advantage of the situation and build up crude oil inventories to a near-record high of 380 million barrels by July 1990 (Figure FE3). Moreover, an additional 587 million barrels of crude oil was readily available in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) at the end of July 1990, the equivalent of about a 2 year supply of crude oil from Iraq and Kuwait.

The SPR was established as a cushion for U.S. crude oil supply in the event of any long-term supply disruption, similar to the 1973 Arab oil embargo. In October 1990, the U.S. Department of Energy conducted a test sale of SPR oil in order to evaluate the readiness of the SPR system. The test sale was not considered an emergency drawdown of the SPR, but rather a test of whether the procedures and hardware for withdrawing oil were sound, efficient, and effective. About 4 million barrels of the available 5 million barrels of oil were actually withdrawn as a result of successful bids by 11 companies. The sale of 4 million barrels represented less than 1 percent of the SPR's total inventory.

Petroleum product stocks for critical winter heating fuels and for some transportation fuels exhibited somewhat diverse patterns prior to the invasion. In particular, distillate fuel oil stocks at the end of July 1990, reached 125 million barrels, the highest July level since 1983. By the end of October 1990, (start of the 1990-1991 heating season), stocks of distillate fuel oil were 137 million barrels, a level more than adequate to meet historical seasonal demand.

Propane stock levels for the first 9 months of 1990 were below 1989 levels. This was a major cause for concern because of the propane supply problems in December 1989, when unseasonably cold weather caused a demand surge which resulted in product shortages in the Midwest and Northeast sections of the Nation. The pre-invasion level of propane stocks, at 49 million barrels as of July 1990, were about 8 million barrels

Figure FE3. Ending Stocks of Crude oil, by Month 1989-1990
(Million Barrels)



[1] Excludes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109, (91/02), Table S2.

below the level of a year earlier. However, propane distributors and residential customers apparently filled their tanks earlier this year in an attempt to avoid a repeat of the supply shortfall in propane that occurred in December 1989.[9] Essentially, propane moved into secondary and tertiary storage much earlier during 1990 than in 1989. Warmer-than-normal weather during the second half of 1990 also contributed to help buffer the relatively low level of propane stocks held in primary storage during this period.

Low stock levels for finished motor gasoline during 1990 was also a major concern, particularly in July 1990, when stock levels fell 10 million barrels below the level of a year earlier. In addition, strong demand during the peak summer months of July and August kept supplies tight, as large stock draws were necessary to meet this level of demand.

The impact of the Persian Gulf crisis on jet fuel supplies was stronger than for most other refined petroleum products because of the increase in military use of this fuel resulting from the massive airlift of military personnel and supplies to Saudi Arabia in the aftermath of the invasion. Military use of jet fuel until recently accounted for approximately 20 percent of domestic supply, and prior to the invasion, had declined to only 15 percent because of recent reductions in military operations.[10]

Stocks of jet fuel at the end of July 1990 stood at nearly 51 million barrels, the highest level for jet fuel since the end of November 1989. Even after the military buildup in the Persian Gulf during August and September, stocks of jet fuel remained relatively high compared with recent year levels.

Refinery Activity

The U.S. refining industry even before the Persian Gulf crisis was operating at near full capacity as a result of strong demand for motor gasoline during the summer of 1990. The refinery utilization rate[11] just prior to the invasion reached 95.8 percent in July, the highest monthly rate since the 1970's. In addition, some refiners postponed either scheduled maintenance programs or process turnarounds from motor gasoline to distillate fuel oil production during August, in order to keep motor gasoline production and inventories closer to seasonal levels. Despite these measures, end-of-season inventories for motor gasoline fell within 6 million barrels of the estimated minimum operating level by August 1990.[12]

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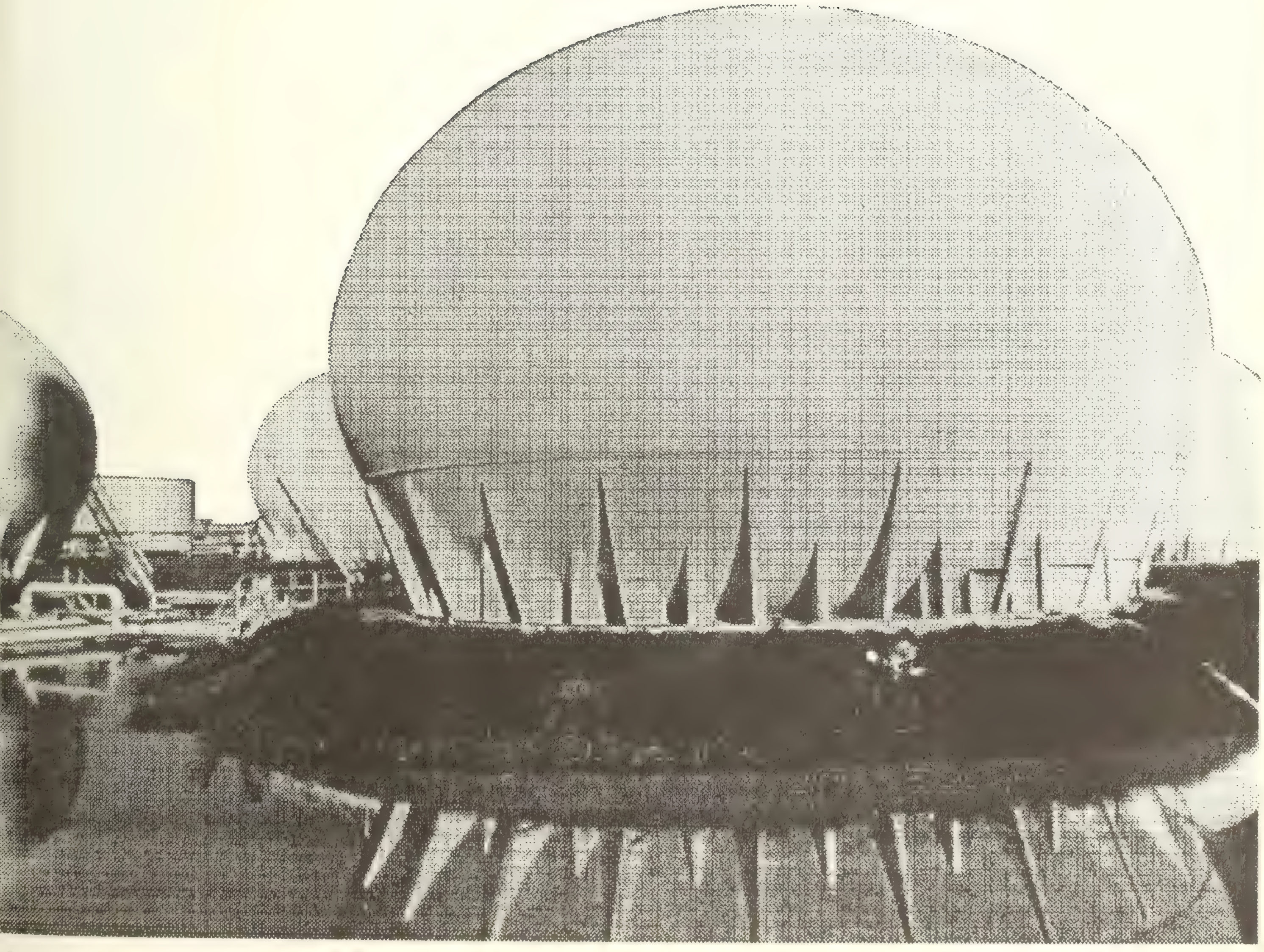
[9] Pace Petrochemical Service, November 1990, p. 36.

[10] Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0109 (90/70), "Highlights" Section p. xxxiv.

[11] Based on refiner operating capacity. See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

[12] The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the minimum operating level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

In contrast to 1989, when the petroleum situation in the United States was dominated by extreme weather conditions and an unusual number of severe oil industry accidents, December 1990 culminated a year in which crises of a different nature influenced the supply and demand of petroleum. For much of the year, stocks of motor gasoline and propane were abnormally low in the aftermath of the severe cold weather that swept the United States in December 1989. The price surge that immediately followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, related to sudden uncertainty about future petroleum supplies, abated somewhat by December, as major producing countries were able to replace virtually all of the lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude oil on the world market. Nevertheless, anxiety persisted in petroleum markets because of the possibility of supply disruptions if war broke out in the Persian Gulf.

Following the August invasion, exports of some major petroleum products were at or near record high levels through the end of the year because prices rose much faster in Europe than in the United States. As a result, the post-invasion market favored U.S. exports to Europe, opposite the normal trend, and incremental supplies from the United States were sent to foreign markets. In December, exports of most major products fell back to normal levels, but distillate fuel oil exports hit a new record, as they were almost double the November level. Consequently, total product exports were at a record high level for the second consecutive month.

Unusually mild weather during the winter months and a further slowdown in economic growth caused demand in 1990 to decline for the first time since 1983 (see feature on page xxviii). As a result, stocks of all major products were at much

Blowout preventers are installed to avoid accidents such as the Ixtoc well blowout in the Gulf of Mexico in 1979. The resulting oil spill was at least twice as large as the January 1991 spill off the coast of Kuwait, and remains the largest in history.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1990			1989	January — December	
	December	November	Difference[a]	December	1990	1989
Products Supplied	16.5	16.7	-0.2	18.9	16.9	17.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	7.3	-0.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	3.1	-0.3	3.9	3.0	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.8	1.6	0.1	2.0	1.5	1.7
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.6	3.7	-0.1	3.7	3.9	3.8
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	12.7	13.0	-0.2	13.2	13.4	13.4
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	82.5	84.2	-1.7	84.0	87.3	86.3
Imports	6.4	7.0	-0.5	7.6	8.0	8.1
Crude Oil	4.6	5.1	-0.5	5.5	5.9	5.8
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	(s)	0.1
Other	4.6	5.1	-0.5	5.5	5.8	5.8
Products	1.8	1.9	-0.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7
Exports	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total Net Imports	5.2	5.9	-0.7	6.5	7.1	7.2
Stock Change[c]	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-2.6	0.1	(s)
Crude Oil	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	(s)	0.1
Products	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-2.3	0.1	-0.1
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,624	1,658	-35	1,581	–	–
Crude Oil	909	925	-16	921	–	–
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	586	586	(s)	580	--	--
Other	323	339	-16	341	--	--
Products	715	733	-18	660	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	182	178	4	177	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	132	133	-1	106	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	49	50	-2	44	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	98	109	-12	80	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	254	262	-8	253	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

healthier levels at the end of December 1990 than a year earlier. Despite the unusual import/export patterns of recent months, crude oil and product movements throughout the United States in 1990 were similar to past years (see feature on page xxx).

In December 1990, total petroleum demand (measured as product supplied) of 16.5 million barrels per day (Table H1) was the lowest for December since 1984, primarily because of the continuation of mild weather and recessionary economic conditions. In contrast to the frigid weather a year earlier, the weather for December 1990 was comparatively mild, particularly in the Northeast, where temperatures were 18 percent above normal. Industrial production slowed even further in December than in any other month in 1990.

News about the Kuwaiti oil spill and the sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve begins on page xxix.

Other December 1990 highlights include the following:

- Although the Federal excise tax increased by 5 cents per gallon on both motor gasoline and diesel fuel on December 1, retail prices declined slightly, but they were much higher than before the August invasion. Motor gasoline demand was the lowest for December since 1985, and stocks were lower than normal for December. Exports fell back to normal levels, while imports remained low.

- Continued mild weather, higher prices than before the August invasion, and declining industrial production caused distillate fuel oil demand to be the lowest for December since 1959. These factors also dampened fourth-quarter demand. Exports set a new record, as prices in Europe outpaced those in the United States. Stocks remained well above the year-earlier level.

- The continued slowdown in bunker fuel use and price competition with other fuels kept residual fuel oil demand and imports unusually low.

- The large decline in stocks of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) was reflected in both propane and butane stock levels. Despite the decline, propane stocks were within the normal range for this time of year.

- The difference in specifications between U.S. and European kerosene-type jet fuel inhibited U.S. exports for the purpose of replacing European jet fuel that was sent to Saudi Arabia in December.

- Gross imports of crude oil continued to decline, even though prices fell in November and December. Stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), were the lowest since July 1987, and were slightly below the normal level for this time of year.

- Sluggish petroleum product demand and the relatively high cost of crude oil helped to keep the refinery utilization rate the lowest since February 1988.

Motor Gasoline

Under the 1991 Budget Reconciliation and Deficit Reduction Act which was signed into law on November 5, 1990, the Federal excise tax on motor gasoline increased from 9 cents to 14 cents per gallon on December 1. Even so, the average retail price declined slightly in December from the record high levels in October and November of $1.43 per gallon to $1.41 per gallon. Since August, the average retail price has been much higher than year-earlier levels, and in December 1990 the price was 37 percent higher than in December 1989. The high price, combined with the recessionary economy, caused demand of 7.0 million barrels per day to be the lowest for December since 1985.

Motor gasoline exports in December returned to a normal level, but imports did not, as imports from Europe continued to be low.

Inventories of finished motor gasoline increased in December, but remained somewhat lower than normal at 182 million barrels. Except in December 1989, when stocks fell to an unusually low level, in recent years total stocks at the end of December have been around 190 million barrels.

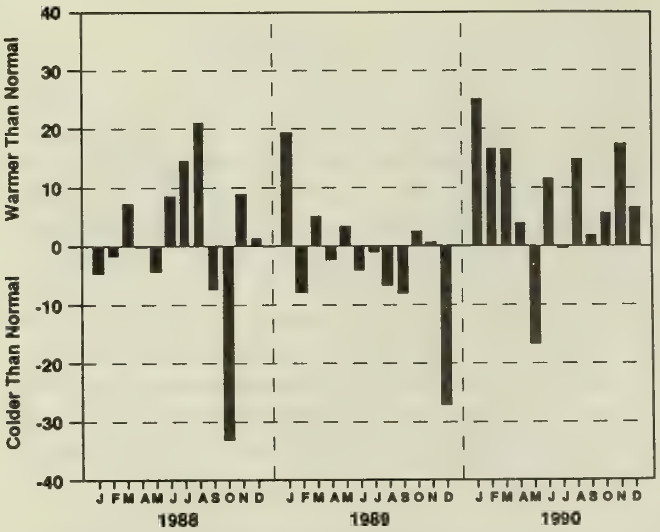
Distillate Fuel Oil

In contrast to December 1989, when distillate fuel oil demand was the highest in many years, demand in December 1990 of 2.8 million barrels per day was the lowest for December since 1959. The combination of sluggish industrial production, relatively high prices, and warmer-than-normal temperatures (Figure H1), especially in the Northeast, accounted for most of the weakness. These factors caused demand to be relatively low throughout the fourth quarter. Fourth-quarter 1990 demand was 3.0 million barrels per day, compared with 3.5 million barrels per day and 3.3 million barrels per day during the fourth quarter of 1989 and 1988, respectively.

The Federal excise tax on diesel fuel also increased by 5 cents per gallon on December 1, bringing the total Federal tax to 20 cents per gallon. The price of residential heating oil was not affected by the tax increase. As with motor gasoline, the sudden sharp rise in residential heating oil prices after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was followed by declining prices in November and December. However, the price at the end of 1990 was 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

After the August invasion of Kuwait, spot market prices for distillate fuel oil escalated sharply in both the Rotterdam and New York markets. Prices on the Rotterdam market rose

Figure H1. Changes From Normal U.S. Temperature, by Month
(Percent)



Source: *Monthly Energy Review*, November 1987-January 1991, Table 1.11.

much faster than on the New York market, however, causing a reversal in the normal balance. The post-invasion market favored U.S. exports of distillate fuel oil to Europe. This situation continued to influence U.S. imports and exports in December, with relatively low imports while exports soared to a new record. Exports were 85 percent higher than the previous record set a month earlier. Over 60 percent of the 347,000 barrels per day of distillate fuel oil exported in December went to Europe, where frigid weather caused a surge in distillate fuel oil demand.

Despite the unusually high exports, distillate fuel oil stocks were plentiful at the end of December because sluggish fourth quarter demand reduced the need to draw on inventories. Stocks of 132 million barrels at the end of December were well above the level at the end of December 1989, when a particularly large, weather-related drawdown resulted in below-normal inventories.

Residual Fuel Oil

Despite a large increase from the very low level of recent months, residual fuel oil demand of 1.3 million barrels per day remained well below the normal level for December. Because it competes with other fuels in the electric utility and industrial markets, residual fuel oil is more sensitive to the effects of price and weather than are other petroleum products. In December, relatively warm weather and inter-fuel price competition, which caused continued switching away from residual, kept purchases by electric utilities well below the level of recent years. In addition, the continued slowdown in tanker traffic because of further declines in petroleum imports, held down demand for bunker fuel.

Imports of residual fuel oil were also uncommonly low for December, primarily because of its relatively high price, low demand, and plentiful inventories. Unlike motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil spot prices remained higher in the United States than in Europe, so exports were about normal.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Stocks of LPG's declined to 98 million barrels in December, with declines in both butane and propane. Despite the decline

These barrels represent the amount of petroleum consumed by 4 persons in the United States in 1978 or 5 people in 1990.

Individual Oil Consumption Down From Peak Year

Demand for petroleum in the United States in 1990 declined from the previous year's level for the first time since 1983. The decline represented a 10 percent reduction in oil consumption from 1978, when U.S. oil consumption peaked. Yet, the number of U.S. residents grew by 12 percent during those 12 years. In 1990, the average person living in the United States consumed 25 barrels of petroleum, whereas in 1978 each American used 31 barrels. Petroleum is used either directly, such as in personal transportation, home heating, and farming, or indirectly through electricity generation, industrial heating and power generation, the manufacture of synthetic materials, and public transportation.

Most of the decline in petroleum consumption since 1978 was in residual fuel oil. Demand for residual fuel oil declined rapidly after price controls were removed early in 1981.

Table H2. **U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1989-1990**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,502	12,974	13,131	13,123	13,566	14,067	13,957	14,024	13,898	13,533	13,549	13,244
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,655	15,671	15,669	15,687	15,692	15,698	15,698	15,706	15,722	15,722	15,732	15,761
Idle Capacity[1]	**643**	**707**	**738**	**743**	**683**	**575**	**602**	**632**	**759**	**775**	**626**	**644**
Idle Three Months or Less	175	233	225	180	140	46	50	80	211	201	51	66
Idle More than Three Months	468	474	513	563	543	529	552	552	548	574	575	578
Operating Capacity[2]	15,012	14,964	14,931	14,944	15,008	15,124	15,097	15,075	14,963	14,946	15,106	15,117
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	86.2	82.8	83.8	83.7	86.5	89.6	88.9	89.3	88.4	86.1	86.1	84.0
Operating Capacity	89.9	86.7	87.9	87.8	90.4	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.9	90.6	89.7	87.6
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,628	13,653	13,047	13,234	13,570	13,886	14,397	14,225	14,301	13,076	13,186	12,909
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,533	15,540	15,498	15,496	15,527	15,527	15,543	15,559	15,712	15,666	15,666	15,656
Idle Capacity[1]	**550**	**578**	**712**	**729**	**621**	**621**	**507**	**511**	**602**	**597**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	135	154	293	258	133	130	34	11	106	123	255	436
Idle More than Three Months	415	424	419	471	488	491	473	500	496	474	475	465
Operating Capacity[2]	14,983	14,962	14,786	14,767	14,906	14,906	15,036	15,048	15,111	15,069	14,936	14,755
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.7	87.9	84.2	85.4	87.4	89.4	92.6	91.4	91.0	83.5	84.2	82.5
Operating Capacity	91.0	91.3	88.2	89.6	91.0	93.2	95.8	94.5	94.6	86.8	88.3	87.5

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1990 issues, Table 18; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1989, Table 16; Form EIA- 810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

in propane stocks because of increased petrochemical feedstock use, concerns about low propane inventories that had predominated in 1990 were alleviated, because propane stocks were 54 percent higher than a year earlier, and were within the normal range for this time of year.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

U.S. supplies of kerosene-type jet fuel were plentiful at the end of December, as military requirements in Saudi Arabia were filled by European suppliers relatively close to the Persian Gulf. JP-5, the grade of jet fuel commonly used in the United States, is different from the European JP-8, so European supplies were not replaced from U.S. stocks in December.

Crude Oil

Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) continued downward for the fifth consecutive month in December, amid expectation that crude oil prices may fall further in January. The world price of crude oil declined further in December to $24.72 from the September peak of $36.11. Imports of 4.6 million barrels per day were 32 percent lower than in July 1990, before Iraq invaded Kuwait. The low imports were supplemented by stock withdrawals for refinery inputs. As a result, crude oil stocks declined to 323 million barrels, the lowest since July 1987.

Refinery Utilization

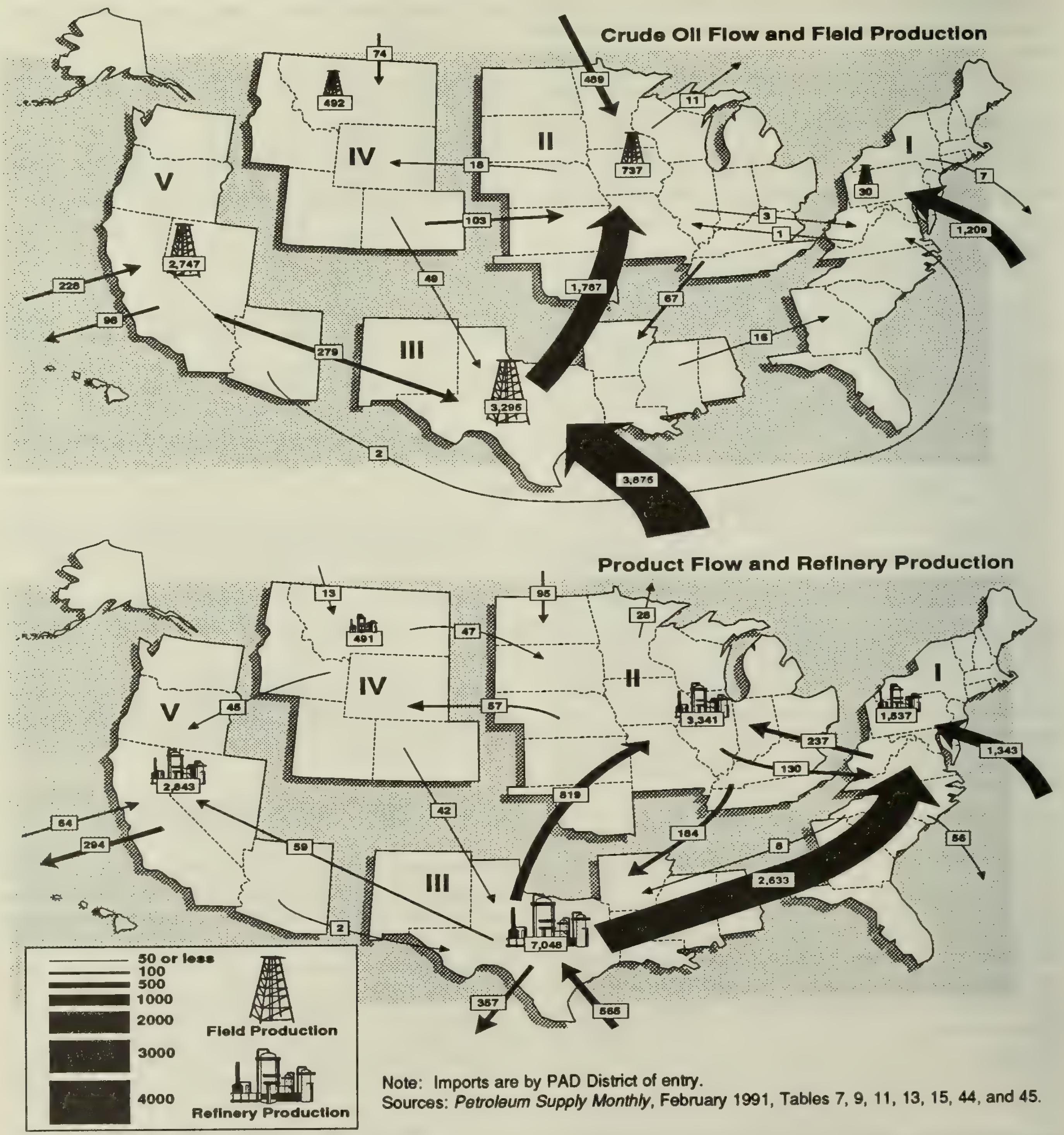
The operable refinery utilization rate of 82.5 percent in December was the lowest since February 1988. Some refiners cut back on operations in reaction to sluggish product demand and the relatively high cost of crude oil. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units decreased slightly to 12.9 million barrels per day. The operating capacity, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is removed, declined to 87.5 percent in December (Table H2).

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Iraq Unleashes Large Oil Spill In Persian Gulf

On January 23, 1991, it was discovered that Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait had unleashed one of the largest oil spills

Figure H2. 1990 Crude Oil and Product Flow, Field Production, and Refinery Production, By PAD District
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Note: Imports are by PAD District of entry.
Sources: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 44, and 45.

PAD District Petroleum Flow

Despite the decline in imports and the much higher exports during the last 5 months of 1990, the average flow of petroleum among PAD Districts was similar to that of previous years. PAD District I imported about as much crude oil as products, and received supplemental products primarily from PAD District III (Figure H2), where supplies were abundant relative to demand. In addition to moderate field production, PAD District II satisfied most of its crude oil needs through receipts from PAD District III and from imports, and also supplemented product requirements through receipts from PAD District III. Indigenous production of both crude oil and products satisfied most of the petroleum requirements in PAD Districts IV and V.

in history, pumping between 0.6 and 1.5 million barrels of oil into the Persian Gulf from a pipeline and tankers at a Kuwaiti offshore terminal.[1] The spill, which was 2 to 6 times larger than the *Exxon Valdez* spill of 1989, threatened to disrupt operations at desalination plants, oil refineries, and other industrial facilities along the Saudi Arabian coast. Soon after the spill was discovered, the oil slick was estimated by U.S. and Saudi Arabian officials to be 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. The crude oil coated over 75 miles of Saudi Arabian beaches with oil. By mid-February, the oil slick had polluted shrimp nurseries and fishing grounds near Saudi Arabia, and was approaching Bahrain's desalination plant and power plants, shrimp nurseries and fishing grounds (Figure H3).

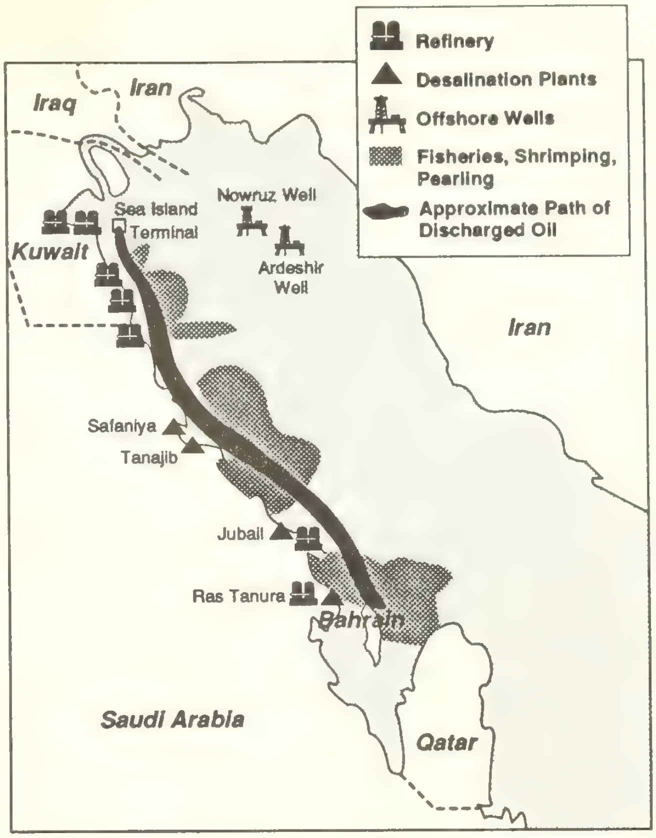
The spill is believed to have been intentionally engineered by the Iraqi military in an attempt to disrupt allied military operations in the region. The crude oil was released from the gigantic Sea Island tanker loading facility at Mina al Ahmadi off the coast of Kuwait, which currently is in Iraqi hands. The flow was stopped on January 26 when U.S. warplanes bombed pipeline manifold installations that had been opened to allow unrestricted flow of crude oil through the pipeline.

Oil spill cleanup experts and more than 90 tons of cleanup equipment were transported to the area to contain and clean up the spill. Miles of containment booms were placed around vital desalination plants, which produce much of Saudi Arabia's drinking water. Desalination plants along the Gulf coast provide 36 percent of the drinking water for Saudi Arabia.[2]

The spill also threatened to shut down operations at two key Saudi Arabian refineries, the 530,000 barrel-per-day refinery at Ras Tanura, and the 284,000 barrel-per-day refinery at Jubail.[3] Both refineries process sea water from the Persian Gulf and use it as a coolant in processing units. Without this water, these refineries would have to shut down operations.

The refineries at Ras Tanura and Jubail have been supplying allied military forces with fuel since the initial deployment of troops in August 1990. A fire at the Ras Tanura facility in late November 1990 resulted in the loss of about 40 percent of its crude oil distillation capacity, and repairs are expected to take at least a year to complete. The temporary shutdown of the Ras Tanura refinery prompted Saudi Arabia, usually a large net exporter of petroleum products, to import products in January for emergency military stockpiles. The imports consisted primarily of middle distillates, such as diesel and jet fuel, to be used by allied military forces. By early February, Saudi Arabia stopped importing these products. At the time of the spill allied military forces reportedly were using about 300,000 barrels per day of jet fuel, and had a 60-day supply of diesel and jet fuel on hand.

Figure H3. Persian Gulf Areas Affected By January 1991 Oil Spill, and Site of February 1983 Oil Well Accident



Source: *The Washington Post*, January 26, 1991, p. A14; *The Wall Street Journal*, February 13, 1991, p. A1.

This latest oil spill in the Persian Gulf was originally estimated to be 11 million barrels. Though still among the largest spills in history, the Mina Al Ahmadi spill is considerably smaller than the Ixtoc spill that occurred off the coast of Mexico in June 1979. The Ixtoc spill was the world's largest. That spill occurred when an offshore drilling rig struck a huge oil field and blew out. Before finally being capped 10 months later on March 23, 1980, the blowout discharged between 3.3 and 4.4 million barrels of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico. The short-term ecological effects were devastating. Eleven years after the spill, scientists checking on the condition of the Gulf of Mexico saw evidence that much of the damage caused by the Ixtoc spill had been reversed by natural means. Like the Gulf of Mexico, the Persian Gulf is a semi-enclosed body of water with wind and current patterns that tend to keep spilled oil circulating.

Until the Mina Al Ahmadi spill, the last major spill in the Persian Gulf was during the Iran-Iraq war in February 1983. At that time, an Iraqi attack at the Norwuz/Ardeshir offshore wells resulted in an oil spill of 1.9 million barrels.

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[1] "Gulf Oil Spill Is Not As Large As First Feared," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 20, 1991, p. A3.

[2] "Oil Spill May Complicate U.S. Operations," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 29, 1991, p. A-3.

[3] *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 31, 1990, p. 107.

Energy Department Accepts Bids For SPR Crude Oil

On January 30, 1991, the Department of Energy (DOE) accepted bids from 13 of the 26 companies that had offered to purchase crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Companies will purchase 17.3 million of the 33.75 million barrels of SPR light crude oil originally offered for sale. President Bush ordered the crude oil to be released from the SPR on January 16, the day after the start of Operation Desert Storm, as part of a coordinated contingency plan agreed to by member countries of the International Energy Agency. The oil will be withdrawn from 3 SPR sites along the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coasts that store the SPR crude oil in underground salt caverns. The SPR currently holds 586 million barrels of crude oil purchased over the last 13 years as a defense against oil supply disruptions.

Two-thirds of the 33.75 million barrels originally offered for sale was high sulfur, or sour crude oil. Because bids for the low sulfur, sweet crude oils were almost double the number of bids for the sour, DOE changed the mix of crude oil to be sold. Of the 17.3 million barrels to be sold, 14.35 million barrels will be sweet and 2.95 million will be sour.

The purchasers were selected by highest bidder under a price indexing system designed to protect both the bidders and the Government from any large price swings in the market. Under the indexing system, the DOE set a "base reference price" for both sweet and sour crude oil upon issuing the sales notice. The base prices were calculated by averaging the spot prices for similar crude oils for a 5-day period ending January 15, 1991. When the successful bidders make final payments for the crude oil, the bid prices will be adjusted based on the changes that have occurred in the reference price. The indexing system allows bidders to base their offers on an announced reference price with the knowledge that their bids will track market fluctuations.

SPR deliveries commenced on February 5 and will continue through March 1991.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	[h] 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	[h] 17	[h] 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	[h] 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[h] 290	[h] -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[h] 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[h] 214	[h] -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	E 9,113	E 7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	E 9,093	E 7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	E 8,986	E 7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	E 8,883	E 7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	E 8,838	E 7,259	1,499	501	505	16,843	1,671
June	E 8,602	E 7,076	1,453	75	348	17,112	1,684
July	E 8,694	E 7,144	1,480	-152	1,019	16,856	1,711
August	E 8,842	E 7,215	1,562	-227	-92	17,936	1,701
September	E 8,819	E 7,167	1,587	-884	901	16,437	1,701
October	E 9,192	E 7,454	1,654	101	-829	16,851	1,679
November	E 9,080	E 7,308	1,692	-364	-323	16,681	1,658
December*	RE 8,961	RE 7,282	R 1,602	R -523	R -591	R 16,518	R 1,624
Average	**RE 8,925**	**RE 7,301**	**R 1,551**	**R -34**	**R 145**	**R 16,916**	--
1991 January**	PE 9,158	PE 7,411	E 1,671	E *-18*	E *-879*	E *16,656*	E *1,598*

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net imports equal imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Explanatory Note 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview (Continued)

	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports[g]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	6,025
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	5,892
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	5,846
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	7,090
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	8,565
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	8,002
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	7,984
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	6,365
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	5,401
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	4,298
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	4,312
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	4,715
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	4,286
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	5,439
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	5,914
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	6,587
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	8,738	6,438	2,300	690	112	578	8,048
June	8,690	6,413	2,276	804	88	715	7,886
July	8,893	6,812	2,081	696	89	606	8,197
August	8,558	6,432	2,127	850	64	785	7,709
September	7,336	5,656	1,680	847	68	779	6,489
October	6,701	5,132	1,569	949	104	844	5,752
November	6,968	5,062	1,906	1,085	138	948	5,882
December*	R 6,431	R 4,611	R 1,821	R 1,268	R 242	R 1,026	R 5,164
Average	R **7,954**	R **5,876**	**2,079**	R **864**	R **116**	R **748**	R **7,090**
1991 January**	E *7,014*	E *5,335*	E *1,679*	E 1,010	E 119	E 891	E 6,003

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview

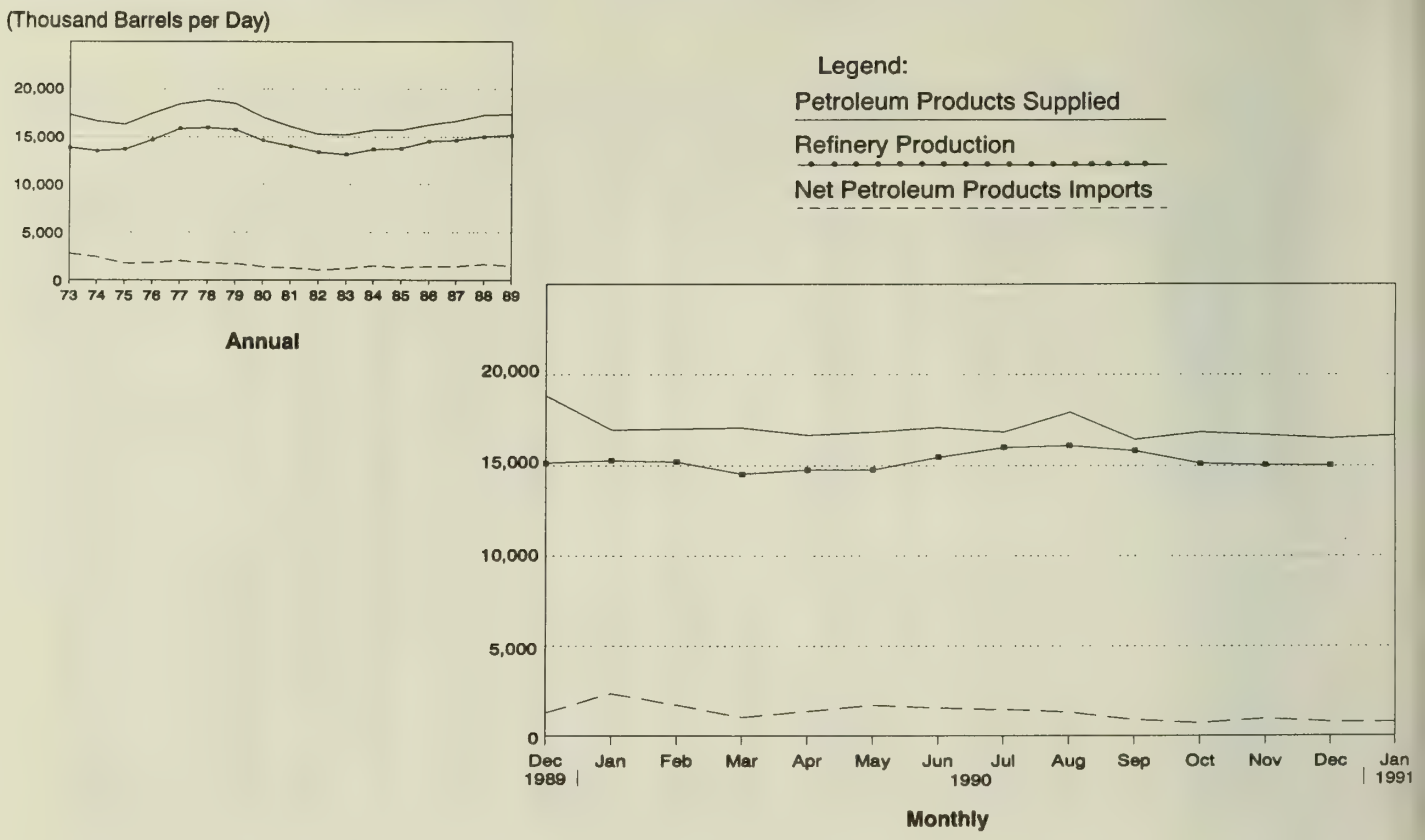

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied

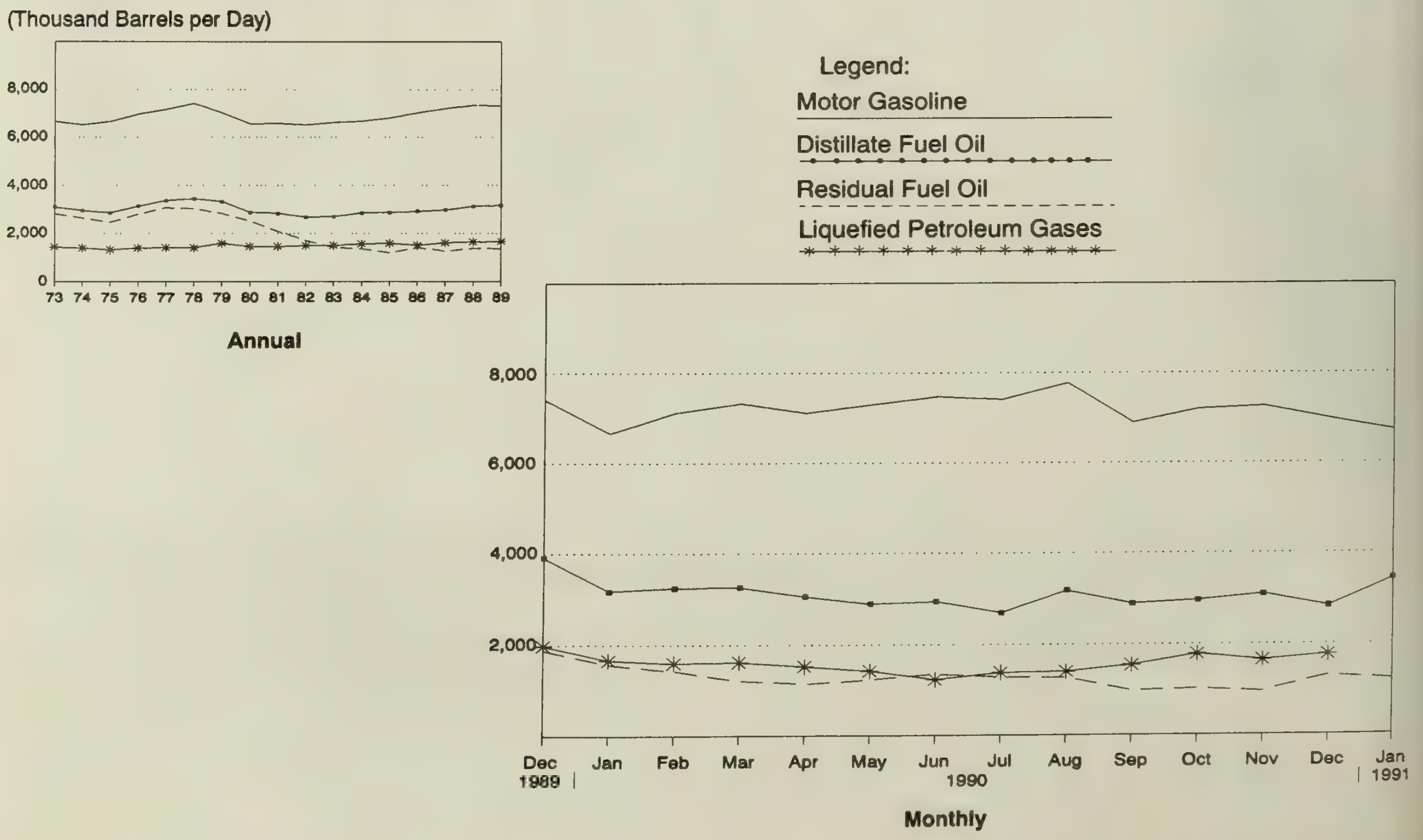

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

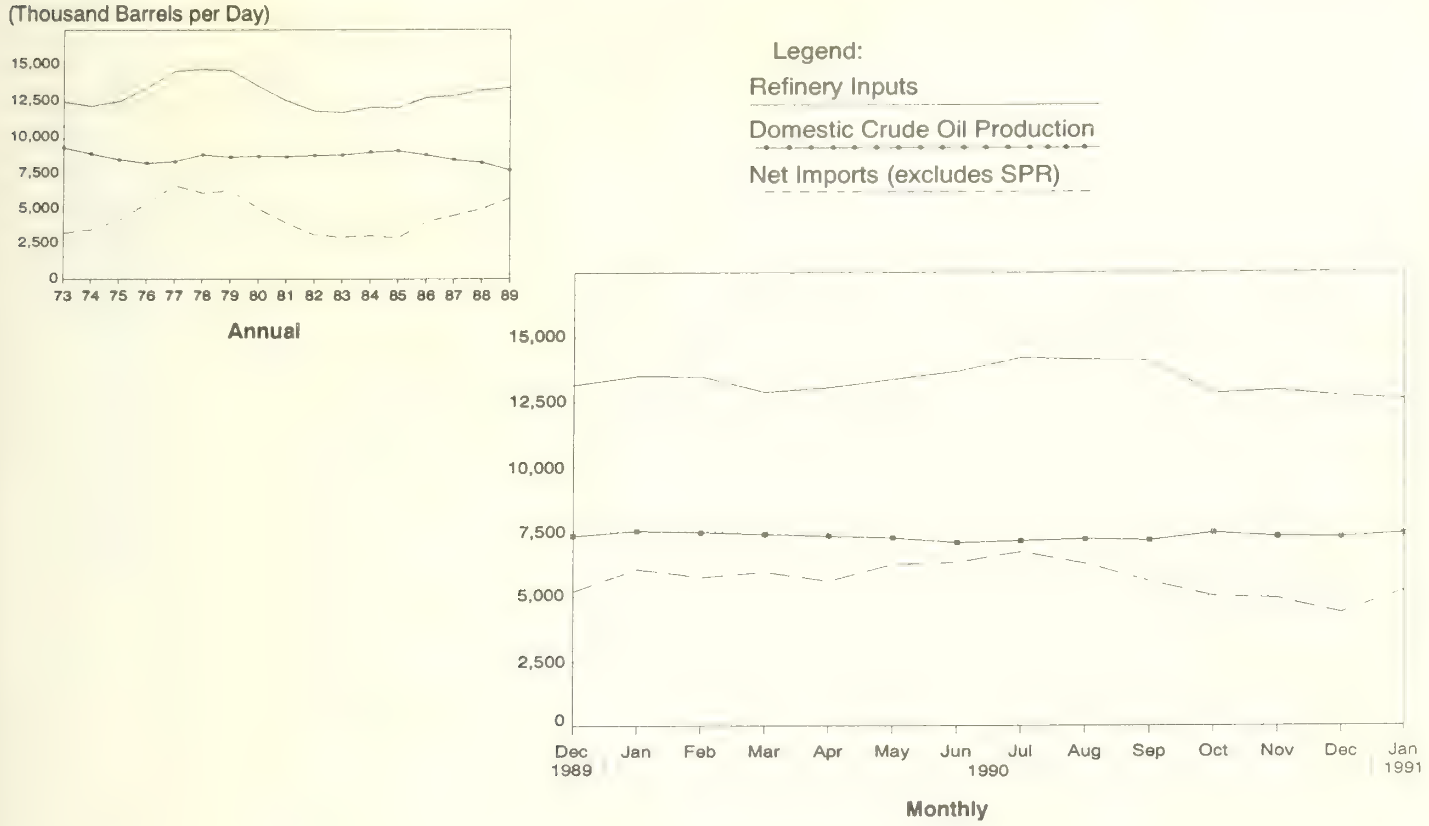

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks

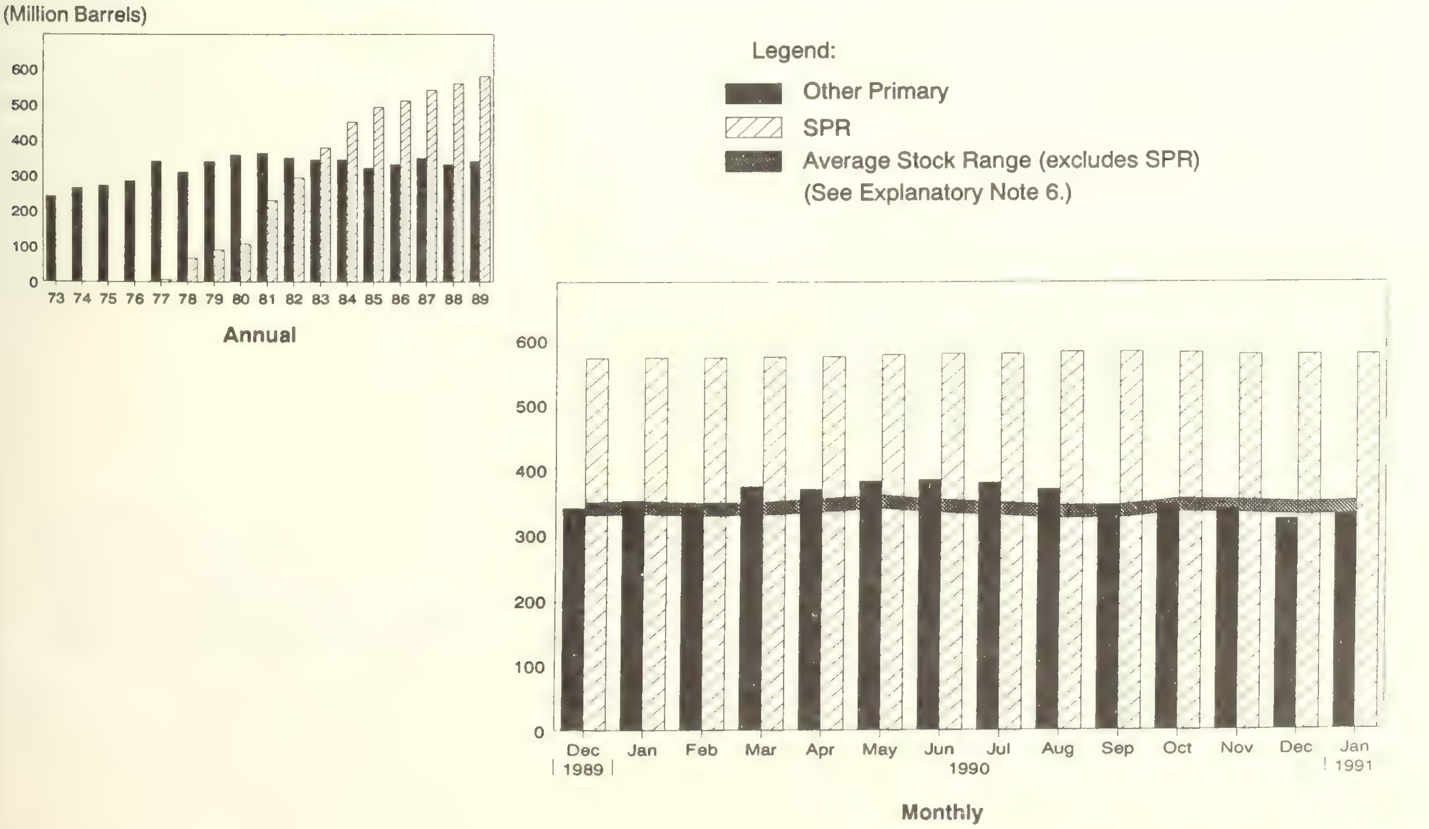

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[e]	Crude Used Directly[f]	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[d]	Other			
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	–	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989	January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
	February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
	March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
	April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
	May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
	June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
	July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
	August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
	September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
	October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
	November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
	December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
	Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**--**	**(s)**
1990	January	^{E}7,522	^{E}1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	--	(s)
	February	^{E}7,465	^{E}1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	--	0
	March	^{E}7,394	^{E}1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	--	0
	April	^{E}7,331	^{E}1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	--	(s)
	May	^{E}7,259	^{E}1,766	6,438	89	6,349	335	--	0
	June	^{E}7,076	^{E}1,613	6,413	17	6,397	394	--	(s)
	July	^{E}7,144	^{E}1,687	6,812	0	6,812	220	--	0
	August	^{E}7,215	^{E}1,736	6,432	95	6,337	348	--	(s)
	September	^{E}7,167	^{E}1,702	5,656	0	5,656	480	—	(s)
	October	^{E}7,454	^{E}1,885	5,132	0	5,132	460	--	(s)
	November	^{E}7,308	^{E}1,746	5,062	0	5,062	372	--	(s)
	December*	^{RE}7,282	^{RE}1,838	^{R}4,611	0	^{R}4,611	^{R}550	--	(s)
	Average	^{RE}**7,301**	^{E}**1,774**	^{R}**5,876**	**27**	^{R}**5,849**	^{R}**340**	**--**	**(s)**
1991	January**	^{PE}7,411	^{PE}1,846	^{E}*5,335*	^{E}*0*	^{E}*5,335*	^{E}*156*	--	^{E}(s)

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[f] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[g] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.
See Explanatory Notes 11, 12, and 13.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition (Continued)

		Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
		Stock Change[c]							
		SPR[d]	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[f]	Total	SPR[d]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	**Average**	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	**Average**	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	**Average**	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	**Average**	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	**Average**	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	**Average**	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	**Average**	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	**Average**	45	52	13,481	287	--	[g]466	108	[g]358
1981	**Average**	336	[g]-46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	**Average**	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[g]644	294	[g]350
1983	**Average**	234	[g]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	**Average**	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	**Average**	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	**Average**	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	**Average**	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	**Average**	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
	February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
	March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
	April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
	May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
	June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
	July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
	August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
	September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
	October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
	November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
	December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
	Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990	January	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
	February	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
	March	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
	April	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
	May	89	412	13,389	112	30	969	586	382
	June	16	59	13,690	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-152	14,208	89	31	966	587	380
	August	94	-321	14,140	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-884	14,105	68	14	933	590	343
	October	-8	109	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-252	12,955	138	13	925	586	339
	December*	R -10	R -512	R 12,708	R 242	15	R 909	586	R 323
	Average	**R 16**	**R -50**	**R 13,411**	**R 116**	**24**	--	--	--
1991	January**	E *0*	E *-18*	E *12,594*	E 119	E 14	E *916*	E *586*	E *330*

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources[a]										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia[c]	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[c]	Total OPEC[d]	Total Arab OPEC[e]
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862	632
1984	Average	323	1	325	117	343	10	216	548	166	2,049	819
1985	Average	187	4	168	45	314	27	293	605	187	1,830	472
1986	Average	271	0	685	44	318	19	440	793	265	2,837	1,162
1987	Average	295	0	751	61	285	98	535	804	231	3,060	1,274
1988	Average	300	0	1,064	29	205	[f](s)	618	794	510	3,520	1,839
1989	January	335	0	1,449	59	218	0	782	941	429	4,212	2,219
	February	310	0	1,290	17	292	0	567	775	593	3,845	2,126
	March	272	0	1,108	64	167	0	702	909	471	3,693	1,805
	April	235	0	1,226	14	128	0	750	831	743	3,927	2,030
	May	272	0	1,155	61	264	0	789	853	630	4,025	1,977
	June	205	0	1,249	17	138	0	864	778	856	4,106	2,164
	July	263	0	1,182	0	113	0	1,094	794	992	4,437	2,308
	August	216	0	1,316	44	115	0	946	834	1,060	4,531	2,453
	September	256	0	1,109	20	113	0	867	914	957	4,236	2,195
	October	250	0	1,158	14	167	0	713	1,004	872	4,177	2,122
	November	323	0	1,342	0	231	0	770	924	762	4,353	2,257
	December	288	0	1,115	26	263	0	915	903	602	4,111	1,905
	Average	269	0	1,224	28	183	0	815	873	748	4,140	2,130
1990	January	418	0	1,212	37	137	0	830	1,138	1,047	4,819	2,592
	February	280	0	1,557	18	260	0	833	890	753	4,590	2,504
	March	301	0	1,157	17	138	0	1,054	878	824	4,368	2,115
	April	234	0	1,149	9	88	0	969	1,005	742	4,196	2,073
	May	247	0	1,225	73	77	0	1,008	1,087	836	4,554	2,337
	June	333	0	1,137	20	138	0	778	1,070	960	4,435	2,293
	July	308	0	1,369	13	143	0	830	999	1,291	4,954	2,853
	August	349	0	1,189	0	83	0	881	1,013	1,378	4,894	2,716
	September	279	0	1,286	0	111	0	755	1,054	452	3,936	1,915
	October	173	0	1,613	0	88	0	557	979	99	3,509	1,786
	November	177	0	1,576	0	72	0	574	1,142	83	3,624	1,753
	December	242	0	1,587	14	45	0	499	975	65	3,428	1,843
	Average	279	0	1,337	17	114	0	797	1,020	712	4,275	2,232

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[a] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[c] The other members of OPEC are Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar. Prior to January 1988, imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia. From January 1988 forward, those imports are included in imports from "Other OPEC".

[d] "Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from "Total OPEC".

[e] The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (Continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[b]										
		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non-OPEC	Total Non-OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	**Average**	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	**Average**	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	**Average**	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	**Average**	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	**Average**	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	**Average**	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	**Average**	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	**Average**	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	**Average**	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	**Average**	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	**Average**	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	**Average**	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985	**Average**	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986	**Average**	37	807	699	25	125	350	21	244	1,080	3,387	6,224
1987	**Average**	37	848	655	29	106	352	21	272	1,296	3,617	6,678
1988	**Average**	32	999	747	36	97	315	22	242	1,392	3,882	7,402
1989	January	53	1,065	809	59	105	215	30	415	1,293	4,043	8,255
	February	24	1,007	756	44	92	221	24	369	1,649	4,186	8,032
	March	41	961	667	52	82	174	38	324	1,424	3,763	7,456
	April	55	877	1,002	14	117	148	24	407	1,507	4,151	8,078
	May	29	901	808	32	68	202	46	379	1,288	3,753	7,778
	June	28	921	688	34	143	181	32	363	1,481	3,871	7,977
	July	32	849	758	49	89	328	39	331	1,458	3,932	8,369
	August	19	911	806	43	101	370	21	239	1,519	4,029	8,560
	September	8	949	721	35	95	191	33	190	1,545	3,766	8,002
	October	44	857	837	38	71	309	32	180	1,756	4,124	8,301
	November	41	911	743	72	91	165	42	279	1,645	3,988	8,341
	December	29	973	610	29	81	78	24	377	1,266	3,468	7,579
	Average	**34**	**931**	**767**	**42**	**94**	**215**	**32**	**321**	**1,484**	**3,921**	**8,061**
1990	January	74	952	789	9	109	219	35	409	1,732	4,328	9,147
	February	74	919	722	27	89	74	32	323	1,456	3,716	8,306
	March	35	823	812	10	103	273	32	264	1,205	3,557	7,925
	April	51	908	466	29	114	274	33	283	1,404	3,562	7,758
	May	29	994	778	20	88	347	38	285	1,604	4,184	8,738
	June	36	927	912	21	118	249	27	299	1,666	4,255	8,690
	July	25	882	695	30	107	211	35	252	1,701	3,939	8,893
	August	40	941	773	41	108	170	29	230	1,331	3,665	8,558
	September	45	916	871	33	89	155	20	240	1,031	3,399	7,336
	October	9	910	828	43	83	81	29	204	1,006	3,192	6,701
	November	0	894	746	46	81	112	50	312	1,103	3,343	6,968
	December	13	979	637	53	62	33	29	291	907	3,003	6,431
	Average	**36**	**921**	**752**	**30**	**96**	**184**	**32**	**282**	**1,345**	**3,679**	**7,954**

Footnotes continued.

[f] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States (defined in this publication as the 50 States and the District of Columbia) in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

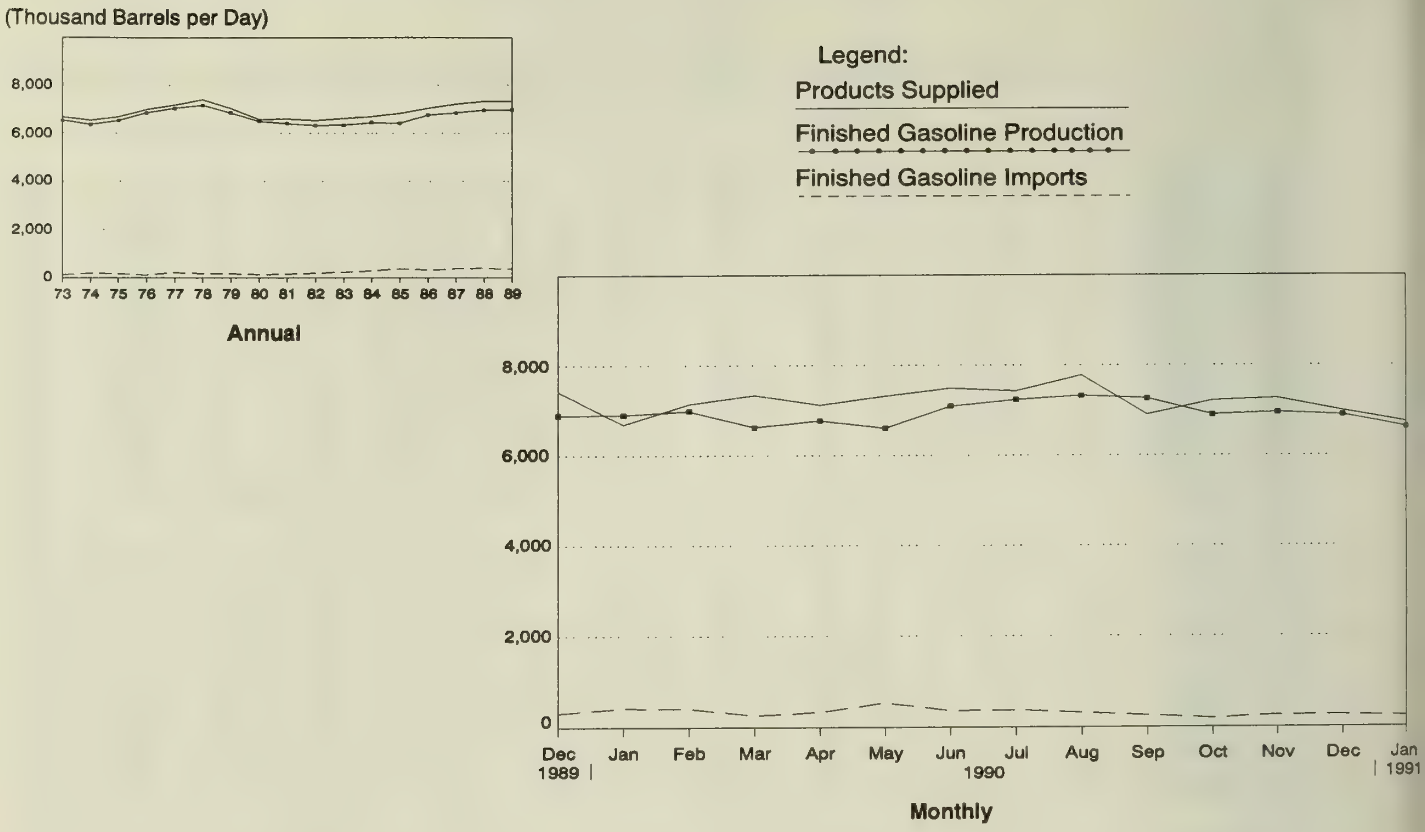
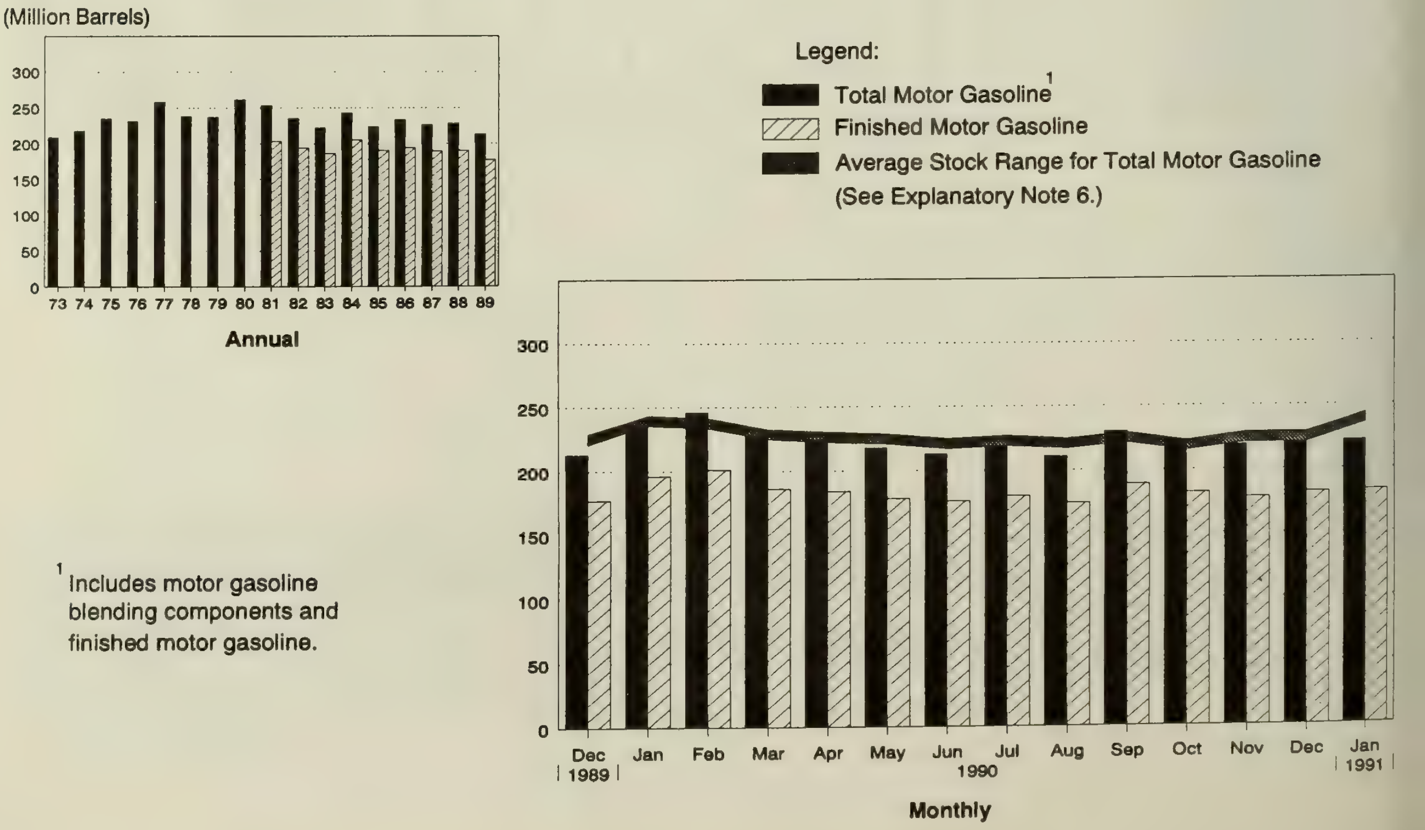


Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks



[1] Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	–	--	209	--
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f] 218	--
1975	Average	6,520	184	[f] 28	2	6,675	–	–	235	--
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f] 261	--
1981	Average[g]	6,405	157	[f] -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f] 235	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	[f] -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	--	--
1990	January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
	February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
	March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
	April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
	May	6,599	535	-196	25	7,304	6,884	94.2	218	178
	June	7,084	361	-86	52	7,478	7,059	94.4	213	176
	July	7,230	372	146	41	7,415	7,012	94.6	219	180
	August	7,315	313	-220	77	7,771	7,360	94.7	211	174
	September	7,251	254	505	103	6,897	6,574	95.3	230	189
	October	6,890	192	-210	90	7,201	6,854	95.2	223	182
	November	6,941	259	-123	66	7,257	6,956	95.9	219	178
	December*	R 6,887	R 261	R 118	R 53	R 6,976	R 6,709	R 96.2	221	182
	Average	R 6,952	330	R 14	R 55	R 7,213	R 6,828	94.7	--	--
1991	January**	E *6,622*	E *233*	E *49*	E 80	E *6,725*	E *6,446*	E *95.8*	E *222*	E *183*

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Explanatory Note 5.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

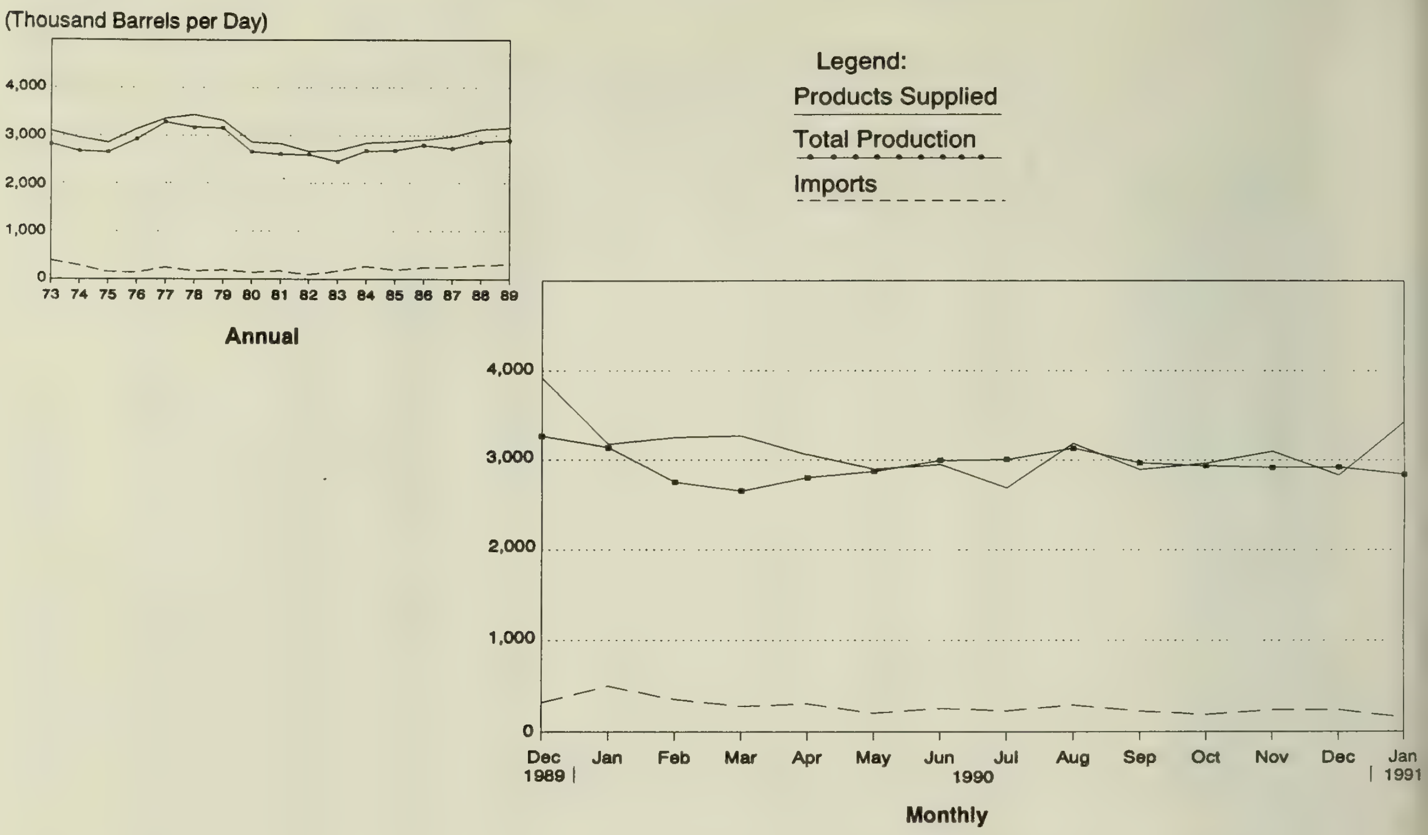

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

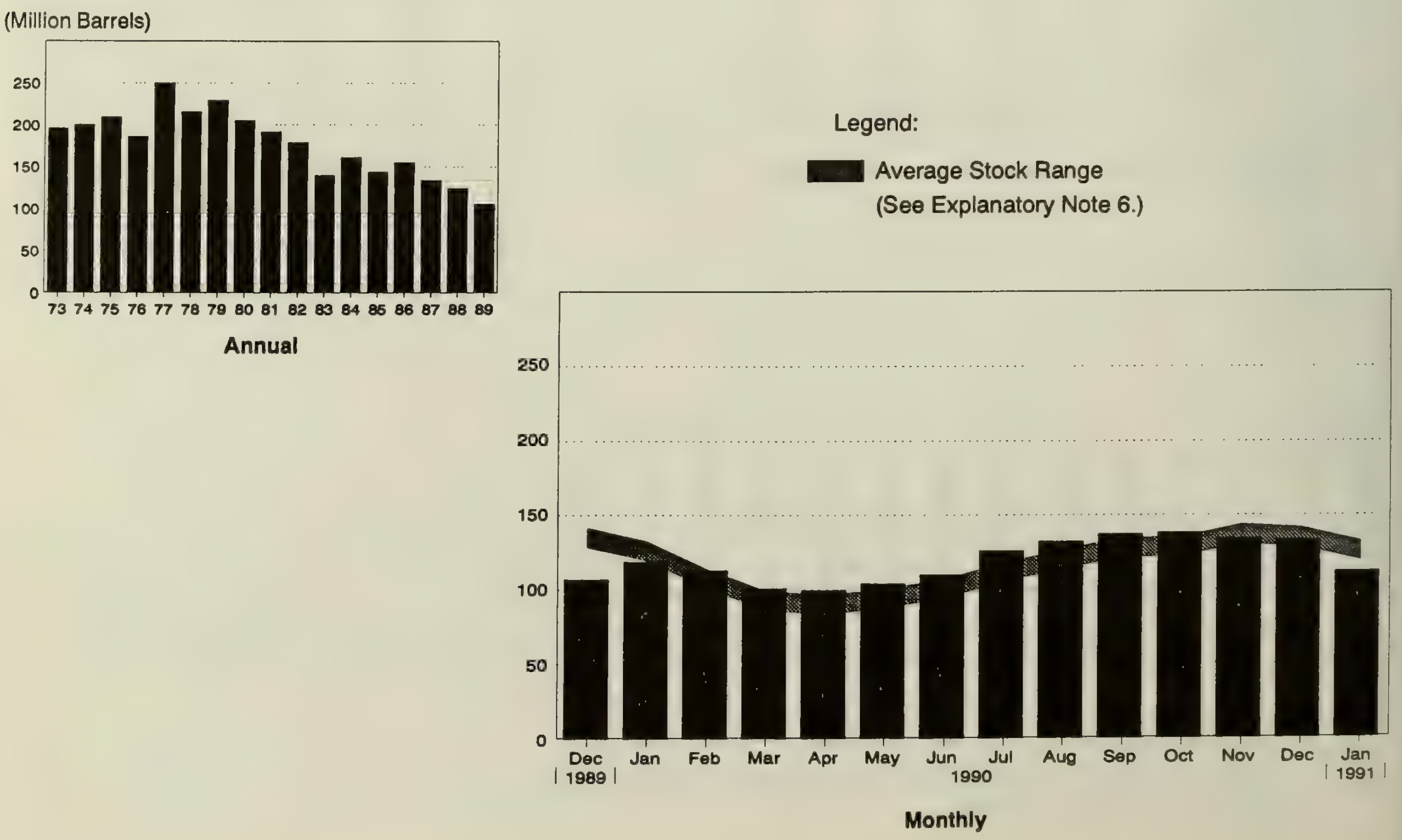

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**Average**	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975	**Average**	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**Average**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**Average**	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**Average**	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**Average**	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**Average**	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981	**Average[e]**	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982	**Average**	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983	**Average**	**2,456**	**174**	**–**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	**–**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	**–**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	**–**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	**–**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988	**Average**	**2,859**	**302**	**–**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989	January	2,974	346	--	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	--	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	--	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	--	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	--	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	--	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	--	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	--	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	--	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	--	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	--	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	--	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	**–**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	--
1990	January	3,136	501	--	398	62	3,177	118
	February	2,753	357	--	-204	65	3,250	112
	March	2,655	280	--	-405	75	3,265	100
	April	2,802	308	--	-8	59	3,059	99
	May	2,873	207	--	109	75	2,897	103
	June	2,995	257	--	219	84	2,949	109
	July	3,006	229	--	512	30	2,693	125
	August	3,131	292	--	188	51	3,184	131
	September	2,967	226	--	180	123	2,890	136
	October	2,933	190	--	10	150	2,963	137
	November	2,916	238	--	-132	188	3,098	133
	December*	R 2,918	R 239	--	R -21	R 347	R 2,831	R 132
	Average	**R 2,925**	**R 277**	**–**	**R 73**	**R 109**	**R 3,020**	--
1991	January**	E *2,838*	E *153*	--	E *-604*	E *167*	E *3,428*	E *111*

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 7.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Explanatory Note 5.
** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

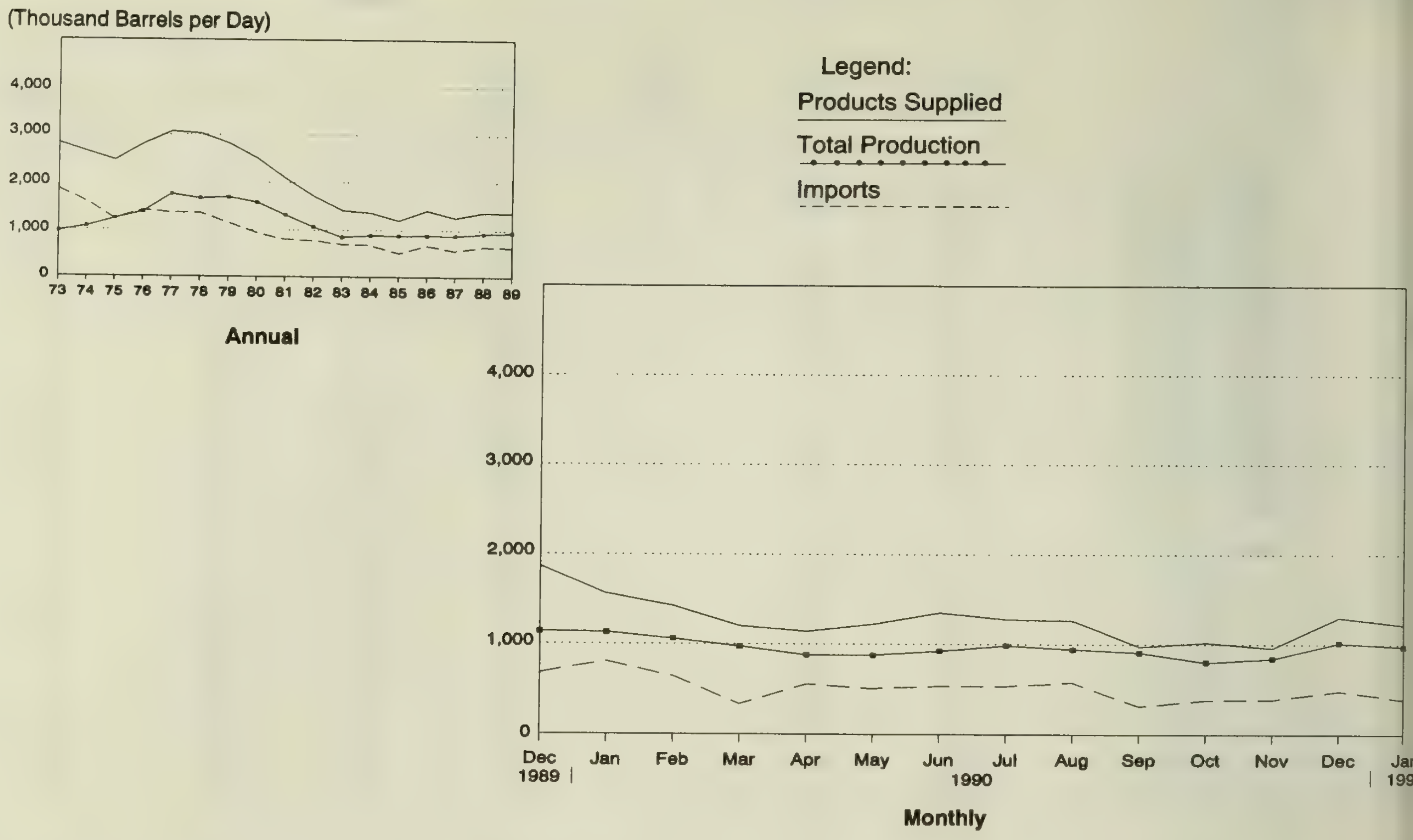

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

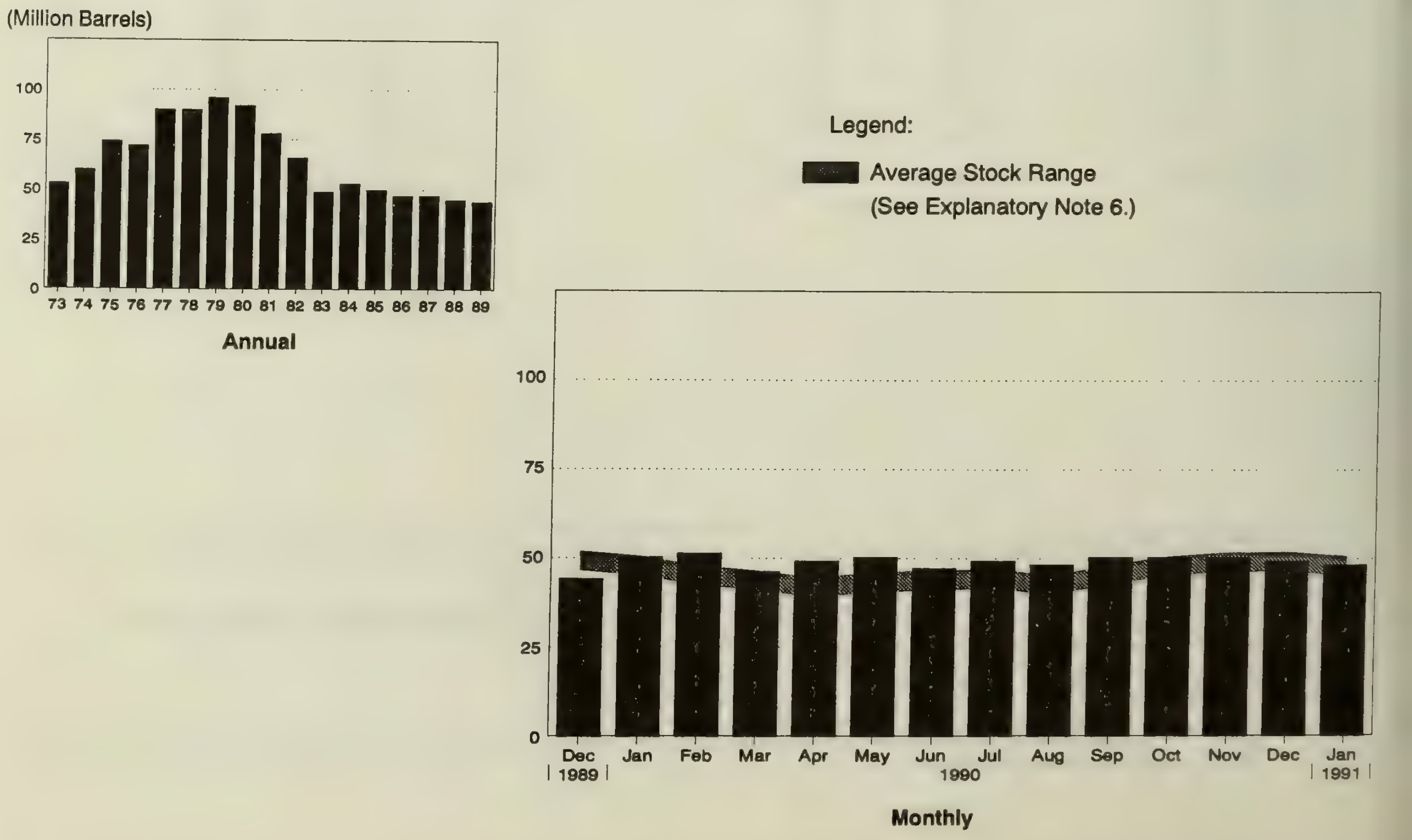

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**971**	**1,853**	**17**	**-5**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974	**Average**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**13**	**17**	**14**	**2,639**	[d] **60**
1975	**Average**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	[d] **-2**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976	**Average**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**17**	**-5**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977	**Average**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**13**	**48**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978	**Average**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979	**Average**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**12**	**15**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980	**Average**	**1,580**	**939**	**12**	**-10**	**33**	**2,508**	[d] **92**
1981	**Average**[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**48**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982	**Average**	**1,070**	**776**	**48**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983	**Average**	**852**	**699**	**--**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984	**Average**	**891**	**681**	**--**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985	**Average**	**882**	**510**	**--**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986	**Average**	**889**	**669**	**--**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987	**Average**	**885**	**565**	**--**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988	**Average**	**926**	**644**	**--**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989	January	949	909	--	84	151	1,623	47
	February	930	877	--	-58	146	1,719	46
	March	937	706	--	-128	220	1,551	42
	April	904	681	--	-52	236	1,401	40
	May	934	538	--	77	276	1,119	42
	June	953	533	--	54	208	1,223	44
	July	862	556	--	-44	176	1,286	43
	August	903	501	--	58	225	1,121	45
	September	856	454	--	162	137	1,010	49
	October	1,001	583	--	50	243	1,292	51
	November	1,075	543	--	48	330	1,240	52
	December	1,140	680	--	-275	226	1,870	44
	Average	**954**	**629**	**--**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**--**
1990	January	1,129	809	--	191	186	1,561	50
	February	1,060	640	--	63	214	1,424	51
	March	974	334	--	-171	277	1,202	46
	April	880	555	--	93	200	1,142	49
	May	877	507	--	21	141	1,222	50
	June	926	536	--	-96	207	1,350	47
	July	987	535	--	72	171	1,279	49
	August	945	574	--	-25	280	1,263	48
	September	909	311	--	43	200	977	50
	October	802	381	--	(s)	160	1,023	50
	November	845	386	--	25	243	963	50
	December*	R 1,019	R 484	--	R -54	R 259	R 1,299	49
	Average	R **946**	R **504**	**--**	R **13**	R **211**	R **1,225**	**--**
1991	January**	E *974*	E *386*	--	E *-56*	E *197*	E *1,219*	E *48*

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 7.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Figure S11. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

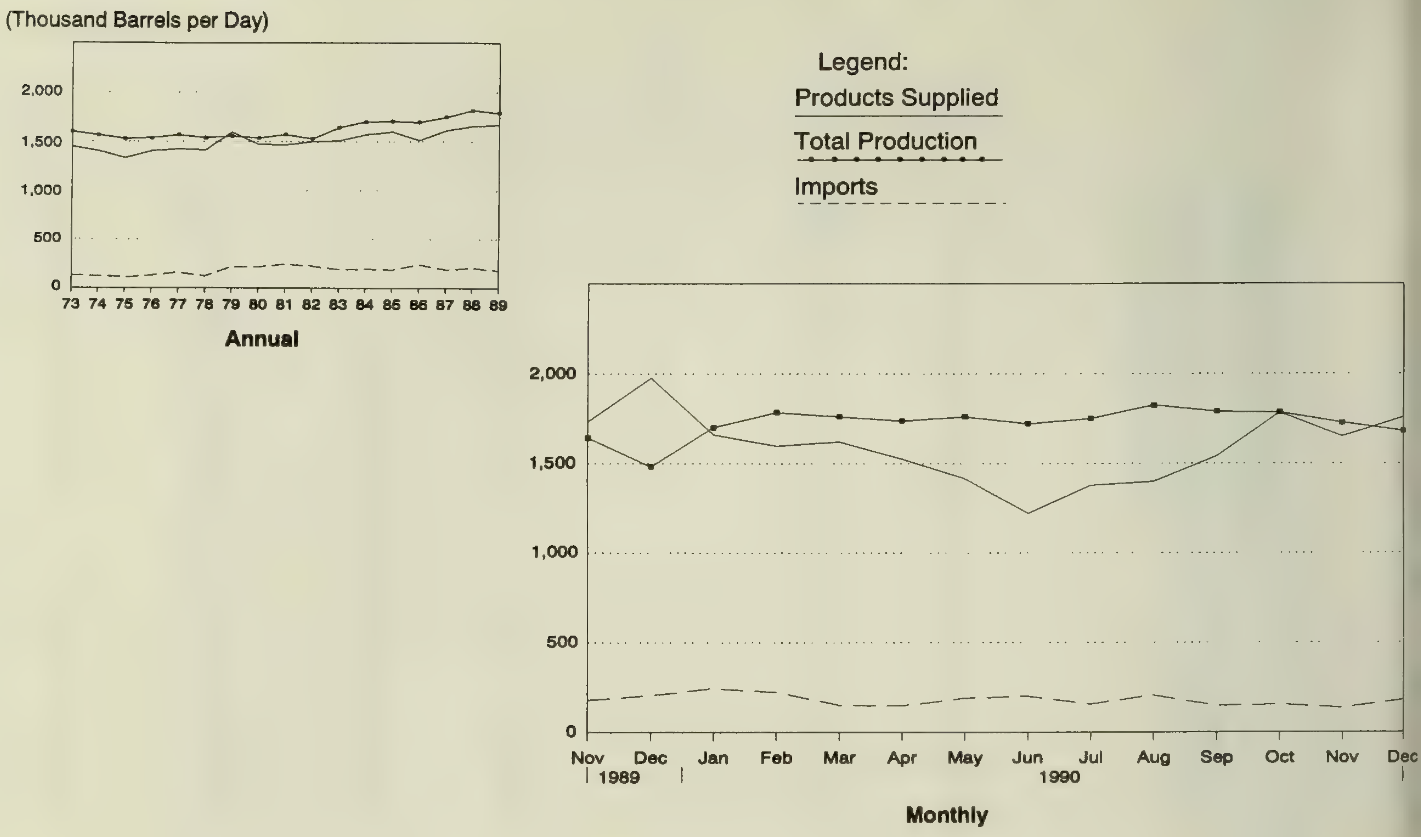

Figure S12. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

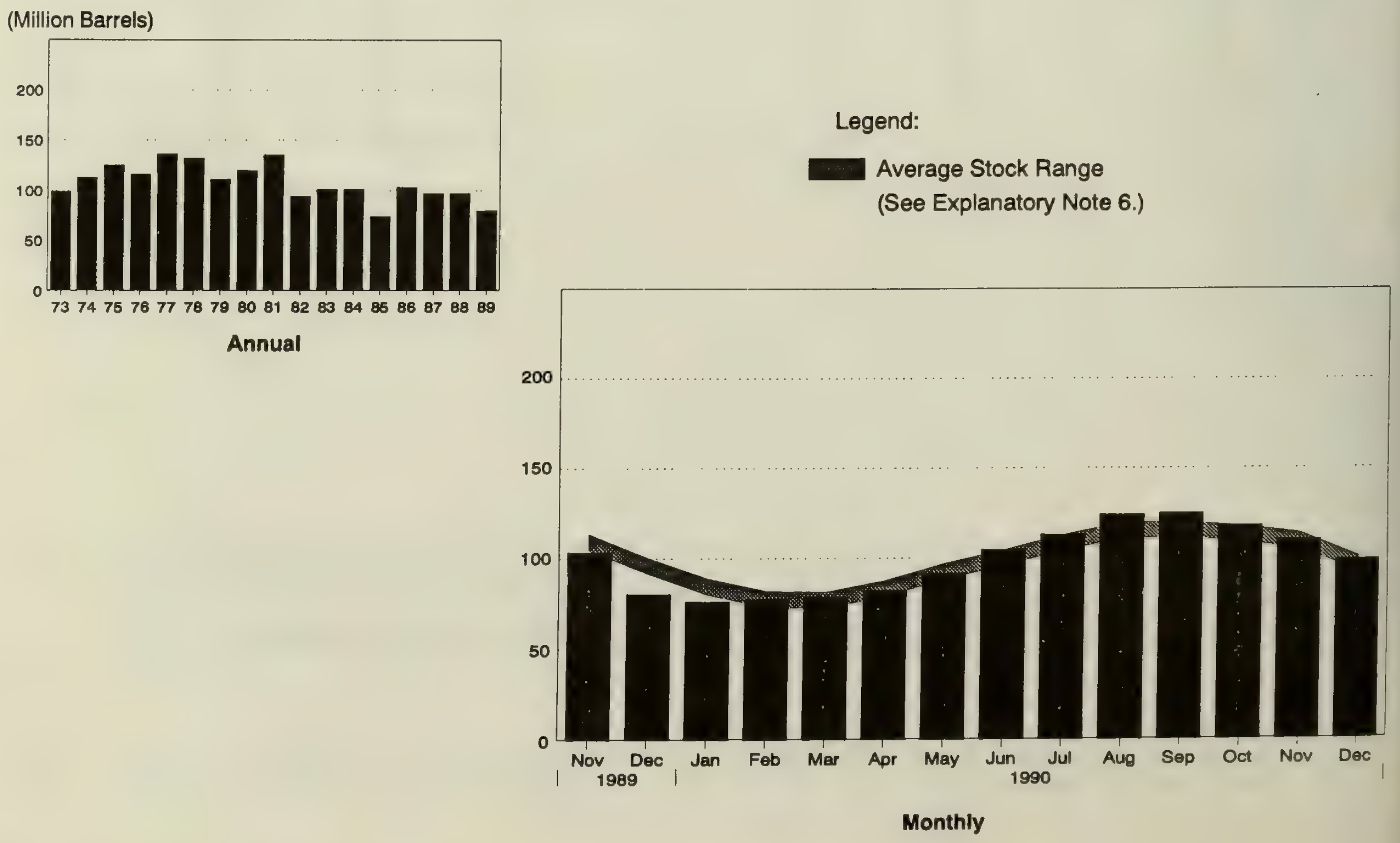

Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	--
1990	January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
	February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
	March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
	April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
	May	1,760	189	279	216	36	1,417	91
	June	1,722	201	451	220	28	1,223	104
	July	1,750	156	259	230	36	1,379	112
	August	1,823	206	334	253	43	1,400	123
	September	1,788	147	55	298	41	1,540	124
	October	1,784	155	-234	352	38	1,784	117
	November	1,726	135	-252	425	39	1,650	109
	December*	1,681	180	-372	417	58	1,758	98
	Average	1,751	178	45	298	40	1,547	--

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Table S8. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition

		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	28	665	174	3,123	[d] 218
1975	Average	3,418	277	[d] -4	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	-14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	23	311	198	3,634	[d] 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	[d] -46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	Average	3,453	334	-80	787	211	2,869	[d] 253
1983	Average	3,460	411	[d] -6	712	242	2,923	[d] 256
1984	Average	3,632	565	[d] -23	791	245	3,183	240
1985	Average	3,721	588	17	886	240	3,166	246
1986	Average	3,997	561	10	888	308	3,353	250
1987	Average	4,080	610	-1	829	289	3,572	250
1988	Average	4,143	735	6	799	321	3,751	252
1989	January	4,198	746	396	706	311	3,532	264
	February	3,957	837	191	726	302	3,574	270
	March	4,067	745	112	660	321	3,718	273
	April	3,953	854	133	808	306	3,561	277
	May	4,131	755	221	688	260	3,718	284
	June	4,375	695	-206	838	389	4,049	278
	July	4,454	690	-69	955	344	3,913	276
	August	4,436	677	-215	893	328	4,107	269
	September	4,428	770	112	737	343	4,005	272
	October	4,191	705	32	730	337	3,796	273
	November	4,122	736	-43	900	351	3,650	272
	December	3,763	600	-601	918	391	3,655	253
	Average	**4,174**	**733**	**4**	**797**	**332**	**3,774**	--
1990	January	4,014	970	176	699	255	3,854	259
	February	4,255	819	495	645	347	3,587	273
	March	4,115	769	144	787	306	3,646	278
	April	4,125	679	-195	861	337	3,800	272
	May	4,235	861	292	531	300	3,973	281
	June	4,267	922	-141	904	345	4,082	277
	July	4,581	789	30	954	327	4,059	278
	August	4,519	741	-370	997	334	4,299	266
	September	4,560	743	117	753	312	4,120	270
	October	4,441	651	-395	1,216	407	3,865	257
	November	4,391	887	159	1,008	411	3,700	262
	December*	4,201	656	-261	1,170	309	3,639	254
	Average	**4,309**	**790**	**(s)**	**879**	**332**	**3,887**	--

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Explanatory Note 11.

* See Explanatory Note 5.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources of Summary Statistics

1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual.*

1977 through 1980: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.*

1981 through 1989: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

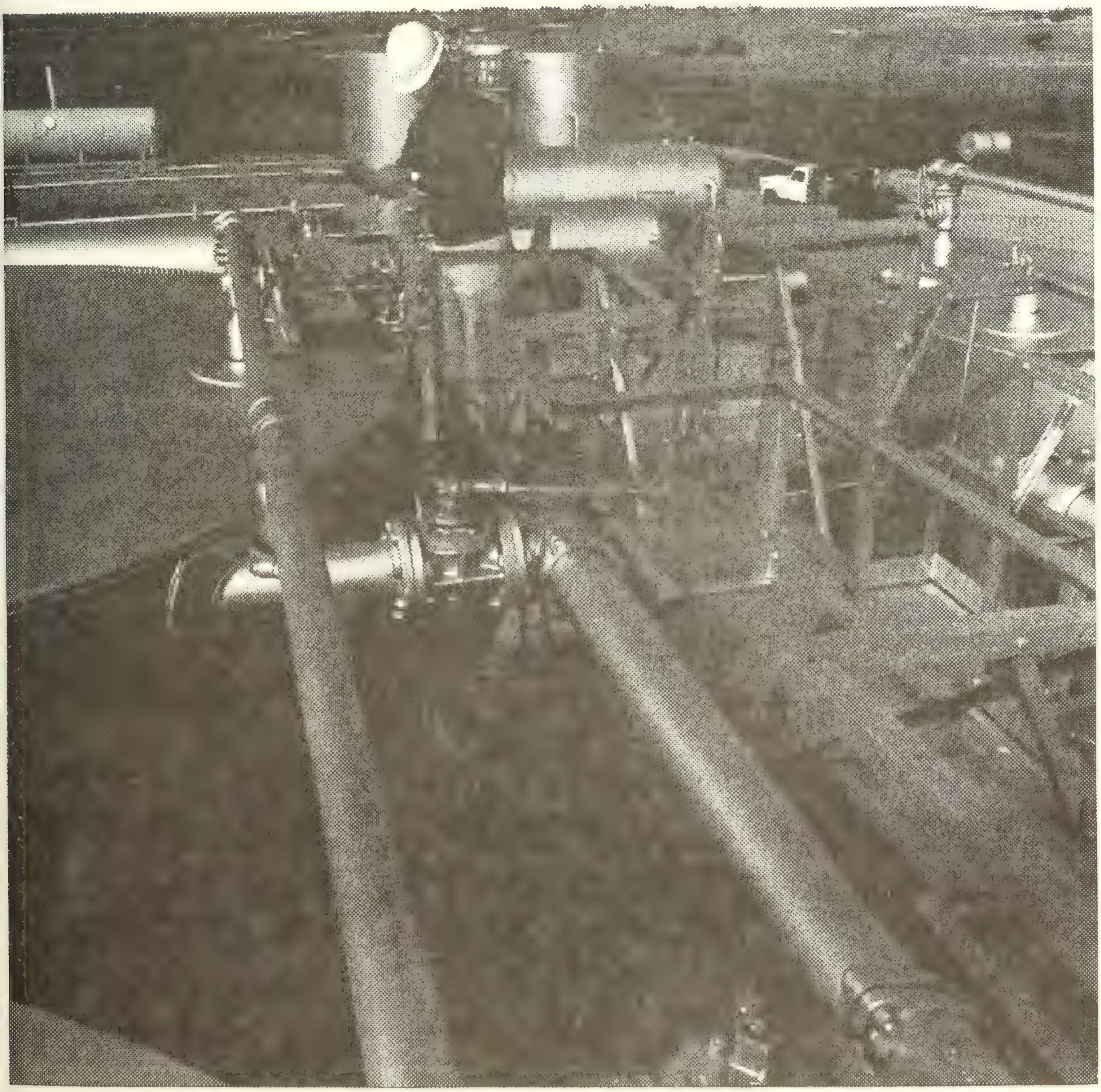
January 1990 through December 1990: Detailed Statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* (See Explanatory Note 5.)

January 1991: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 4.)

January 1990 through January 1991: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (See Explanatory Note 8.)

Note: Additional source information by table is available in Appendix B (Explanatory Notes 5 and 6).

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, December 1990

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 56,972	E 1,838	E 647,648	E 1,774
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 168,772	E 5,444	E 2,017,218	E 5,527
(3)	**Total U.S.**	E **225,744**	E **7,282**	E **2,664,866**	E **7,301**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	142,930	4,611	2,134,795	5,849
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	9,772	27
(6)	Exports	7,507	242	42,225	116
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**135,423**	**4,368**	**2,102,342**	**5,760**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	325	10	-5,835	-16
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	15,885	512	18,330	50
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-462	-15	-8,799	-24
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	17,046	550	123,959	340
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**32,794**	**1,058**	**127,655**	**350**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries** (13) = (3) + (7) + (12)	**393,961**	**12,708**	**4,894,863**	**13,411**
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	49,668	1,602	566,080	1,551
(15)	Net Imports[b]	220	7	2,762	8
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	590	19	2,312	6
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**50,478**	**1,628**	**571,154**	**1,565**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	10,784	348	3,570	10
(19)	Imports	12,725	410	169,549	465
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,368	76	26,543	73
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	22,658	731	245,365	672
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	460	15	8,773	24
(23)	**Total Other Liquids** (23) = (18) through (22)	**48,995**	**1,580**	**453,800**	**1,243**
(24)	**Total Production of Products** (24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	**493,434**	**15,917**	**5,919,817**	**16,219**
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	43,420	1,401	585,800	1,605
(26)	Exports	31,716	1,023	272,431	746
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**11,704**	**378**	**313,369**	**859**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products** (28) = (24) + (27)	**505,138**	**16,295**	**6,233,186**	**17,077**
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	6,933	224	-58,893	-161
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use** (30) = (28) + (29)	**512,071**	**16,518**	**6,174,293**	**16,916**
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	216,267	6,976	2,632,764	7,213
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	87,760	2,831	1,102,162	3,020
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	40,262	1,299	447,194	1,225
(34)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54,500	1,758	564,485	1,547
(35)	Other[c]	112,823	3,639	1,418,914	3,887
(36)	Crude Oil	460	15	8,773	24
(37)	**Total Products Supplied** (37) = (31) through (36)	**512,071**	**16,518**	**6,174,293**	**16,916**
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	322,979	--	322,979	--
(39)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	585,692	--	585,692	--
(40)	Finished Motor Gasoline	182,158	--	182,158	--
(41)	Distillate Fuel Oil	132,187	--	132,187	--
(42)	Residual Fuel Oil	48,594	--	48,594	--
(43)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,953	--	97,953	--
(44)	Other[c]	254,004	--	254,004	--
(45)	**Total Stocks** (45) = (38) through (44)	**1,623,567**	--	**1,623,567**	--

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil and refinery processing gain are balancing items. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 2. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 225,744	--	142,930	17,046	-16,210	2	393,961	7,507	460	908,671
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,668	11,806	5,882	--	-12,117	--	18,076	1,867	59,530	104,111
Pentanes Plus	9,364	--	301	--	-590	--	5,144	81	5,030	6,158
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,304	11,806	5,581	--	-11,527	--	12,932	1,786	54,500	97,953
Ethane/Ethylene	16,024	637	385	--	610	--	0	2	16,434	20,046
Propane/Propylene	14,977	12,896	3,363	--	-4,825	--	0	1,418	34,643	48,516
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,370	-2,017	1,528	--	-6,219	--	8,196	367	2,537	19,566
Isobutane	3,933	290	305	--	-1,093	--	4,736	0	885	9,825
Other Liquids	2,368	--	12,725	--	-10,784	--	31,123	0	-5,246	139,923
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,368	--	0	--	-144	--	2,512	0	0	1,237
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12,254	--	-9,482	--	25,792	0	-4,056	99,274
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	471	--	-1,161	--	2,822	0	-1,190	39,257
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	3	--	-3	0	0	155
Finished Petroleum Products	--	454,012	37,839	--	4,594	--	--	29,930	457,327	470,862
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	213,483	8,094	--	3,666	--	--	1,644	216,267	182,158
Leaded	--	8,413	4	--	48	--	--	85	8,284	9,987
Unleaded	--	205,070	8,090	--	3,618	--	--	1,559	207,983	172,171
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	494	1	--	-40	--	--	0	535	1,749
Jet Fuel	--	47,665	2,550	--	1,354	--	--	1,854	47,007	51,905
Naphtha-Type	--	4,929	498	--	375	--	--	0	5,052	6,165
Kerosene-Type	--	42,736	2,052	--	979	--	--	1,854	41,955	45,740
Kerosene	--	2,606	168	--	-705	--	--	64	3,415	5,916
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	90,447	7,412	--	-657	--	--	10,756	87,760	132,187
Residual Fuel Oil	--	31,592	15,018	--	-1,687	--	--	8,035	40,262	48,594
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,878	628	--	19	--	--	104	5,383	1,461
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,381	2,538	--	-383	--	--	586	10,716	2,053
Special Naphthas	--	1,593	172	--	178	--	--	177	1,410	3,009
Lubricants	--	5,005	242	--	369	--	--	547	4,331	12,373
Waxes	--	515	29	--	56	--	--	35	453	977
Petroleum Coke	--	17,496	80	--	-149	--	--	5,974	11,751	7,396
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,170	870	--	2,542	--	--	125	7,373	18,732
Still Gas	--	18,772	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,772	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,915	37	--	31	--	--	29	1,892	2,352
Total	277,780	465,818	199,376	17,046	-34,517	2	443,160	39,304	512,071	1,623,567

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 2,664,866	–	2,144,567	123,959	-12,495	26	4,894,863	42,225	8,773	908,671
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	566,080	184,951	68,319	--	14,135	--	172,809	15,024	617,382	104,111
Pentanes Plus	111,879	--	3,349	--	-2,312	--	64,056	587	52,897	6,158
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	454,201	184,951	64,970	--	16,447	--	108,753	14,437	564,485	97,953
Ethane/Ethylene	172,724	5,571	2,397	--	-3,297	--	58	31	183,900	20,046
Propane/Propylene	172,651	148,084	40,414	--	15,389	--	2,262	10,182	333,316	48,516
Normal Butane/Butylene	53,822	27,060	17,259	--	2,601	--	49,925	4,224	41,391	19,566
Isobutane	55,004	4,236	4,900	--	1,754	--	56,508	0	5,878	9,825
Other Liquids	26,543	–	169,549	--	-3,570	--	256,778	0	-57,116	139,923
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	26,543	--	0	--	555	--	25,988	0	0	1,237
Unfinished Oils	--	--	147,423	--	-6,919	--	222,602	0	-68,260	99,274
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	–	22,126	--	2,797	--	8,232	0	11,097	39,257
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-3	--	-44	0	47	155
Finished Petroleum Products	–	5,384,864	520,830	--	42,446	--	–	257,994	5,605,254	470,862
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,537,638	120,433	--	5,079	--	--	20,228	2,632,764	182,158
Leaded	–	134,802	396	--	-7,694	--	--	2,171	140,721	9,987
Unleaded	–	2,402,836	120,037	--	12,773	--	--	18,057	2,492,043	172,171
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8,538	50	--	-322	--	--	0	8,910	1,749
Jet Fuel	--	532,261	37,670	--	11,003	--	--	15,744	543,184	51,905
Naphtha-Type	--	64,918	2,840	--	-266	--	--	1,495	66,529	6,165
Kerosene-Type	--	467,343	34,830	--	11,269	–	--	14,248	476,656	45,740
Kerosene	--	27,262	1,665	--	777	–	--	1,985	26,165	5,916
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,067,693	100,971	--	26,569	--	--	39,933	1,102,162	132,187
Residual Fuel Oil	--	345,249	183,903	--	4,785	--	--	77,173	447,194	48,594
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	49,627	22,090	--	-496	--	--	1,657	70,556	1,461
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	96,500	34,305	--	49	–	--	7,733	123,023	2,053
Special Naphthas	--	20,050	3,001	--	1	--	--	3,784	19,266	3,009
Lubricants	--	61,155	3,540	--	-1,453	--	--	7,155	58,993	12,373
Waxes	--	6,192	418	--	-45	--	--	642	6,013	977
Petroleum Coke	--	201,549	727	--	-1,119	--	--	80,207	123,188	7,396
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	163,725	11,410	--	-1,883	--	--	1,055	175,963	18,732
Still Gas	--	243,741	0	--	0	--	--	0	243,741	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	23,684	647	--	-499	--	--	699	24,131	2,352
Total	3,257,489	5,569,815	2,903,265	123,959	40,516	26	5,324,450	315,243	6,174,293	1,623,567

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,282	--	4,611	550	-523	(s)	12,708	242	15
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,602	381	190	--	-391	–	583	60	1,920
Pentanes Plus	302	--	10	--	-19	--	166	3	162
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,300	381	180	--	-372	--	417	58	1,758
Ethane/Ethylene	517	21	12	--	20	--	0	(s)	530
Propane/Propylene	483	416	108	--	-156	--	0	46	1,118
Normal Butane/Butylene	173	-65	49	--	-201	--	264	12	82
Isobutane	127	9	10	--	-35	--	153	0	29
Other Liquids	76	--	410	--	-348	–	1,004	0	-169
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	76	--	0	--	-5	--	81	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	395	--	-306	--	832	0	-131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	15	--	-37	--	91	0	-38
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,646	1,221	--	148	–	--	965	14,752
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,887	261	--	118	--	--	53	6,976
Leaded	--	271	(s)	--	2	--	--	3	267
Unleaded	--	6,615	261	--	117	--	--	50	6,709
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	16	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	17
Jet Fuel	--	1,538	82	--	44	--	--	60	1,516
Naphtha-Type	--	159	16	--	12	--	--	0	163
Kerosene-Type	--	1,379	66	--	32	--	--	60	1,353
Kerosene	--	84	5	--	-23	--	--	2	110
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,918	239	--	-21	--	--	347	2,831
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,019	484	--	-54	--	--	259	1,299
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	157	20	--	1	--	--	3	174
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	270	82	--	-12	--	--	19	346
Special Naphthas	--	51	6	--	6	--	--	6	45
Lubricants	--	161	8	--	12	--	--	18	140
Waxes	--	17	1	--	2	--	--	1	15
Petroleum Coke	--	564	3	--	-5	--	--	193	379
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	296	28	--	82	--	--	4	238
Still Gas	--	606	0	--	0	--	--	0	606
Miscellaneous Products	--	62	1	--	1	--	--	1	61
Total	8,961	15,026	6,431	550	-1,113	(s)	14,295	1,268	16,518

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,301	–	5,876	340	-34	(s)	13,411	116	24
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,551	507	187	--	39	--	473	41	1,691
Pentanes Plus	307	--	9	--	-6	--	175	2	145
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,244	507	178	--	45	--	298	40	1,547
Ethane/Ethylene	473	15	7	--	-9	--	(s)	(s)	504
Propane/Propylene	473	406	111	--	42	--	6	28	913
Normal Butane/Butylene	147	74	47	--	7	--	137	12	113
Isobutane	151	12	13	--	5	--	155	0	16
Other Liquids	73	–	465	--	-10	--	704	0	-156
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	73	–	0	--	2	--	71	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	404	--	-19	--	610	0	-187
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	61	--	8	--	23	0	30
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,753	1,427	–	116	--	--	707	15,357
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,952	330	–	14	--	--	55	7,213
Leaded	--	369	1	–	-21	--	--	6	386
Unleaded	--	6,583	329	--	35	--	--	49	6,828
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	(s)	–	-1	--	--	0	24
Jet Fuel	--	1,458	103	--	30	--	--	43	1,488
Naphtha-Type	--	178	8	--	-1	--	--	4	182
Kerosene-Type	--	1,280	95	--	31	--	--	39	1,306
Kerosene	--	75	5	--	2	--	--	5	72
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,925	277	--	73	--	--	109	3,020
Residual Fuel Oil	--	946	504	--	13	--	--	211	1,225
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	136	61	--	-1	--	--	5	193
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	264	94	--	(s)	--	--	21	337
Special Naphthas	--	55	8	--	(s)	--	--	10	53
Lubricants	--	168	10	--	-4	--	--	20	162
Waxes	--	17	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	16
Petroleum Coke	--	552	2	--	-3	--	--	220	338
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	449	31	--	-5	--	--	3	482
Still Gas	--	668	0	--	0	--	--	0	668
Miscellaneous Products	--	65	2	--	-1	--	--	2	66
Total	8,925	15,260	7,954	340	111	(s)	14,588	864	16,916

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 862	--	28,514	5,845	554	-295	0	33,576	2,494	0	14,520
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	873	690	1,216	–	3,837	-659	--	74	51	7,150	6,441
Pentanes Plus	118	--	218	--	0	-22	--	0	(s)	358	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	755	690	998	--	3,837	-637	--	74	51	6,792	6,396
Ethane/Ethylene	240	33	0	--	0	8	--	0	2	263	16
Propane/Propylene	345	1,231	610	--	3,691	3	--	0	19	5,855	4,989
Normal Butane/Butylene	122	-509	388	--	146	-603	--	61	29	660	1,165
Isobutane	48	-65	0	–	0	-45	--	13	0	15	226
Other Liquids	144	–	4,861	–	278	-1,835	–	9,433	0	-2,315	16,402
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	144	--	0	–	0	2	--	142	0	0	300
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,390	–	175	-1,345	--	8,159	0	-2,249	11,868
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	471	--	103	-492	--	1,132	0	-66	4,234
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	–	44,616	30,913	–	77,540	1,007	--	--	3,249	148,813	161,283
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	20,724	7,672	--	45,287	4,190	--	--	214	69,279	56,033
Leaded	--	14	0	--	0	13	--	--	(s)	1	100
Unleaded	--	20,710	7,672	--	45,287	4,177	--	--	214	69,278	55,933
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	1	--	94	-17	--	--	0	121	206
Jet Fuel	--	2,813	1,993	--	12,690	853	--	–	329	16,314	13,592
Naphtha-Type	--	228	462	--	166	-235	--	--	0	1,091	528
Kerosene-Type	--	2,585	1,531	--	12,524	1,088	--	--	329	15,223	13,064
Kerosene	--	207	168	--	668	-13	--	--	7	1,049	2,912
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,306	7,098	--	17,104	-5,168	--	--	1,422	38,254	55,591
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,715	12,536	--	914	1,056	--	--	754	16,355	23,274
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	308	310	--	-116	-56	--	--	15	543	79
Special Naphthas	--	46	24	--	122	-45	--	--	5	232	607
Lubricants	--	706	229	--	344	157	--	--	184	938	3,009
Waxes	--	71	23	--	9	-3	--	--	6	100	55
Petroleum Coke	--	1,349	0	--	0	49	--	--	304	996	749
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,263	826	--	360	-55	--	--	1	2,503	4,491
Still Gas	--	1,851	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,851	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	248	33	--	64	59	--	--	8	278	685
Total	1,879	45,306	65,504	5,845	82,209	-1,782	0	43,083	5,794	153,648	198,646

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 30	--	1,209	35	20	3	(s)	1,284	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	42	38	--	93	10	--	2	3	184
Pentanes Plus	4	--	5	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	42	34	--	93	10	--	2	3	175
Ethane/Ethylene	7	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	10
Propane/Propylene	10	36	29	--	91	9	--	(s)	1	156
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	5	--	1	1	--	1	2	9
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	1	0	1
Other Liquids	3	--	168	--	13	-2	--	187	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	--	0	--	0	1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	120	--	5	-2	--	167	0	-40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	49	--	8	-1	--	18	0	39
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,495	1,136	--	2,411	82	--	--	53	4,908
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	660	295	--	1,436	10	--	--	4	2,378
Leaded	--	7	0	--	3	-2	--	--	(s)	13
Unleaded	--	653	295	--	1,433	12	--	--	4	2,365
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	96	76	--	353	9	--	--	3	512
Naphtha-Type	--	13	6	--	14	-2	--	--	(s)	35
Kerosene-Type	--	84	69	--	339	11	--	--	3	477
Kerosene	--	7	3	--	12	2	--	--	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	352	263	--	549	56	--	--	15	1,093
Residual Fuel Oil	--	135	450	--	27	12	--	--	14	586
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	8	--	-4	-1	--	--	1	17
Special Naphthas	--	3	1	--	8	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Lubricants	--	22	8	--	14	(s)	--	--	6	38
Waxes	--	3	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	42	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	8	34
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	90	30	--	11	-4	--	--	1	135
Still Gas	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	2	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	13
Total	59	1,537	2,552	35	2,538	94	(s)	1,474	63	5,091

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[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 8. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 21,350	--	17,543	126	48,277	-1,924	0	89,220	0	0	68,370
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,612	2,822	3,209	--	1,748	-4,155	--	5,236	363	15,947	33,328
Pentanes Plus	1,406	--	40	--	456	-174	--	1,105	0	971	2,150
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,206	2,822	3,169	--	1,292	-3,981	--	4,131	363	14,976	31,178
Ethane/Ethylene	2,735	14	385	--	-1,203	-509	--	0	0	2,440	5,627
Propane/Propylene	3,599	3,156	1,968	--	1,599	-1,295	--	0	226	11,391	17,879
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,212	-388	644	--	531	-1,928	--	2,675	137	1,115	5,175
Isobutane	660	40	172	--	365	-249	--	1,456	0	30	2,497
Other Liquids	83	--	0	--	234	-1,895	--	4,843	0	-2,631	22,450
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	83	--	0	--	0	-39	--	122	0	0	187
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	222	-1,476	--	2,751	0	-1,053	14,539
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	12	-388	--	1,978	0	-1,578	7,639
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-8	0	0	85
Finished Petroleum Products	--	100,376	801	--	15,255	4,204	--	--	1,140	111,088	107,805
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	53,880	328	--	10,265	363	--	--	185	63,925	48,052
Leaded	--	1,081	0	--	38	159	--	--	0	960	2,400
Unleaded	--	52,799	328	--	10,227	204	--	--	185	62,965	45,652
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	57	0	--	90	8	--	--	0	139	557
Jet Fuel	--	7,092	36	--	1,930	511	--	--	223	8,324	10,732
Naphtha-Type	--	449	36	--	-28	214	--	--	0	243	984
Kerosene-Type	--	6,643	0	--	1,958	297	--	--	223	8,081	9,748
Kerosene	--	655	0	--	19	-201	--	--	8	867	1,570
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,415	212	--	3,430	2,735	--	--	13	23,309	32,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,610	88	--	-735	-44	--	--	446	1,561	3,315
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,252	34	--	49	-561	--	--	1	1,895	298
Special Naphthas	--	396	85	--	95	-153	--	--	7	722	484
Lubricants	--	668	13	--	108	100	--	--	32	657	1,758
Waxes	--	47	1	--	0	11	--	--	3	34	142
Petroleum Coke	--	3,492	0	--	0	-437	--	--	174	3,755	1,014
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,592	0	--	23	1,902	--	--	46	1,667	6,859
Still Gas	--	3,805	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,805	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	415	4	--	-19	-30	--	--	(s)	430	317
Total	31,045	103,198	21,553	126	65,514	-3,770	0	99,299	1,503	124,404	231,953

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 9. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 737	–	489	-11	1,803	-5	0	3,012	11	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	286	103	75	--	61	28	--	125	11	362
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	18	-3	--	42	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	240	103	73	--	43	30	--	83	11	336
Ethane/Ethylene	74	1	4	--	-25	4	--	(s)	(s)	50
Propane/Propylene	107	101	52	--	43	23	--	2	6	271
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	1	16	--	5	3	--	36	4	15
Isobutane	21	1	2	--	21	(s)	--	45	0	(s)
Other Liquids	4	–	(s)	--	3	-7	--	69	0	-55
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	2	-7	--	33	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	32	0	-30
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,238	20	--	668	-1	--	–	19	3,910
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,734	6	--	416	-5	--	–	2	2,159
Leaded	--	63	0	--	4	-9	--	--	(s)	76
Unleaded	--	1,671	6	--	412	4	--	--	2	2,083
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	199	2	--	87	7	--	--	2	279
Naphtha-Type	--	14	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type	--	185	(s)	--	84	7	--	--	2	260
Kerosene	--	16	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	709	6	--	159	5	--	--	1	868
Residual Fuel Oil	--	72	2	--	-17	-1	--	--	2	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	41	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	45
Special Naphthas	--	15	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	21
Lubricants	--	24	1	--	9	-1	--	--	1	34
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	118	0	--	0	-6	--	--	8	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	151	(s)	--	7	(s)	--	--	1	157
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Total	1,027	3,341	585	-11	2,535	14	0	3,206	40	4,217

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 10. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 102,316	--	90,146	8,843	-34,952	-14,324	0	180,677	0	0	737,140
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,746	7,107	985	--	-3,974	-5,900	--	9,533	1,114	32,117	60,313
Pentanes Plus	5,687	--	0	--	-170	-388	--	2,957	78	2,870	3,762
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,059	7,107	985	--	-3,804	-5,512	--	6,576	1,036	29,247	56,551
Ethane/Ethylene	11,882	550	0	--	1,957	1,110	--	0	0	13,279	14,229
Propane/Propylene	9,424	7,148	619	--	-5,019	-3,088	--	0	867	14,393	24,435
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,953	-947	273	--	-512	-2,777	--	3,893	168	483	11,178
Isobutane	2,800	356	93	--	-230	-757	--	2,683	0	1,093	6,709
Other Liquids	1,591	--	7,864	--	-621	-6,467	--	16,052	0	-751	63,848
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,591	--	0	--	0	-37	--	1,628	0	0	453
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,864	--	-506	-5,909	--	14,069	0	-802	46,345
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-115	-522	--	356	0	51	16,982
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	0	68
Finished Petroleum Products	--	210,417	4,235	--	-95,192	275	--	--	14,376	104,809	131,198
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	95,711	0	--	-57,069	-881	--	--	645	38,878	49,461
Leaded	--	1,277	0	--	-120	-51	--	--	84	1,124	851
Unleaded	--	94,434	0	--	-56,949	-830	--	--	560	37,755	48,610
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	299	0	--	-195	-35	--	--	0	139	579
Jet Fuel	--	23,352	0	--	-15,318	184	--	--	730	7,120	17,711
Naphtha-Type	--	2,700	0	--	-205	8	--	--	0	2,487	2,245
Kerosene-Type	--	20,652	0	--	-15,113	176	--	--	730	4,633	15,466
Kerosene	--	1,667	0	--	-687	-414	--	--	48	1,346	1,329
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	40,814	0	--	-20,705	1,090	--	--	6,863	12,156	28,128
Residual Fuel Oil	--	13,326	1,301	--	-179	-1,007	--	--	2,520	12,935	14,383
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11,267	2,814	--	67	186	--	--	522	13,440	2,800
Special Naphthas	--	1,105	55	--	-217	415	--	--	164	364	1,806
Lubricants	--	3,119	0	--	-452	347	--	--	226	2,094	5,862
Waxes	--	307	3	--	-9	21	--	--	17	263	475
Petroleum Coke	--	7,700	25	--	0	-79	--	--	2,625	5,179	3,593
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,146	37	--	-383	381	--	--	1	1,418	3,868
Still Gas	--	8,527	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,527	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,077	0	--	-45	67	--	--	17	948	1,203
Total	136,653	217,524	103,230	8,843	-134,739	-26,416	0	206,262	15,490	136,175	992,499

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 11. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,295	--	3,875	284	-1,407	-13	(s)	6,059	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,045	298	61	--	-96	4	--	263	18	1,023
Pentanes Plus	190	--	1	--	-9	-4	--	101	1	84
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	854	298	60	--	-87	7	--	162	17	939
Ethane/Ethylene	364	10	2	--	45	-13	--	(s)	0	434
Propane/Propylene	304	226	25	--	-119	10	--	5	11	409
Normal Butane/Butylene	71	51	23	--	3	6	--	64	5	74
Isobutane	115	11	10	--	-17	4	--	93	0	22
Other Liquids	49	--	291	--	-19	-10	--	408	0	-77
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	49	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	49	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	281	--	-10	-18	--	387	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	10	--	-9	7	--	-27	0	21
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,750	213	--	-3,160	34	--	--	349	3,420
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,127	14	--	-1,897	10	--	--	43	1,191
Leaded	--	67	(s)	--	-11	-5	--	--	6	56
Unleaded	--	3,060	14	--	-1,887	15	--	--	37	1,135
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	0	--	-7	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	716	16	--	-468	14	--	--	23	227
Naphtha-Type	--	97	0	--	-22	1	--	--	1	73
Kerosene-Type	--	619	16	--	-446	13	--	--	22	154
Kerosene	--	49	1	--	-12	1	--	--	5	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,304	2	--	-714	9	--	--	72	511
Residual Fuel Oil	--	365	28	--	-10	2	--	--	54	327
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	336	144	--	1	-1	--	--	17	464
Special Naphthas	--	33	6	--	-12	1	--	--	6	20
Lubricants	--	101	(s)	--	-22	-2	--	--	9	73
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	243	1	--	0	2	--	--	118	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	112	1	--	-18	-1	--	--	(s)	95
Still Gas	--	305	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	305
Miscellaneous Products	--	35	(s)	--	-2	-1	--	--	1	33
Total	4,389	7,048	4,440	284	-4,682	15	(s)	6,731	367	4,365

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 12. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,220	--	2,354	862	-4,716	-515	0	13,235	0	0	11,929
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**4,039**	**56**	**360**	**--**	**-1,611**	**-70**	**--**	**754**	**26**	**2,135**	1,186
Pentanes Plus	787	--	43	--	-286	21	--	156	0	367	157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,252	56	317	--	-1,325	-91	--	598	26	1,768	1,029
Ethane/Ethylene	1,167	0	0	--	-754	2	--	0	0	411	174
Propane/Propylene	1,327	185	107	--	-271	-98	--	0	3	1,443	387
Normal Butane/Butylene	531	-120	181	--	-165	23	--	482	23	-101	328
Isobutane	227	-9	29	--	-135	-18	--	116	0	14	140
Other Liquids	**69**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**0**	**605**	**--**	**-503**	**0**	**-33**	4,805
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	69	--	0	--	0	-40	--	109	0	0	109
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	80	--	-71	0	-9	1,993
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	565	--	-541	0	-24	2,703
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**13,791**	**96**	**--**	**-644**	**568**	**--**	**--**	**280**	**12,395**	11,236
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,600	35	--	-367	-256	--	--	3	6,521	4,844
Leaded	--	1,148	4	--	-280	-126	--	--	(s)	998	1,251
Unleaded	--	5,452	31	--	-87	-130	--	--	3	5,523	3,593
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	0	--	11	7	--	--	0	23	55
Jet Fuel	--	1,239	0	--	187	-136	--	--	0	1,562	1,019
Naphtha-Type	--	313	0	--	-164	-5	--	--	0	154	374
Kerosene-Type	--	926	0	--	351	-131	--	--	0	1,408	645
Kerosene	--	13	0	--	0	-11	--	--	0	24	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,777	47	--	-475	507	--	--	0	2,842	3,274
Residual Fuel Oil	--	343	10	--	0	26	--	--	272	55	496
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	33	4	--	0	14	--	--	0	23	19
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	0	4
Lubricants	--	-2	0	--	0	-10	--	--	3	5	8
Waxes	--	40	0	--	0	15	--	--	0	25	130
Petroleum Coke	--	366	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	367	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	720	0	--	0	409	--	--	2	309	1,335
Still Gas	--	582	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	582	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	62	0	--	0	5	--	--	(s)	57	25
Total	**18,328**	**13,847**	**2,810**	**862**	**-6,971**	**588**	**0**	**13,486**	**305**	**14,497**	**29,156**

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 13. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 492	–	74	27	-135	-1	0	460	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	120	7	9	–	-58	(s)	--	19	(s)	58
Pentanes Plus	25	--	3	--	-9	(s)	--	5	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	95	7	6	--	-49	(s)	--	14	(s)	45
Ethane/Ethylene	28	(s)	0	--	-20	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	--	-15	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	1	3	--	-9	(s)	--	11	(s)	(s)
Isobutane	8	(s)	1	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	2	–	(s)	–	0	(s)	--	1	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	0	-2	--	-1	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	-2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	484	3	–	-19	-3	--	--	1	470
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	237	1	--	-14	-1	--	--	(s)	225
Leaded	--	57	(s)	--	-12	-2	--	--	(s)	47
Unleaded	--	181	1	--	-3	1	--	--	(s)	178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	40	0	--	9	(s)	--	--	(s)	49
Naphtha-Type	--	13	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	(s)	7
Kerosene-Type	--	27	0	--	15	(s)	--	--	(s)	42
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	127	2	--	-14	(s)	--	--	(s)	114
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	(s)	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	34
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	614	491	87	27	-212	-4	0	480	1	529

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 14. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 86,996	--	4,373	1,370	-9,163	848	2	77,253	5,013	460	76,712
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,398	1,131	112	--	0	-1,333	--	2,479	313	2,182	2,843
Pentanes Plus	1,366	--	0	--	0	-27	--	926	2	465	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,032	1,131	112	--	0	-1,306	--	1,553	311	1,717	2,799
Ethane/Ethylene	0	40	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	41	0
Propane/Propylene	282	1,176	59	--	0	-347	--	0	302	1,562	826
Normal Butane/Butylene	552	-53	42	--	0	-934	--	1,085	9	381	1,720
Isobutane	198	-32	11	--	0	-24	--	468	0	-267	253
Other Liquids	481	--	0	--	109	-1,192	--	1,298	0	484	32,418
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	481	--	0	--	0	-30	--	511	0	0	188
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	109	-832	--	884	0	57	24,529
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-324	--	-103	0	427	7,699
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	--	84,812	1,794	--	3,041	-1,460	--	--	10,886	80,221	59,340
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	36,568	59	--	1,884	250	--	--	597	37,664	23,768
Leaded	--	4,893	0	--	362	53	--	--	(s)	5,202	5,385
Unleaded	--	31,675	59	--	1,522	197	--	--	597	32,462	18,383
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	110	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	113	352
Jet Fuel	--	13,169	521	--	511	-58	--	--	571	13,688	8,851
Naphtha-Type	--	1,239	0	--	231	393	--	--	0	1,077	2,034
Kerosene-Type	--	11,930	521	--	280	-451	--	--	571	12,611	6,817
Kerosene	--	64	0	--	0	-66	--	--	1	129	80
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,135	55	--	646	179	--	--	2,458	11,199	12,487
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,598	1,083	--	0	-1,718	--	--	4,043	9,356	7,126
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	399	4	--	0	53	--	--	153	197	318
Special Naphthas	--	47	8	--	0	-38	--	--	1	92	108
Lubricants	--	514	0	--	0	-225	--	--	102	637	1,736
Waxes	--	50	2	--	0	12	--	--	9	31	175
Petroleum Coke	--	4,589	55	--	0	319	--	--	2,871	1,454	2,038
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,449	7	--	0	-95	--	--	76	1,475	2,179
Still Gas	--	4,007	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,007	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	113	0	--	0	-70	--	--	4	179	122
Total	89,875	85,943	6,279	1,370	-6,013	-3,137	2	81,030	16,212	83,347	171,313

[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 15. PAD District V -- Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-December 1990

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,747	--	228	4	-281	-18	(s)	2,595	98	24
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	74	57	5	--	0	-3	--	64	9	65
Pentanes Plus	41	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	28	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33	57	5	--	0	-3	--	36	9	51
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	1
Propane/Propylene	10	36	2	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	9	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	18	1	--	0	-3	--	24	(s)	16
Isobutane	6	1	1	--	0	(s)	--	13	0	-5
Other Liquids	15	--	5	--	2	9	--	38	0	-25
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	15	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	14	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	2	9	--	24	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,786	54	--	99	4	--	--	265	2,650
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,194	14	--	60	1	--	--	7	1,260
Leaded	--	175	1	--	15	-2	--	--	(s)	193
Unleaded	--	1,019	13	--	45	2	--	--	7	1,067
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	407	10	--	19	1	--	--	15	420
Naphtha-Type	--	41	(s)	--	11	(s)	--	--	3	48
Kerosene-Type	--	366	10	--	8	(s)	--	--	12	372
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	433	4	--	21	3	--	--	21	434
Residual Fuel Oil	--	363	23	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	141	246
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	8	5
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	4	-1
Lubricants	--	19	(s)	--	-1	(s)	--	--	3	16
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	137	1	--	0	1	--	--	84	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	62	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	60
Still Gas	--	142	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	2,836	2,843	291	4	-179	-8	(s)	2,697	392	2,714

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[a] Imports by PAD District of Entry represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States. The PAD District of Entry is not necessarily the District in which the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 16. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	October 1990		January-October 1990	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 874**	**E 28**	**E 9,331**	**E 31**
Florida	405	13	4,846	16
New York	E 40	E 1	E 357	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 227	E 7	E 2,234	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	E 14	E (s)
West Virginia	198	6	1,802	6
Adjustment[a]	3	(s)	80	(s)
PAD District II	**E 23,641**	**E 763**	**E 225,143**	**E 741**
Illinois	1,695	55	16,683	55
Indiana	280	9	2,509	8
Kansas	4,973	160	45,675	150
Kentucky	517	17	4,490	15
Michigan	E 1,701	E 55	E 16,466	E 54
Missouri	12	(s)	110	(s)
Nebraska	503	16	4,941	16
North Dakota	3,139	101	30,553	101
Ohio	E 840	E 27	E 8,094	E 27
Oklahoma	9,733	314	92,567	304
South Dakota	145	5	1,370	5
Tennessee	42	1	431	1
Adjustment[a]	61	2	1,254	4
PAD District III	**E 103,022**	**E 3,323**	**E 1,000,748**	**E 3,292**
Alabama	1,609	52	15,555	51
Arkansas	E 810	E 26	E 8,604	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,263	E 396	E 121,355	E 399
Mississippi	2,280	74	22,429	74
New Mexico	5,836	188	55,842	184
Texas[b]	58,804	1,897	560,267	1,843
Federal Offshore PAD District III	22,426	723	E 211,531	E 696
Adjustment[a]	-1,006	-32	5,168	17
PAD District IV	**15,023**	**485**	**E 150,748**	**E 496**
Colorado	2,527	82	24,730	81
Montana	1,672	54	E 16,373	E 54
Utah	2,295	74	23,018	76
Wyoming	8,783	283	85,982	283
Adjustment[a]	-254	-8	647	2
PAD District V	**88,515**	**2,855**	**E 833,915**	**E 2,743**
Alaska[b]	58,420	1,885	538,299	1,771
South Alaska	1,295	42	8,961	29
North Slope	57,126	1,843	529,338	1,741
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	-1	(s)	-1	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	105	(s)
California[b]	27,426	885	266,697	877
Nevada	359	12	E 3,297	E 11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,519	81	25,208	83
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-219	-7	306	1
U.S. Total[b]	**E 231,075**	**E 7,454**	**E 2,219,885**	**E 7,302**

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[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,572; California: State - 2,008; Louisiana: State - E1,886; Texas: State -167; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E33,578.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 17. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	**207**	**666**	**873**	**590**	**410**	**8,612**	**9,612**
Pentanes Plus	39	79	118	118	97	1,191	1,406
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	168	587	755	472	313	7,421	8,206
Ethane	47	193	240	75	1	2,659	2,735
Propane	73	272	345	237	196	3,166	3,599
Normal Butane	37	85	122	89	112	1,011	1,212
Isobutane	11	37	48	71	4	585	660
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**142**	**37**	**179**	**108**	**31**	**2,551**	**2,690**
Pentanes Plus	5	3	8	21	13	277	311
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	137	34	171	87	18	2,274	2,379
Ethane	0	0	0	9	0	767	776
Propane	79	30	109	39	8	786	833
Normal Butane	56	2	58	20	10	413	443
Isobutane	2	2	4	19	0	308	327

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	**17,541**	**2,886**	**7,842**	**564**	**3,913**	**32,746**	**4,039**	**2,398**	**49,668**
Pentanes Plus	3,034	578	1,391	164	520	5,687	787	1,366	9,364
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,507	2,308	6,451	400	3,393	27,059	3,252	1,032	40,304
Ethane	6,235	1,227	2,834	94	1,492	11,882	1,167	0	16,024
Propane	5,280	661	2,128	162	1,193	9,424	1,327	282	14,977
Normal Butane	2,191	-547	759	90	460	2,953	531	552	5,370
Isobutane	801	967	730	54	248	2,800	227	198	3,933
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**942**	**1,989**	**1,202**	**161**	**125**	**4,419**	**207**	**114**	**7,609**
Pentanes Plus	435	294	278	38	17	1,062	78	20	1,479
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	507	1,695	924	123	108	3,357	129	94	6,130
Ethane	78	623	80	46	14	841	6	0	1,623
Propane	170	512	260	40	60	1,042	63	76	2,123
Normal Butane	217	340	409	28	24	1,018	49	13	1,581
Isobutane	42	220	175	9	10	456	11	5	803

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 18. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	31,006	2,570	33,576	59,616	9,547	20,057	89,220
Natural Gas Liquids	72	2	74	3,086	526	1,624	5,236
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	459	31	615	1,105
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72	2	74	2,627	495	1,009	4,131
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	59	2	61	1,743	418	514	2,675
Isobutane	13	0	13	884	77	495	1,456
Other Liquids	9,203	230	9,433	3,823	42	978	4,843
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	142	0	142	89	4	29	122
Unfinished Oils (net)	7,914	245	8,159	2,011	28	712	2,751
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,147	-15	1,132	1,726	10	242	1,978
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-3	0	-5	-8
Total Input to Refineries	40,281	2,802	43,083	66,525	10,115	22,659	99,299
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	981	83	1,064	1,944	314	602	2,860
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,381	124	1,505	2,254	343	741	3,338
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	71.1	66.9	70.7	86.3	91.4	81.3	85.7
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	515	12	527	719	108	219	1,046
Catalytic Hydrocracking	54	5	59	103	0	7	110
Delayed and Fluid Coking	70	0	70	155	46	62	263
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.04	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.96	0.64	1.02
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.03	37.82	31.56	34.98	30.77	36.23	34.81
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,381	124	1,505	2,254	343	741	3,338
Operating	1,109	105	1,214	2,214	343	741	3,298
Idle	272	19	291	40	0	0	40
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	729	0	502	1,231

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	15,640	86,835	70,383	5,568	2,251	180,677	13,235	77,253	393,961
Natural Gas Liquids	1,559	4,264	3,225	311	174	9,533	754	2,479	18,076
Pentanes Plus	823	1,532	318	162	122	2,957	156	926	5,144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	736	2,732	2,907	149	52	6,576	598	1,553	12,932
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	440	1,664	1,726	56	7	3,893	482	1,085	8,196
Isobutane	296	1,068	1,181	93	45	2,683	116	468	4,736
Other Liquids	268	12,022	3,761	31	-30	16,052	-503	1,298	31,123
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	206	1,028	375	2	17	1,628	109	511	2,512
Unfinished Oils (net)	192	11,811	2,105	-45	6	14,069	-71	884	25,792
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-130	-817	1,282	74	-53	356	-541	-103	2,822
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	5	-3
Total Input to Refineries	17,467	103,121	77,369	5,910	2,395	206,262	13,486	81,030	443,160
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	507	2,825	2,324	174	73	5,903	430	2,653	12,909
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,332	2,922	247	78	7,165	555	3,093	15,656
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	86.5	84.8	79.5	70.4	93.3	82.4	77.5	85.8	82.5
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	173	1,275	786	31	27	2,291	154	697	4,715
Catalytic Hydrocracking	21	174	170	0	0	364	5	383	920
Delayed and Fluid Coking	8	187	337	12	0	544	21	474	1,372
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.75	1.16	1.38	1.38	1.00	1.22	0.89	1.11	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.07	32.94	30.70	33.60	38.46	32.67	35.64	24.94	31.60
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,332	2,922	247	78	7,165	555	3,093	15,656
Operating	556	3,280	2,583	230	74	6,723	540	2,981	14,755
Idle	30	52	339	17	4	442	15	112	901
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	3,567	1,029	94	0	4,690	0	44,486	50,407

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 19. Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	739	-49	690	2,481	278	63	2,822
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	33	14	0	0	14
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,218	13	1,231	2,319	246	591	3,156
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-447	-62	-509	123	17	-528	-388
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-65	0	-65	25	15	0	40
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,700	1,024	20,724	35,978	5,449	12,453	53,880
Leaded	0	14	14	138	214	729	1,081
Unleaded	19,700	1,010	20,710	35,840	5,235	11,724	52,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	49	1	7	57
Jet Fuel	2,813	0	2,813	4,899	625	1,568	7,092
Naphtha-Type	228	0	228	243	12	194	449
Kerosene-Type	2,585	0	2,585	4,656	613	1,374	6,643
Kerosene	127	80	207	630	92	-67	655
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,400	906	10,306	14,421	2,135	5,859	22,415
Residual Fuel Oil	4,634	81	4,715	2,187	230	193	2,610
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,161	24	1,185	69	0	0	69
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,391	57	2,448	479	0	72	551
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,082	0	1,082	1,639	230	121	1,990
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	293	0	293	592	0	37	629
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	0	15	570	0	53	623
Special Naphthas	31	15	46	180	0	216	396
Lubricants	413	293	706	445	0	223	668
Naphthenic	188	0	188	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	225	293	518	445	0	223	668
Waxes	0	71	71	26	0	21	47
Petroleum Coke	1,330	19	1,349	2,328	492	672	3,492
Marketable	339	0	339	1,287	333	400	2,020
Catalyst	991	19	1,010	1,041	159	272	1,472
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,095	168	1,263	1,971	929	692	3,592
Still Gas	1,728	123	1,851	2,611	343	851	3,805
Miscellaneous Products	197	51	248	327	44	44	415
Fuel Use	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	195	51	246	327	44	44	415
Total	**42,524**	**2,782**	**45,306**	**69,695**	**10,618**	**22,885**	**103,198**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,243	20	-2,223	-3,170	-503	-226	-3,899

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	558	4,250	2,157	90	52	7,107	56	1,131	11,806
Ethane/Ethylene	87	245	218	0	0	550	0	40	637
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	517
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	120
Propane/Propylene	635	4,045	2,311	90	67	7,148	185	1,176	12,896
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,192
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,704
Normal Butane/Butylene	-352	-137	-432	-3	-23	-947	-120	-53	-2,017
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,663
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-354
Isobutane	188	97	60	3	8	356	-9	-32	290
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,294	47,384	35,800	1,959	1,274	95,711	6,600	36,568	213,483
Leaded	646	159	190	1	281	1,277	1,148	4,893	8,413
Unleaded	8,648	47,225	35,610	1,958	993	94,434	5,452	31,675	205,070
Finished Aviation Gasoline	105	79	115	0	0	299	19	110	494
Jet Fuel	1,808	10,717	10,195	237	395	23,352	1,239	13,169	47,665
Naphtha-Type	563	1,092	555	154	336	2,700	313	1,239	4,929
Kerosene-Type	1,245	9,625	9,640	83	59	20,652	926	11,930	42,736
Kerosene	36	1,080	555	-4	0	1,667	13	64	2,606
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,011	19,016	15,512	1,741	534	40,814	3,777	13,135	90,447
Residual Fuel Oil	448	7,372	5,138	343	25	13,326	343	10,598	31,592
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	201	0	605	86	10	902	121	993	3,270
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	116	1,443	425	198	15	2,197	57	1,146	6,399
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	131	5,929	4,108	59	0	10,227	165	8,459	21,923
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	103	3,694	57	0	-7	3,847	0	109	4,878
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	171	4,091	3,158	0	0	7,420	33	290	8,381
Special Naphthas	104	858	25	118	0	1,105	-1	47	1,593
Lubricants	38	2,025	674	382	0	3,119	-2	514	5,005
Naphthenic	38	463	0	278	0	779	0	173	1,140
Paraffinic	0	1,562	674	104	0	2,340	-2	341	3,865
Waxes	11	170	69	57	0	307	40	50	515
Petroleum Coke	325	3,478	3,726	153	18	7,700	366	4,589	17,496
Marketable	43	1,659	2,688	106	0	4,496	171	3,501	10,527
Catalyst	282	1,819	1,038	47	18	3,204	195	1,088	6,969
Asphalt and Road Oil	280	519	542	701	104	2,146	720	1,449	9,170
Still Gas	647	4,609	3,009	188	74	8,527	582	4,007	18,772
Miscellaneous Products	44	426	607	0	0	1,077	62	113	1,915
Fuel Use	1	0	137	0	0	138	0	0	140
Nonfuel Use	43	426	470	0	0	939	62	113	1,775
Total	**17,983**	**109,768**	**81,339**	**5,965**	**2,469**	**217,524**	**13,847**	**85,943**	**465,818**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-516	-6,647	-3,970	-55	-74	-11,262	-361	-4,913	-22,658

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 20. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**12,270**	**977**	**13,247**	**7,852**	**1,998**	**2,525**	**12,375**
Petroleum Products	**42,857**	**2,651**	**45,508**	**38,633**	**6,051**	**13,430**	**58,114**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	80	42	139	261
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,881	18	1,899	2,613	225	593	3,431
Ethane/Ethylene	15	0	15	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	1,018	2	1,020	1,488	29	53	1,570
Normal Butane/Butylene	634	12	646	867	120	433	1,420
Isobutane	214	4	218	257	76	107	440
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	296	4	300	135	4	48	187
Unfinished Oils	10,992	876	11,868	9,962	493	4,084	14,539
Naphthas and Lighter	2,146	314	2,460	2,425	173	1,143	3,741
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,559	126	2,685	1,291	85	174	1,550
Heavy Gas Oils	5,409	321	5,730	3,474	230	1,899	5,603
Residuum	878	115	993	2,772	5	868	3,645
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,092	85	4,177	4,754	611	1,447	6,812
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	76	0	9	85
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,056	368	9,424	6,407	1,417	2,296	10,120
Leaded	0	22	22	143	107	266	516
Unleaded	9,056	346	9,402	6,264	1,310	2,030	9,604
Finished Aviation Gasoline	11	0	11	75	4	22	101
Jet Fuel	2,507	1	2,508	2,013	256	598	2,867
Naphtha-Type	147	0	147	204	56	143	403
Kerosene-Type	2,360	1	2,361	1,809	200	455	2,464
Kerosene	215	67	282	520	41	181	742
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,861	387	8,248	5,815	1,245	2,231	9,291
Residual Fuel Oil	3,397	57	3,454	1,843	176	137	2,156
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,390	38	1,428	52	0	0	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,407	19	1,426	357	0	61	418
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	600	0	600	1,434	176	76	1,686
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	75	0	75	205	0	52	257
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	0	0	41	41
Special Naphthas	27	37	64	140	0	149	289
Lubricants	377	455	832	732	0	0	732
Waxes	0	55	55	117	0	25	142
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	749	0	749	491	185	338	1,014
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,205	193	1,398	2,437	1,346	1,020	4,803
Miscellaneous Products	98	48	146	218	6	20	244
Total Stocks, All Oils	**55,127**	**3,628**	**58,755**	**46,485**	**8,049**	**15,955**	**70,489**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,054**	**24,150**	**15,270**	**1,225**	**312**	**42,011**	**2,068**	**24,949**	**94,650**
Petroleum Products	**10,653**	**75,494**	**47,524**	**5,155**	**1,355**	**140,181**	**11,530**	**62,698**	**318,031**
Pentanes Plus	197	178	94	12	27	508	10	7	800
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,640	3,773	3,674	45	51	9,183	380	938	15,831
Ethane/Ethylene	69	1,028	0	0	0	1,097	0	0	1,113
Propane/Propylene	872	1,264	1,352	5	4	3,497	95	83	6,265
Normal Butane/Butylene	448	677	1,688	28	41	2,882	198	648	5,794
Isobutane	251	804	634	12	6	1,707	87	207	2,659
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	287	95	0	18	453	109	188	1,237
Unfinished Oils	2,307	26,482	16,538	816	202	46,345	1,993	24,529	99,274
Naphthas and Lighter	756	6,918	4,031	210	34	11,949	462	3,681	22,293
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	248	6,158	3,113	79	4	9,602	363	3,854	18,054
Heavy Gas Oils	820	7,873	5,584	460	164	14,901	687	13,069	39,990
Residuum	483	5,533	3,810	67	0	9,893	481	3,925	18,937
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,634	7,999	5,969	135	255	15,992	2,627	7,640	37,248
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	68	0	0	68	0	2	155
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,989	10,088	5,302	593	211	18,183	2,026	8,115	47,868
Leaded	260	39	17	1	52	369	526	1,852	3,285
Unleaded	1,729	10,049	5,285	592	159	17,814	1,500	6,263	44,583
Finished Aviation Gasoline	78	283	154	0	0	515	34	146	807
Jet Fuel	700	4,022	3,236	196	209	8,363	568	4,601	18,907
Naphtha-Type	212	620	459	138	141	1,570	217	814	3,151
Kerosene-Type	488	3,402	2,777	58	68	6,793	351	3,787	15,756
Kerosene	26	521	250	15	0	812	7	53	1,896
Distillate Fuel Oil	939	7,915	3,740	1,179	181	13,954	1,786	5,864	39,143
Residual Fuel Oil	287	4,495	3,149	200	24	8,155	496	4,810	19,071
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	142	0	1,291	4	21	1,458	91	646	3,675
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	51	646	238	129	3	1,067	209	1,090	4,210
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	94	3,849	1,620	67	0	5,630	196	3,074	11,186
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	854	135	0	3	1,009	0	120	1,461
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	100	1,403	288	0	0	1,791	19	198	2,053
Special Naphthas	93	1,496	16	88	0	1,693	4	100	2,150
Lubricants	19	3,773	911	553	0	5,256	8	1,012	7,840
Waxes	10	275	166	24	0	475	130	175	977
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	14	573	2,611	395	0	3,593	2	2,038	7,396
Asphalt and Road Oil	528	799	828	904	174	3,233	1,306	2,079	12,819
Miscellaneous Products	22	278	300	0	0	600	25	83	1,098
Total Stocks, All Oils	**11,707**	**99,644**	**62,794**	**6,380**	**1,667**	**182,192**	**13,598**	**87,647**	**412,681**

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 21. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] December 1990

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.9	-1.7	1.7	4.0	2.9	0.3	3.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	47.1	36.8	46.4	50.4	51.3	50.8	50.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.6	0.0	6.2	7.6	6.4	6.6	7.2
Kerosene	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	-0.3	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.2	32.2	24.7	23.4	22.3	28.2	24.4
Residual Fuel Oil	11.9	2.9	11.3	3.5	2.4	0.9	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4
Lubricants	1.1	10.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7
Waxes	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.7	3.2	3.8	5.1	3.2	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.8	6.0	3.0	3.2	9.7	3.3	3.9
Still Gas	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.8	0.7	-5.3	-5.1	-5.3	-1.1	-4.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	4.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	3.6	0.4	1.4	2.8
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	48.4	43.5	42.7	28.5	50.3	43.2	47.7	43.1	45.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.6	1.1	0.8	2.8	14.9	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.9	9.8	13.3	1.5	2.6	10.6	7.0	15.3	10.2
Kerosene	0.2	1.1	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.3	19.3	21.4	31.5	23.7	21.0	28.7	16.8	21.5
Residual Fuel Oil	2.8	7.5	7.1	6.2	1.1	6.8	2.6	13.6	7.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	-0.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.4	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.7	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	2.1	0.9	6.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.5	5.1	2.8	0.8	4.0	2.8	5.9	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.8	0.5	0.7	12.7	4.6	1.1	5.5	1.9	2.2
Still Gas	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.3	-6.7	-5.5	-1.0	-3.3	-5.8	-2.7	-6.3	-5.4

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[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 22. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by State of Entry, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,204**	**4,449**	**6,883**	**12,536**
Florida	2	86	333	421
Georgia	0	0	170	170
Maine	0	0	232	232
Maryland	0	251	939	1,190
Massachusetts	0	466	754	1,220
New Jersey	340	1,325	1,649	3,314
New York	720	1,802	1,772	4,294
North Carolina	0	0	324	324
Pennsylvania	142	211	247	600
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	308	460	768
PAD District II	**16**	**20**	**52**	**88**
Illinois	0	0	42	42
Michigan	16	0	0	16
Minnesota	0	1	1	2
North Dakota	0	19	9	28
PAD District III	**298**	**821**	**182**	**1,301**
Alabama	0	0	182	182
Mississippi	0	86	0	86
Texas	298	735	0	1,033
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
Idaho	0	0	10	10
PAD District V	**207**	**876**	**0**	**1,083**
California	0	747	0	747
Hawaii	207	129	0	336
U.S. Total	**1,725**	**6,166**	**7,127**	**15,018**

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 23. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	17,605	33,647	74,467	1,968	15,243	142,930	4,611
Natural Gas Liquids	1,216	3,209	985	360	112	5,882	190
Pentanes Plus	218	40	0	43	0	301	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	998	3,169	985	317	112	5,581	180
Ethane/Ethylene	0	385	0	0	0	385	12
Propane/Propylene	610	1,968	619	107	59	3,363	108
Normal Butane/Butylene	388	644	273	181	42	1,528	49
Isobutane	0	172	93	29	11	305	10
Other Liquids	2,658	862	9,205	0	0	12,725	410
Unfinished Oils[a]	2,187	862	9,205	0	0	12,254	395
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,659	0	0	1,659	54
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,187	862	2,313	0	0	5,362	173
Residuum	0	0	5,233	0	0	5,233	169
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	471	0	0	0	0	471	15
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	30,913	801	4,235	96	1,794	37,839	1,221
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,672	328	0	35	59	8,094	261
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	7,672	328	0	31	59	8,090	261
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,993	36	0	0	521	2,550	82
Naphtha-Type	462	36	0	0	0	498	16
Kerosene-Type	1,531	0	0	0	521	2,052	66
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	950	0	0	0	219	1,169	38
Other	581	0	0	0	302	883	28
Kerosene	168	0	0	0	0	168	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,098	212	0	47	55	7,412	239
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,098	212	0	47	55	7,412	239
Residual Fuel Oil	12,536	88	1,301	10	1,083	15,018	484
Bonded Ship Bunkers	170	0	0	0	0	170	5
Other	12,366	88	1,301	10	1,083	14,848	479
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	310	34	276	4	4	628	20
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,538	0	0	2,538	82
Special Naphthas	24	85	55	0	8	172	6
Lubricants	229	13	0	0	0	242	8
Waxes	23	1	3	0	2	29	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	25	0	55	80	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	826	0	37	0	7	870	28
Miscellaneous Products	33	4	0	0	0	37	1
Total	52,392	38,519	88,892	2,424	17,149	199,376	6,431

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 24. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**430,356**	**407,509**	**1,185,359**	**27,171**	**94,172**	**2,144,567**	5,876
Natural Gas Liquids	**14,015**	**27,211**	**22,135**	**3,309**	**1,649**	**68,319**	187
Pentanes Plus	1,700	431	276	942	0	3,349	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12,315	26,780	21,859	2,367	1,649	64,970	178
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,511	886	0	0	2,397	7
Propane/Propylene	10,496	18,800	9,101	1,141	876	40,414	111
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,739	5,703	8,402	1,006	409	17,259	47
Isobutane	80	766	3,470	220	364	4,900	13
Other Liquids	**59,202**	**959**	**107,640**	5	**1,743**	**169,549**	465
Unfinished Oils[a]	41,420	862	103,889	5	1,247	147,423	404
Naphthas and Lighter	2,630	0	24,736	5	0	27,371	75
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	34,527	862	24,860	0	1,047	61,296	168
Residuum	4,263	0	54,293	0	200	58,756	161
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	17,782	97	3,751	0	496	22,126	61
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**414,732**	**7,475**	**77,714**	**1,265**	**19,644**	**520,830**	**1,427**
Finished Motor Gasoline	107,743	2,066	5,173	491	4,960	120,433	330
Leaded	0	0	26	69	301	396	1
Unleaded	107,743	2,066	5,147	422	4,659	120,037	329
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	1	0	0	32	50	(s)
Jet Fuel	27,564	598	5,910	0	3,598	37,670	103
Naphtha-Type	2,247	568	0	0	25	2,840	8
Kerosene-Type	25,317	30	5,910	0	3,573	34,830	95
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	9,693	30	4,556	0	2,587	16,866	46
Other	15,624	0	1,354	0	986	17,964	49
Kerosene	1,223	0	442	0	0	1,665	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	95,841	2,279	630	691	1,530	100,971	277
Bonded Ship Bunkers	343	0	0	14	0	357	1
Other	95,498	2,279	630	677	1,530	100,614	276
Residual Fuel Oil	164,411	749	10,178	79	8,486	183,903	504
Bonded Ship Bunkers	845	0	0	0	0	845	2
Other	163,566	749	10,178	79	8,486	183,058	502
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,976	538	18,197	4	375	22,090	61
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	34,305	0	0	34,305	94
Special Naphthas	201	632	2,072	0	96	3,001	8
Lubricants	3,072	305	93	0	70	3,540	10
Waxes	318	54	18	0	28	418	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	298	0	429	727	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	10,803	171	396	0	40	11,410	31
Miscellaneous Products	563	82	2	0	0	647	2
Total	**918,305**	**443,154**	**1,392,848**	**31,750**	**117,208**	**2,903,265**	7,954

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 25. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**47,203**	**610**	**4,181**	**0**	**1,219**	**175**	**0**	**492**	**366**	**364**	1,222
Algeria	2,837	610	671	0	0	0	0	492	0	364	856
Saudi Arabia	44,366	0	3,072	0	1,219	175	0	0	366	0	366
United Arab Emirates	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**35,809**	**0**	**1,588**	**0**	**2,004**	**1,257**	**3,985**	**207**	**1,177**	**2,400**	**3,784**
Ecuador	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	715
Gabon	931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	207
Nigeria	14,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	0	1,177
Venezuela	19,099	0	1,588	0	2,004	1,257	3,985	0	0	1,685	1,685
Non OPEC	**59,918**	**4,971**	**6,485**	**471**	**4,871**	**1,118**	**3,427**	**1,026**	**4,623**	**4,363**	**10,012**
Angola	6,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	330	0	238	0	325	0	0	0	341	0	341
Australia	1,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	129
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	399
Belgium	0	0	483	168	0	0	0	0	239	0	239
Brazil	0	0	0	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,116	3,833	71	0	1,441	248	809	16	70	1,183	1,269
China, People's Republic of	1,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261	1,261
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	165
Egypt	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	136	0	520	0	0	0	308	0	308
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	298	0	0	298
Italy	0	0	160	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	18,434	1,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	38	796	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	586	601	1,187
Norway	516	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	480
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	239	674
Puerto Rico	0	0	107	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	789	0	239	0	0	142	0	0	142
Trinidad and Tobago	1,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	419	0	421
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,861	261	1,363	708	2,509	568	683	1,079	2,330
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	369
Zaire	818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**142,930**	**5,581**	**12,254**	**471**	**8,094**	**2,550**	**7,412**	**1,725**	**6,166**	**7,127**	**15,018**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,538**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,945**	**57,148**	1,843
Algeria	0	0	0	2,538	0	0	0	4,675	7,512	242
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,832	49,198	1,587
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	438	14
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**612**	**0**	**13,314**	**49,123**	1,585
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	1,099	35
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	931	30
Indonesia	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	291	1,409	45
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	15,454	499
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	11,131	30,230	975
Non OPEC	**168**	**172**	**544**	**0**	**242**	**258**	**448**	**33,187**	**93,105**	**3,003**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,942	224
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	904	1,234	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	1,998	64
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	399	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	890	29
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	494	494	16
Canada	49	172	136	0	49	4	151	8,232	30,348	979
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,451	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261	5,000	161
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	706	23
France	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	967	967	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	596	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	404	13
Japan	0	0	5	0	0	0	28	66	66	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	11	220	1,298	19,732	637
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	876	876	28
Netherlands Antilles	119	0	0	0	0	243	0	1,658	1,658	53
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	804	1,320	43
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	674	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	400	0	193	0	33	895	895	29
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	1,170	38
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,907	62
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421	1,017	33
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052	34
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,032	9,032	291
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	369	12
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	26
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	171	171	6
Total	**168**	**172**	**628**	**2,538**	**242**	**870**	**448**	**56,446**	**199,376**	**6,431**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 26. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**5,545**	**610**	**0**	**0**	**1,219**	**175**	**0**	**492**	**0**	**364**	**856**
Algeria	0	610	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	364	856
Saudi Arabia	5,545	0	0	0	1,219	175	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**4,763**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,004**	**1,038**	**3,985**	**0**	**1,177**	**2,218**	**3,395**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	533
Gabon	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	0	1,177
Venezuela	1,987	0	0	0	2,004	1,038	3,985	0	0	1,685	1,685
Non OPEC	**7,297**	**388**	**2,187**	**471**	**4,449**	**780**	**3,113**	**712**	**3,272**	**4,301**	**8,285**
Angola	2,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	340	0	340
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	183
Belgium	0	0	71	168	0	0	0	0	145	0	145
Brazil	0	0	0	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,636	235	0	0	1,019	206	495	0	0	1,121	1,121
Colombia	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261	1,261
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	165
Egypt	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	520	0	0	0	308	0	308
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,545	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	586	601	1,187
Norway	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	480
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	239	464
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	255	0	239	0	0	142	0	0	142
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	157	0	159
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,861	261	1,363	412	2,509	568	683	1,079	2,330
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**17,605**	**998**	**2,187**	**471**	**7,672**	**1,993**	**7,098**	**1,204**	**4,449**	**6,883**	**12,536**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,860**	**8,405**	271
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,466	1,466	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,394	6,939	224
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**583**	**0**	**11,005**	**15,768**	509
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	533	17
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	29
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177	3,053	98
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	583	0	9,295	11,282	364
Non OPEC	**168**	**24**	**310**	**0**	**229**	**243**	**275**	**20,922**	**28,219**	910
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,383	77
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	183	6
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	384	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	494	494	16
Canada	49	24	12	0	36	0	8	3,205	4,841	156
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,261	1,774	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	705	23
France	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	831	831	27
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Japan	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	8	8	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	371	1,916	62
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	1
Netherlands Antilles	119	0	0	0	0	243	0	1,658	1,658	53
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	996	32
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	464	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	290	0	193	0	33	678	678	22
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	636	21
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	159	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,736	8,736	282
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Total	**168**	**24**	**310**	**0**	**229**	**826**	**275**	**34,787**	**52,392**	**1,690**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 27. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil: Less than 0.31% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Total
Arab OPEC	**5,472**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,810**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	4,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**20,365**	**3,169**	**862**	**0**	**328**	**36**	**212**	**16**	**20**	**52**	**88**
Belgium	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	17,543	3,169	0	0	328	36	212	16	20	52	88
Mexico	1,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**33,647**	**3,169**	**862**	**0**	**328**	**36**	**212**	**16**	**20**	**52**	**88**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,472**	**177**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	38
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,297	139
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,810**	**252**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,816	155
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,994	97
Non OPEC	**0**	**85**	**34**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**45**	**4,872**	**25,237**	**814**
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	7
Canada	0	85	34	0	13	0	45	4,010	21,553	695
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,896	61
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	15
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	15
Total	**0**	**85**	**34**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**45**	**4,872**	**38,519**	**1,243**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 28. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**32,449**	**0**	**4,181**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**366**	**0**	36
Algeria	1,662	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	30,787	0	3,072	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	36
United Arab Emirates	0	0	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other OPEC	**19,414**	**0**	**1,588**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**182**	18
Ecuador	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	18
Gabon	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nigeria	5,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Venezuela	13,901	0	1,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non OPEC	**22,604**	**985**	**3,436**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**298**	**455**	**0**	75
Angola	2,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Argentina	330	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Belgium	0	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada	729	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
China, People's Republic of	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colombia	3,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
France	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
India	0	0	298	0	0	0	0	298	0	0	29
Italy	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Japan	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mexico	12,688	914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	38	796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tunisia	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United Kingdom	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	8
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	36
Other	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	**74,467**	**985**	**9,205**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**298**	**821**	**182**	**1,30**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,538**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,085**	**39,534**	**1,275**
Algeria	0	0	0	2,538	0	0	0	3,209	4,871	157
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,438	34,225	1,104
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	438	14
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**1,883**	**21,297**	**687**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	566	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1
Indonesia	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	84	84	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,098	164
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	1,617	15,518	501
Non OPEC	**0**	**55**	**192**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**28**	**5,457**	**28,061**	**905**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,570	83
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	568	18
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	6
Canada	0	55	82	0	0	0	0	208	937	30
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,226	104
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	596	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	58	58	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	922	13,610	439
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	834	27
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324	324	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	110	110	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447	47
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	10
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	682	22
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	1,052	34
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	369	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	5
Total	**0**	**55**	**276**	**2,538**	**0**	**37**	**28**	**14,425**	**88,892**	**2,867**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 29. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District IV											
Non OPEC	1,968	317	0	0	35	0	47	0	0	10	10
Canada	1,968	317	0	0	35	0	47	0	0	10	10
Total	1,968	317	0	0	35	0	47	0	0	10	10
PAD District V											
Arab OPEC	3,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	3,822	0	0	0	0	219	0	207	0	0	207
Indonesia	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	207
Nigeria	2,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	217	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	7,684	112	0	0	59	302	55	0	876	0	876
Angola	1,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Australia	1,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	129
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	216
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94
Canada	240	112	0	0	59	6	55	0	50	0	50
China, People's Republic of	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	210
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	176
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,243	112	0	0	59	521	55	207	876	0	1,083

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**456**	**2,424**	**78**
Canada	0	0	4	0	0	0	43	456	2,424	78
Total	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**456**	**2,424**	**78**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,737**	**121**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,737	121
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**426**	**4,248**	**137**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	1,325	43
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,487	80
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	436	14
Non OPEC	**0**	**8**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**57**	**1,480**	**9,164**	**296**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	64
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	1,998	64
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	3
Canada	0	8	4	0	0	4	55	353	593	19
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	24
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	2,310	75
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	176	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	10
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	11
Total	**0**	**8**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**57**	**1,906**	**17,149**	**553**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 30. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	678,419	10,818	47,181	0	13,004	4,419	6,000	9,814	1,547	3,186	14,547
Algeria	22,976	8,913	14,117	0	0	0	4,560	9,814	786	718	11,318
Iraq	185,859	0	1,432	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	28,942	171	614	0	0	35	260	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	436,049	1,734	28,830	0	13,004	4,384	992	0	761	1,793	2,554
United Arab Emirates	3,300	0	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	675
Other OPEC	601,385	1,189	14,082	3,236	25,222	13,132	41,762	6,223	3,827	25,086	35,136
Ecuador	13,886	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	180	3,473	3,653
Gabon	23,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105
Indonesia	36,783	0	883	0	0	0	0	3,099	0	0	3,099
Nigeria	285,199	0	0	0	184	0	0	2,226	3,379	44	5,649
Venezuela	242,168	1,189	13,199	3,236	25,038	13,132	41,631	898	268	21,464	22,630
Non OPEC	864,763	52,963	86,160	18,890	82,207	20,119	53,209	21,135	42,389	70,696	134,220
Angola	86,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	359
Argentina	3,363	0	1,682	881	1,382	0	1,721	465	3,256	435	4,156
Australia	17,085	1,644	0	0	0	0	0	81	274	0	355
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	567	4,942	7,359	12,868
Belgium	0	0	3,315	4,809	1,758	0	0	394	916	0	1,310
Benin	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	4	4	8,431	0	0	4,571	3,678	459	8,708
Brunei	2,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	4,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	941	329	1,640
Canada	234,269	37,186	4,261	249	19,100	3,659	17,435	448	2,128	9,771	12,347
China, People's Republic of	28,161	0	0	481	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	50,644	0	481	0	0	0	183	327	1,764	12,683	14,774
Congo	8,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	1,237	0	1,647
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	190	0	190
Egypt	9,005	0	2,189	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	172
France	0	40	1,207	276	6,638	296	777	0	2,428	531	2,959
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	265	265
Germany, FR	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	252	1,092	551	847	587	0	0	587
Guatemala	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	210	0	5,643	0	0	0	0	298	0	0	298
Ireland	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	130
Italy	669	27	7,661	567	8,476	258	185	678	1,478	687	2,843
Ivory Coast	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	168
Japan	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	13,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	251,393	13,331	0	635	6	2,895	2,736	0	259	1,352	1,611
Netherlands	0	108	8,189	1,197	3,959	450	881	0	898	686	1,584
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	509	0	1,425	0	109	281	586	7,138	8,005
Norway	34,878	0	658	0	744	0	189	0	480	0	480
Oman	13,037	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,007	3,624	4,803
Portugal	0	16	0	42	1,139	0	0	0	1,389	239	1,628
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,915	2,387	0	1,001	44	0	199	0	199
Romania	0	0	0	3,447	866	187	625	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	657	0	0	3	0	2,890	570	0	3,460
Spain	0	0	5,513	138	7,061	838	0	213	1,208	483	1,904
Sweden	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	460
Syria	813	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974
Thailand	4,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	27,803	0	0	0	250	220	589	0	333	5,821	6,154
Tunisia	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179
Turkey	499	0	1,000	419	0	0	0	0	0	442	442
United Kingdom	54,580	567	3,735	468	2,768	56	954	4	2,945	194	3,143
U.S.S.R.	297	0	10,553	0	124	0	1,856	553	85	2,273	2,911
Virgin Islands	0	0	22,833	2,623	16,654	9,554	22,990	6,761	6,445	14,213	27,419
Yemen	6,993	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	369
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	0
Zaire	8,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,240	0	24	111	0	410	1,454	557	2,421
Total	2,144,567	64,970	147,423	22,126	120,433	37,670	100,971	37,172	47,763	98,968	183,903

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**138**	**29**	5,997	34,043	0	0	0	136,176	814,595	2,232
Algeria	0	29	5,738	34,043	0	0	0	78,718	101,694	279
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620	187,479	514
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	30,022	82
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4
Saudi Arabia	138	0	259	0	0	0	0	51,895	487,944	1,337
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	6,163	17
Other OPEC	**221**	**129**	2,496	0	0	7,935	28	144,568	745,953	2,044
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,784	17,670	48
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	23,454	64
Indonesia	0	0	800	0	0	0	28	4,810	41,593	114
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,833	291,032	797
Venezuela	221	129	1,696	0	0	7,935	0	130,036	372,204	1,020
Non OPEC	**1,306**	**2,843**	13,597	262	3,540	3,475	5,163	477,954	1,342,717	3,679
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	86,454	237
Argentina	0	206	15	0	0	0	267	10,310	13,673	37
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,999	19,084	52
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,076	13,076	36
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11,194	11,194	31
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,387	4
Brazil	0	23	0	0	18	0	14	17,202	17,202	47
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,463	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	6,244	17
Canada	321	1,678	991	0	738	1,651	2,108	101,724	335,993	921
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	132	0	31	954	29,115	80
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15,443	66,087	181
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,647	10,104	28
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	1
Egypt	0	0	705	0	0	0	12	3,078	12,083	33
France	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	12,571	12,571	34
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	316	316	1
Greece	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	3,564	3,564	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	4
India	0	0	4,211	0	0	0	0	10,152	10,362	28
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	474	1
Italy	0	8	21	262	0	0	26	20,334	21,003	58
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	1
Japan	0	4	92	0	31	0	97	268	268	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	291	291	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	13,647	37
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	125	1,918	23,257	274,650	752
Netherlands	0	873	1,710	0	30	0	10	18,991	18,991	52
Netherlands Antilles	119	0	0	0	0	855	0	11,022	11,022	30
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,071	36,949	101
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	13,655	37
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803	13
Portugal	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	2,875	2,875	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	3,143	0	2,557	0	555	11,801	11,801	32
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	5,125	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	4,120	11
Spain	0	0	107	0	12	844	0	16,417	16,417	45
Sweden	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	1,298	1,298	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,386	2,199	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	7,235	35,038	96
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	824	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,861	2,360	6
United Kingdom	0	1	832	0	0	0	0	12,524	67,104	184
U.S.S.R.	160	0	321	0	0	0	0	15,925	16,222	44
Virgin Islands	706	0	265	0	0	0	0	103,044	103,044	282
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	8,033	22
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,468	23
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3,815	3,815	10
Total	**1,665**	**3,001**	**22,090**	**34,305**	**3,540**	**11,410**	**5,191**	**758,698**	**2,903,265**	**7,954**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 31. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**85,682**	**6,386**	**4,606**	**0**	**11,055**	**2,622**	**5,797**	**8,577**	**432**	**1,590**	**10,599**
Algeria	419	5,226	4,606	0	0	0	4,560	8,577	432	476	9,485
Iraq	15,670	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,519	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	68,074	1,160	0	0	11,055	2,622	789	0	0	1,114	1,114
Other OPEC	**208,817**	**0**	**1,030**	**0**	**23,664**	**10,276**	**41,555**	**2,766**	**3,712**	**24,577**	**31,055**
Ecuador	7,112	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	180	3,291	3,471
Gabon	15,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105
Nigeria	142,613	0	0	0	184	0	0	2,226	3,379	44	5,649
Venezuela	43,276	0	1,030	0	23,480	10,276	41,424	540	153	21,137	21,830
Non OPEC	**135,857**	**5,929**	**35,784**	**17,782**	**73,024**	**14,666**	**48,489**	**17,112**	**37,340**	**68,305**	**122,757**
Angola	31,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	359
Argentina	387	0	723	849	1,163	0	1,531	196	3,255	227	3,678
Australia	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	567	4,726	7,078	12,371
Belgium	0	0	1,441	4,809	1,758	0	0	215	545	0	760
Benin	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	7,311	0	0	4,571	3,678	459	8,708
Brunei	568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	941	329	1,640
Canada	21,844	5,285	932	152	15,073	2,956	13,294	250	1,288	9,387	10,925
China, People's Republic of	5,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,968	0	0	0	0	0	183	327	1,521	12,683	14,531
Congo	882	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	1,237	0	1,647
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	190	0	190
Egypt	8,434	0	724	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	172
France	0	0	904	276	6,138	296	777	0	2,428	531	2,959
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	265	265
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	252	1,092	379	847	587	0	0	587
India	0	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	669	0	2,905	449	8,027	258	185	678	592	687	1,957
Ivory Coast	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	168
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	27,639	458	0	632	0	451	2,507	0	259	646	905
Netherlands	0	0	3,528	1,081	3,423	450	721	0	898	686	1,584
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1,425	0	109	0	586	7,138	7,724
Norway	16,423	0	0	0	744	0	189	0	480	0	480
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1,007	3,624	4,803
Portugal	0	0	0	16	897	0	0	0	1,179	239	1,418
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,808	2,387	0	1,001	44	0	199	0	199
Romania	0	0	0	3,447	866	187	625	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	0	660
Spain	0	0	2,647	138	6,783	838	0	213	989	302	1,504
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	460
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974
Trinidad and Tobago	3,216	0	0	0	250	0	589	0	333	5,821	6,154
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179
Turkey	0	0	201	236	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
United Kingdom	3,500	186	908	468	2,768	56	954	4	2,566	194	2,764
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	124	0	1,856	183	85	2,273	2,541
Virgin Islands	0	0	18,120	2,590	15,182	7,643	22,990	6,761	6,198	14,213	27,172
Yemen	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	0
Zaire	4,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	335	0	0	111	0	410	1,360	288	2,058
Total	**430,356**	**12,315**	**41,420**	**17,782**	**107,743**	**27,564**	**95,841**	**28,455**	**41,484**	**94,472**	**164,411**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**138**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	41,203	126,885	348
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,877	24,296	67
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	15,858	43
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1,779	5
Saudi Arabia	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,878	84,952	233
Other OPEC	**221**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,695**	0	115,496	324,313	889
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,602	10,714	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	15,921	44
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,833	148,446	407
Venezuela	221	0	0	0	0	7,695	0	105,956	149,232	409
Non OPEC	**864**	**201**	**2,976**	**0**	**3,072**	**3,108**	**2,598**	**331,250**	**467,107**	**1,280**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	32,284	88
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,944	8,331	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,579	12,579	34
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,768	8,768	24
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	18	0	14	16,051	16,051	44
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640	3,318	9
Canada	321	161	166	0	433	1,443	161	51,302	73,146	200
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	5,798	16
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,714	19,682	54
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,647	2,529	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	1
Egypt	0	0	227	0	0	0	7	1,130	9,564	26
France	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	11,371	11,371	31
Germany, DR (E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	71	71	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,157	3,157	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	1
Italy	0	8	0	0	0	0	26	13,815	14,484	40
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	1
Japan	0	4	19	0	0	0	19	42	42	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843	2
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	6,653	34,292	94
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	10,817	10,817	30
Netherlands Antilles	119	0	0	0	0	821	0	10,198	10,198	28
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	17,836	49
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	181	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,803	4,803	13
Portugal	0	28	0	0	22	0	0	2,381	2,381	7
Puerto Rico	0	0	2,363	0	2,557	0	555	10,914	10,914	30
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	5,125	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	12	844	0	12,766	12,766	35
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	460	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	974	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,993	10,209	28
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,104	11,604	32
U.S.S.R.	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,681	4,681	13
Virgin Islands	264	0	180	0	0	0	0	94,141	94,141	258
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,978	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2,518	2,518	7
Total	**1,223**	**201**	**2,976**	**0**	**3,072**	**10,803**	**2,598**	**487,949**	**918,305**	**2,516**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 32. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**80,113**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	5,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	22,798	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	51,244	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**93,474**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	43,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	45,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**233,922**	**26,780**	**862**	**97**	**2,066**	**578**	**2,279**	**182**	**246**	**321**	**749**
Belgium	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	178,586	26,780	0	97	2,066	568	2,279	182	246	321	749
Colombia	2,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	30,366	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**407,509**	**26,780**	**862**	**97**	**2,066**	**598**	**2,279**	**182**	**246**	**321**	**749**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**80,133**	**220**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,125	14
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,798	62
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	946	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	51,264	140
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**93,474**	**256**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,981	120
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,638	125
Non OPEC	**0**	**632**	**538**	**0**	**305**	**171**	**568**	**35,625**	**269,547**	**738**
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	1
Canada	0	632	495	0	305	171	544	34,686	213,272	584
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,007	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	22	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30,376	83
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,462	4
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,722	21
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	1
United Kingdom	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	43	7,712	21
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	(s)
Total	**0**	**632**	**538**	**0**	**305**	**171**	**568**	**35,645**	**443,154**	**1,214**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 33. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
Arab OPEC	**503,793**	**4,432**	**42,575**	**0**	**0**	**1,202**	**203**	**1,237**	**1,115**	**1,596**	**3,948**
Algeria	17,432	3,687	9,511	0	0	0	0	1,237	354	242	1,833
Iraq	145,942	0	1,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	25,954	171	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	310,887	574	28,830	0	0	1,202	203	0	761	679	1,440
United Arab Emirates	2,285	0	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	675
Other OPEC	**261,710**	**1,189**	**12,911**	**3,236**	**1,558**	**1,379**	**207**	**358**	**115**	**509**	**982**
Ecuador	3,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	182
Gabon	7,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,777	0	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	96,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	151,006	1,189	12,169	3,236	1,558	1,379	207	358	115	327	800
Non OPEC	**419,856**	**16,238**	**48,403**	**515**	**3,615**	**3,329**	**220**	**937**	**2,304**	**2,007**	**5,248**
Angola	52,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,976	0	565	32	0	0	190	269	0	208	477
Australia	1,301	1,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281
Belgium	0	0	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	1,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	4	4	570	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	2,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,332	1,105	3,269	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	257
China, People's Republic of	16,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	43,669	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	7,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	1,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	40	303	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	210	0	5,145	0	0	0	0	298	0	0	298
Ireland	0	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	123
Italy	0	27	4,756	118	229	0	0	0	886	0	886
Japan	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	185,629	12,873	0	3	6	1,978	30	0	0	706	706
Netherlands	0	108	4,661	116	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	16,993	0	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	12,537	0	618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	16	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,332	0	278	0	0	0	219	181	400
Sweden	0	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	813	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	16,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	799	183	0	0	0	0	0	362	362
United Kingdom	42,896	381	2,827	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	203
U.S.S.R.	297	0	10,553	0	0	0	0	370	0	0	370
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,713	33	1,472	1,351	0	0	247	0	247
Yemen	1,990	0	671	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	369
Zaire	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	905	0	24	0	0	0	0	269	269
Total	**1,185,359**	**21,859**	**103,889**	**3,751**	**5,173**	**5,910**	**630**	**2,532**	**3,534**	**4,112**	**10,178**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	0	29	5,997	34,043	0	0	0	92,429	596,222	1,633
Algeria	0	29	5,738	34,043	0	0	0	54,841	72,273	198
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,432	147,374	404
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785	26,739	73
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	32,508	343,395	941
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	5,148	14
Other OPEC	0	129	2,496	0	0	240	28	24,355	286,065	784
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	3,458	9
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,533	21
Indonesia	0	0	800	0	0	0	28	1,570	5,347	15
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,118	263
Venezuela	0	129	1,696	0	0	240	0	22,603	173,609	476
Non OPEC	442	1,914	9,704	262	93	156	566	90,705	510,561	1,399
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,181	143
Argentina	0	206	15	0	0	0	267	1,752	4,728	13
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,644	2,945	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,655	1,655	5
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,060	3
Brazil	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	601	601	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,160	6
Canada	0	789	322	0	0	0	0	5,742	9,074	25
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	16,523	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	486	44,155	121
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,575	21
Egypt	0	0	478	0	0	0	5	1,948	1,948	5
France	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,200	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	222	222	1
Greece	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	235	235	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	4
India	0	0	4,211	0	0	0	0	9,654	9,864	27
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	1
Italy	0	0	21	262	0	0	0	6,299	6,299	17
Japan	0	0	23	0	0	0	78	145	145	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,474	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	122	191	15,909	201,538	552
Netherlands	0	873	1,710	0	0	0	10	8,014	8,014	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	543	543	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	17,651	48
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	618	13,155	36
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	780	780	2
Spain	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	3,117	3,117	9
Sweden	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	838	838	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	1,225	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	16,887	46
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344	1,344	4
United Kingdom	0	1	789	0	0	0	0	4,201	47,097	129
U.S.S.R.	0	0	321	0	0	0	0	11,244	11,541	32
Virgin Islands	442	0	40	0	0	0	0	8,298	8,298	23
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	3,030	8
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,528	7
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,201	1,201	3
Total	442	2,072	18,197	34,305	93	396	594	207,489	1,392,848	3,816

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 34. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil			
								Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
	PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	27,171	2,367	5	0	491	0	691	16	0	63	79
Canada	26,656	2,367	5	0	491	0	691	16	0	63	79
United Kingdom	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27,171	2,367	5	0	491	0	691	16	0	63	79
	PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	8,831	0	0	0	1,949	575	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	523	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,844	0	0	0	1,949	540	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	37,384	0	141	0	0	1,477	0	3,099	0	0	3,099
Ecuador	1,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	31,326	0	141	0	0	0	0	3,099	0	0	3,099
Nigeria	2,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,248	0	0	0	0	1,477	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	47,957	1,649	1,106	496	3,011	1,546	1,530	2,888	2,499	0	5,387
Angola	1,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	394	0	219	0	0	0	1	0	1
Australia	14,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	274	0	355
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	216
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	371	0	550
Brazil	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,851	1,649	55	0	1,470	135	1,171	0	337	0	337
China, People's Republic of	5,964	0	0	481	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0	243
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	6,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117
Mexico	7,759	0	0	0	0	456	199	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0	281
Oman	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	210	0	210
Singapore	0	0	657	0	0	3	0	2,230	570	0	2,800
Thailand	4,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	176
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	560	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94
Total	94,172	1,649	1,247	496	4,960	3,598	1,530	5,987	2,499	0	8,486

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Special Naphthas	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**942**	**4,579**	**31,750**	**87**
Canada	0	0	4	0	0	0	942	4,579	31,235	86
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	1
Total	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**942**	**4,579**	**31,750**	**87**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,524**	**11,355**	**31**
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	4
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	558	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	8,333	23
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	3
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,717**	**42,101**	**115**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,323	4
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,240	34,566	95
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,487	7
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,477	3,725	10
Non OPEC	**0**	**96**	**375**	**0**	**70**	**40**	**489**	**15,795**	**63,752**	**175**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,989	5
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	614	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	15,328	42
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,895	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	1
Canada	0	96	4	0	0	37	461	5,415	9,266	25
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	830	6,794	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	172	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	1
Japan	0	0	50	0	31	0	0	81	81	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	291	291	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	6,330	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	3	27	685	8,444	23
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	160	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	452	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,460	3,460	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,120	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	176	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	605	605	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	(s)
Total	**0**	**96**	**375**	**0**	**70**	**40**	**489**	**23,036**	**117,208**	**321**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 35. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**2,494**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,013**	**7,507**	**242**
Natural Gas Liquids	**51**	**363**	**1,114**	**26**	**313**	**1,867**	**60**
Pentanes Plus	(s)	0	78	0	2	81	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51	363	1,036	26	311	1,786	58
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Propane/Propylene	19	226	867	3	302	1,418	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	137	168	23	9	367	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**3,249**	**1,140**	**14,376**	**280**	**10,886**	**29,930**	**965**
Finished Motor Gasoline	214	185	645	3	597	1,644	53
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	329	223	730	0	571	1,854	60
Kerosene	7	8	48	0	1	64	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,422	13	6,863	0	2,458	10,756	347
Residual Fuel Oil	754	446	2,520	272	4,043	8,035	259
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	1	82	0	7	104	3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	440	0	146	586	19
Special Naphthas	5	7	164	0	1	177	6
Lubricants	184	32	226	3	102	547	18
Waxes	6	3	17	0	9	35	1
Petroleum Coke	304	174	2,625	0	2,871	5,974	193
Asphalt and Road Oil	1	46	1	2	76	125	4
Miscellaneous Products	8	(s)	17	(s)	4	29	1
Total	**5,794**	**1,503**	**15,490**	**305**	**16,212**	**39,304**	**1,268**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 36. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**2,505**	**3,961**	**0**	**2**	**35,756**	**42,225**	**116**
Natural Gas Liquids	**977**	**3,933**	**6,633**	**54**	**3,427**	**15,024**	**41**
Pentanes Plus	23	0	543	0	22	587	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	955	3,933	6,090	54	3,405	14,437	40
Ethane/Ethylene	28	(s)	0	0	3	31	(s)
Propane/Propylene	355	2,312	4,145	21	3,350	10,182	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	573	1,621	1,946	33	52	4,224	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**19,432**	**6,754**	**127,328**	**448**	**104,031**	**257,994**	**707**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,328	714	15,612	5	2,569	20,228	55
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	6	321	(s)	1,167	1,495	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,270	656	8,036	(s)	4,286	14,248	39
Kerosene	71	42	1,675	0	197	1,985	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,465	478	26,292	1	7,697	39,933	109
Residual Fuel Oil	5,257	653	19,564	272	51,427	77,173	211
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	232	5	1,346	0	74	1,657	5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,989	0	2,744	7,733	21
Special Naphthas	119	156	2,202	2	1,305	3,784	10
Lubricants	2,155	497	3,269	55	1,180	7,155	20
Waxes	91	47	327	1	177	642	2
Petroleum Coke	3,053	3,035	43,242	102	30,775	80,207	220
Asphalt and Road Oil	275	458	54	10	257	1,055	3
Miscellaneous Products	115	8	399	(s)	176	699	2
Total	**22,915**	**14,648**	**133,961**	**504**	**143,215**	**315,243**	**864**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 37. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	24	9	0	307	619	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Canada	2,494	0	450	421	972	13	48	1,611	1
Chile	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	92	0	10	0	0	(s)	997	463	2
Colombia	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	81	0	0	0	275	315	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	584	0	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	16	139	21	0	181	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Italy	0	0	46	0	0	1	2,485	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	227	0
Japan	0	0	5	0	264	(s)	36	0	35
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2	0	229	46	395	1,461	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	75	1,072	429	(s)	1	17	1,707	3
Netherlands	0	0	1	224	358	0	2,395	371	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	469	130	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	75	0	0	195	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	50	0	0	227	156	0
Peru	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	226	0	(s)
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	799	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	10
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	3	0	1
Singapore	0	2	(s)	281	0	0	127	345	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	105	2
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	1	0	0	133	182	(s)
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Virgin Islands	4,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	4	0	1	0	638	60	(s)
Total	**7,507**	**81**	**1,786**	**1,644**	**1,854**	**64**	**10,756**	**8,035**	**104**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Australia	0	(s)	6	1	91	0	(s)	112	4
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	960	31
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	24	(s)	482	1	(s)	533	17
Brazil	0	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	11	(s)
Canada	0	9	98	5	462	45	1	6,630	214
Chile	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	12	(s)	1	0	3	1,580	51
Colombia	0	0	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	36	1
Costa Rica	0	3	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Denmark	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	0	21	1
Ecuador	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
France	146	0	2	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	821	26
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	0	2	(s)	0	5	(s)	56	2
Ghana	0	0	(s)	0	44	0	0	44	1
Greece	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	585	19
Guatemala	0	4	2	1	0	0	(s)	363	12
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Honduras	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
India	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	8	9	(s)
Indonesia	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	282	9
Israel	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Italy	145	0	1	(s)	605	(s)	(s)	3,283	106
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	455	15
Japan	28	0	36	4	2,054	66	1	2,529	82
Korea, Republic of	118	(s)	5	1	257	(s)	(s)	2,519	81
Malaysia	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Mexico	0	(s)	122	14	108	1	3	3,552	115
Netherlands	80	1	1	(s)	295	1	5	3,740	121
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	607	20
New Zealand	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	272	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	85	0	0	85	3
Panama	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	(s)	436	14
Peru	0	(s)	24	(s)	0	0	(s)	250	8
Philippines	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Poland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	136	4
Portugal	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	144	12	(s)	0	(s)	2	981	32
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Singapore	0	3	42	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	801	26
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	76	(s)	(s)	76	2
Spain	69	1	2	(s)	342	(s)	(s)	1,164	38
Suriname	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	0	(s)	(s)	392	0	0	392	13
United Arab Emirates	0	0	3	0	58	0	0	61	2
United Kingdom	0	0	2	1	152	2	(s)	474	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	69	0	240	0	0	309	10
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	(s)	(s)	104	0	1	109	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4,122	133
Other	0	(s)	9	(s)	128	(s)	(s)	840	27
Total	**586**	**177**	**547**	**35**	**5,974**	**125**	**29**	**39,304**	**1,268**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 38. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6
Australia	0	3	5	36	0	4	716	1,579	66
Bahama Islands	0	0	43	591	380	0	2,630	5,449	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	139	126	1	0	2	142	1	212
Brazil	0	0	1	2	18	0	0	0	86
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Canada	6,469	0	4,410	2,093	4,511	90	2,412	7,637	17
Chile	0	(s)	1	53	0	0	368	0	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
China, Taiwan	392	1	144	502	0	9	1,608	8,518	29
Colombia	0	0	132	100	0	0	(s)	0	6
Costa Rica	0	0	1	474	84	0	901	0	21
Denmark	0	0	4	0	0	0	314	0	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	458	172	28	0	387	587	6
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	21	11	0	6	3	6
Egypt	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	32	307	43	0	262	0	2
Finland	0	0	76	0	0	(s)	1	0	0
France	0	0	252	743	0	0	957	315	20
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,231	0
Germany, FR	0	0	227	4	0	3	1	59	31
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	3	0	0	585	30	1
Guatemala	0	0	90	1,723	162	11	2,278	1	4
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	0	29	35	0	16	54	(s)	21
Hong Kong	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	15	278	2
India	0	0	1	0	1,554	260	202	0	20
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	0	3	0	0	1	(s)	282	0
Israel	0	0	7	242	784	1	70	213	1
Italy	0	0	182	0	0	6	2,787	681	20
Jamaica	0	9	118	217	165	1	915	6,355	3
Japan	0	8	30	459	5,190	534	2,697	5,991	304
Korea, Republic of	0	2	16	1	1,533	997	1,929	14,388	120
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	80	2
Mexico	0	392	7,079	7,380	3	38	394	14,976	77
Netherlands	0	0	33	2,733	881	(s)	5,448	372	228
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	140	27	1	1,761	1,188	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	651	0	0	195	0	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Norway	0	0	2	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	44	119	47	0	1,492	2,519	17
Peru	0	2	62	0	290	0	326	321	(s)
Philippines	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	108	3
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	73	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	2,471	18	172	216	0	3	113	109	179
Saudi Arabia	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	(s)	13
Singapore	0	2	3	391	0	0	2,123	2,195	13
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,278	476	15
Suriname	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	3	1	(s)	1
Switzerland	0	0	45	1	0	(s)	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	65	34	0	(s)	0	55	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	2	140	0
Turkey	0	0	32	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	7	0	1
United Kingdom	0	2	91	235	0	0	158	405	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	187	131	0
Venezuela	0	0	147	215	0	0	1,545	334	1
Virgin Islands	32,893	0	(s)	0	0	3	2	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Other	0	1	129	333	31	0	1,188	90	9
Total	**42,225**	**587**	**14,437**	**20,228**	**15,744**	**1,985**	**39,933**	**77,173**	**1,657**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-December 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	270	(s)	90	1	2	(s)	(s)	370	1
Australia	243	91	107	10	3,092	2	3	5,957	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	26	0	0	10	2	9,131	25
Bahrain	0	(s)	1	0	586	0	0	590	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	26	128	4	6,450	13	24	7,268	20
Brazil	0	(s)	139	4	307	1	1	558	2
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	75	0	0	76	(s)
Canada	0	342	1,568	108	5,377	770	26	35,831	98
Chile	0	(s)	101	4	5	(s)	4	545	1
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	1	335	13	41	4	37	11,633	32
Colombia	0	(s)	114	1	2	(s)	2	358	1
Costa Rica	0	19	93	2	(s)	0	2	1,598	4
Denmark	0	2	1	2	394	1	(s)	719	2
Dominican Republic	0	3	52	1	(s)	6	1	1,702	5
Ecuador	0	(s)	27	2	0	(s)	1	77	(s)
Egypt	0	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	13	(s)
El Salvador	0	5	27	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	679	2
Finland	0	0	18	(s)	334	0	2	433	1
France	1,652	(s)	21	26	1,936	20	89	6,032	17
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	1,234	3
Germany, FR	112	2	60	86	909	46	6	1,545	4
Ghana	0	0	1	0	372	0	0	373	1
Greece	0	1	7	(s)	1,386	0	59	2,075	6
Guatemala	0	21	53	3	0	(s)	2	4,347	12
Guinea	0	0	9	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Honduras	0	10	42	1	0	0	(s)	209	1
Hong Kong	0	2	20	5	0	0	4	334	1
India	0	(s)	81	4	(s)	2	13	2,140	6
Indonesia	0	1	24	1	200	1	23	250	1
Ireland	0	0	9	2	0	0	(s)	296	1
Israel	0	4	19	(s)	867	0	2	2,211	6
Italy	702	5	13	6	12,908	6	75	17,389	48
Jamaica	0	4	47	1	91	0	3	7,928	22
Japan	932	827	460	42	16,142	83	42	33,741	92
Korea, Republic of	1,462	264	152	9	864	2	65	21,804	60
Malaysia	209	(s)	8	7	17	0	2	327	1
Mexico	6	20	1,266	156	769	31	36	32,623	89
Netherlands	693	948	76	9	8,016	10	92	19,540	54
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	260	1	7	2	(s)	3,387	9
New Zealand	0	(s)	14	3	491	1	(s)	1,357	4
Nigeria	0	0	7	(s)	0	1	3	11	(s)
Norway	0	0	6	(s)	690	0	(s)	700	2
Panama	0	4	161	(s)	0	(s)	1	4,403	12
Peru	0	1	126	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	1,129	3
Philippines	119	0	40	4	(s)	(s)	2	278	1
Poland	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	535	1
Portugal	0	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	662	213	12	0	(s)	15	4,182	11
Saudi Arabia	0	1	36	(s)	(s)	0	8	68	(s)
Singapore	344	7	149	3	48	9	21	5,308	15
South Africa	0	(s)	1	(s)	562	2	(s)	567	2
Spain	535	1	38	52	8,623	3	1	12,022	33
Suriname	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	1	144	(s)
Sweden	0	1	13	1	295	(s)	1	316	1
Switzerland	0	0	7	(s)	8	1	(s)	61	(s)
Thailand	293	(s)	42	1	0	0	5	517	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	3	(s)	2	(s)	1	149	(s)
Turkey	0	0	14	(s)	2,972	0	0	3,020	8
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	42	(s)	440	(s)	(s)	490	1
United Kingdom	160	481	196	47	2,064	13	11	3,863	11
U.S.S.R.	0	6	322	0	519	0	0	847	2
Uruguay	0	0	12	(s)	0	0	(s)	330	1
Venezuela	0	6	51	4	852	3	3	3,162	9
Virgin Islands	0	9	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	32,910	90
Yugoslavia	0	0	(s)	(s)	726	2	0	787	2
Other	0	3	174	1	764	8	5	2,737	7
Total	**7,733**	**3,784**	**7,155**	**642**	**80,207**	**1,055**	**699**	**315,243**	**864**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 39. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,523**	**20**	**39**	**6**	**(s)**	**39**	**-2**	**(s)**	**217**	**319**	**1,841**
Algeria	92	20	0	0	0	28	0	0	104	151	242
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,431	(s)	39	6	(s)	12	0	(s)	99	156	1,587
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	14	12	12
Other OPEC	**1,155**	**(s)**	**65**	**41**	**128**	**122**	**-3**	**(s)**	**73**	**426**	**1,581**
Ecuador	12	0	0	0	(s)	23	0	(s)	(s)	23	35
Gabon	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	30
Indonesia	36	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	3	9	45
Nigeria	461	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	(s)	38	499
Venezuela	616	(s)	65	41	129	54	-3	(s)	71	356	972
Non OPEC	**1,691**	**103**	**104**	**-24**	**-236**	**64**	**-185**	**-10**	**235**	**51**	**1,741**
Angola	224	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	224
Argentina	11	(s)	10	0	0	11	0	(s)	8	29	40
Australia	60	(s)	0	0	0	4	-3	(s)	(s)	1	61
Bahama Islands	0	0	-1	(s)	-10	-7	0	(s)	0	-18	-18
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	8	-16	-1	20	12	12
Brazil	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16	16
Canada	633	109	33	-23	25	-11	-13	-2	15	132	765
China, People's Republic of	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	47
China, Taiwan	-3	(s)	0	0	-32	-15	(s)	(s)	(s)	-48	-51
Colombia	121	-1	0	0	0	41	(s)	(s)	(s)	40	160
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Egypt	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	-3	17	0	-9	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	5
Greece	0	0	8	0	-19	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Guatemala	0	-1	-4	-1	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
India	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	(s)	9	19	19
Italy	0	-1	8	0	-80	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-93	-93
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-7	-7	0	(s)	0	-15	-15
Japan	0	1	0	-9	-1	0	-65	-1	-4	-79	-79
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-7	-13	-47	-8	(s)	-5	-81	-81
Malaysia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Mexico	595	(s)	-14	(s)	-1	-55	-3	-4	4	-73	522
Netherlands	0	1	-7	-12	-77	-12	-10	(s)	24	-92	-92
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	-12	34	0	(s)	12	34	34
Norway	17	0	0	0	0	15	-3	(s)	10	23	40
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	-2	0	-7	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Peru	0	(s)	0	0	-7	0	0	-1	(s)	-8	-8
Puerto Rico	-26	(s)	0	5	(s)	0	0	6	12	23	-3
Spain	0	0	8	0	-21	1	-11	(s)	23	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	62	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	61
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-13	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
United Kingdom	19	(s)	(s)	0	-4	8	-5	(s)	(s)	-2	18
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-2	34	24	24
Virgin Islands	-133	0	44	23	81	75	0	0	68	291	158
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	12
Zaire	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	26
Other	10	-2	-11	(s)	-35	(s)	-8	-2	5	-55	-45
Total	**4,368**	**122**	**208**	**22**	**-108**	**225**	**-190**	**-10**	**525**	**795**	**5,164**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,859**	**30**	**36**	**12**	**16**	**40**	**-1**	**(s)**	**239**	**371**	**2,230**
Algeria	63	24	0	0	12	31	0	(s)	148	216	279
Iraq	509	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	4	4	514
Kuwait	79	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	3	82
Qatar	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	4
Saudi Arabia	1,195	5	36	12	3	7	(s)	(s)	80	142	1,337
United Arab Emirates	9	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	6	7	16
Other OPEC	**1,648**	**3**	**68**	**36**	**110**	**95**	**-3**	**(s)**	**77**	**386**	**2,034**
Ecuador	38	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	0	(s)	(s)	10	48
Gabon	64	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	64
Indonesia	101	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	(s)	5	12	113
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	781	0	1	0	0	15	0	(s)	(s)	16	797
Venezuela	663	3	68	36	110	61	-2	(s)	72	348	1,011
Non OPEC	**2,254**	**106**	**170**	**12**	**41**	**157**	**-213**	**-9**	**309**	**573**	**2,827**
Angola	236	(s)	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	1	237
Argentina	9	(s)	4	0	5	11	(s)	(s)	7	27	36
Australia	47	4	(s)	0	-2	-3	-8	(s)	-1	-11	36
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-2	-1	-7	20	0	(s)	(s)	11	11
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	4	-18	(s)	21	11	11
Brazil	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	24	-1	(s)	(s)	46	46
Brunei	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7
Cameroon	13	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	17
Canada	624	90	47	-2	41	13	-14	-2	26	198	822
China, People's Republic of	77	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	80
China, Taiwan	-1	(s)	-1	0	-4	-23	(s)	-1	(s)	-31	-32
Colombia	139	(s)	(s)	0	1	40	(s)	(s)	1	41	180
Congo	23	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	28
Egypt	25	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	8	8	33
France	0	-1	16	1	(s)	7	-5	(s)	(s)	18	18
Greece	0	(s)	3	2	1	2	-4	(s)	1	4	4
Guatemala	4	(s)	-5	(s)	-6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-8
India	1	(s)	0	-4	-1	1	(s)	(s)	26	22	23
Italy	2	(s)	23	1	-7	6	-35	(s)	21	8	10
Jamaica	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	-17	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	-1	-14	-7	-16	-44	-1	-7	-92	-92
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-5	-39	-2	(s)	-7	-59	-59
Malaysia	37	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	36
Mexico	689	17	-20	8	6	-37	-2	-3	5	-26	663
Netherlands	0	(s)	3	-1	-13	3	-22	(s)	27	-2	-2
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	4	(s)	-5	19	(s)	-1	4	21	21
Norway	96	(s)	2	0	1	1	-2	(s)	2	4	99
Oman	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	37
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-4	-6	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	0	(s)	0	-1	-1	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	10
Puerto Rico	-7	(s)	-1	3	(s)	(s)	0	6	19	28	21
Romania	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	9	14	14
Spain	0	0	19	2	-6	4	-24	(s)	16	12	12
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	2	3	3
Syria	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	1	4	6
Thailand	11	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	-1	10
Trinidad and Tobago	76	(s)	1	1	2	16	(s)	(s)	(s)	19	96
Turkey	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	-8	(s)	4	-3	-2
United Kingdom	150	1	7	(s)	2	8	-6	-1	12	24	173
U.S.S.R.	1	0	(s)	0	5	8	-1	-1	30	41	42
Virgin Islands	-90	(s)	46	26	63	75	0	(s)	72	282	192
Yemen	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	2	3	22
Zaire	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
Other	6	-3	-4	-2	-15	8	-16	-2	5	-30	-25
Total	**5,760**	**138**	**275**	**60**	**167**	**292**	**-218**	**-10**	**626**	**1,331**	**7,090**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**14,520**	**68,370**	**737,140**	**11,929**	**76,712**	**908,671**
Refinery	13,247	12,375	42,011	2,068	24,949	94,650
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,251	54,689	93,871	8,835	34,483	193,129
Leases	22	1,306	15,566	1,026	1,267	19,187
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[a]	0	0	585,692	0	0	585,692
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,013	16,013
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**184,126**	**163,583**	**255,359**	**17,227**	**94,601**	**714,896**
Refinery	45,508	58,114	140,181	11,530	62,698	318,031
Bulk Terminal	108,992	67,882	68,200	2,878	26,078	274,030
Pipeline	29,447	34,897	42,559	2,612	5,711	115,226
Natural Gas Processing Plant	179	2,690	4,419	207	114	7,609
Pentanes Plus	**45**	**2,150**	**3,762**	**157**	**44**	**6,158**
Refinery	14	261	508	10	7	800
Bulk Terminal	23	1,040	1,314	0	4	2,381
Pipeline	0	538	878	69	13	1,498
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	311	1,062	78	20	1,479
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,396**	**31,178**	**56,551**	**1,029**	**2,799**	**97,953**
Refinery	1,899	3,431	9,183	380	938	15,831
Bulk Terminal	2,386	18,203	37,142	57	1,767	59,555
Pipeline	1,940	7,165	6,869	463	0	16,437
Natural Gas Processing Plant	171	2,379	3,357	129	94	6,130
Ethane/Ethylene	**16**	**5,627**	**14,229**	**174**	**0**	**20,046**
Refinery	15	1	1,097	0	0	1,113
Bulk Terminal	1	3,349	9,693	0	0	13,043
Pipeline	0	1,501	2,598	168	0	4,267
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	776	841	6	0	1,623
Propane/Propylene	**4,989**	**17,879**	**24,435**	**387**	**826**	**48,516**
Refinery	1,020	1,570	3,497	95	83	6,265
Bulk Terminal	1,990	11,494	16,950	57	667	31,158
Pipeline	1,870	3,982	2,946	172	0	8,970
Natural Gas Processing Plant	109	833	1,042	63	76	2,123
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,165**	**5,175**	**11,178**	**328**	**1,720**	**19,566**
Refinery	646	1,420	2,882	198	648	5,794
Bulk Terminal	391	2,131	6,447	0	1,059	10,028
Pipeline	70	1,181	831	81	0	2,163
Natural Gas Processing Plant	58	443	1,018	49	13	1,581
Isobutane	**226**	**2,497**	**6,709**	**140**	**253**	**9,825**
Refinery	218	440	1,707	87	207	2,659
Bulk Terminal	4	1,229	4,052	0	41	5,326
Pipeline	0	501	494	42	0	1,037
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	327	456	11	5	803
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**300**	**187**	**453**	**109**	**188**	**1,237**
Refinery	300	187	453	109	188	1,237
Unfinished Oils	**11,868**	**14,539**	**46,345**	**1,993**	**24,529**	**99,274**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,460	3,741	11,949	462	3,681	22,293
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,685	1,550	9,602	363	3,854	18,054
Heavy Gas Oils	5,730	5,603	14,901	687	13,069	39,990
Residuum	993	3,645	9,893	481	3,925	18,937
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,234**	**7,639**	**16,982**	**2,703**	**7,699**	**39,257**
Refinery	4,177	6,812	15,992	2,627	7,640	37,248
Bulk Terminal	57	648	990	76	17	1,788
Pipeline	0	179	0	0	42	221

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**85**	**68**	**0**	**2**	**155**
Refinery	0	85	68	0	2	155
Finished Motor Gasoline	**56,033**	**48,052**	**49,461**	**4,844**	**23,768**	**182,158**
Refinery	9,424	10,120	18,183	2,026	8,115	47,868
Bulk Terminal	32,118	22,782	11,313	1,593	12,785	80,591
Pipeline	14,491	15,150	19,965	1,225	2,868	53,699
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**100**	**2,400**	**851**	**1,251**	**5,385**	**9,987**
Refinery	22	516	369	526	1,852	3,285
Bulk Terminal	78	910	208	433	3,192	4,821
Pipeline	0	974	274	292	341	1,881
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**55,933**	**45,652**	**48,610**	**3,593**	**18,383**	**172,171**
Refinery	9,402	9,604	17,814	1,500	6,263	44,583
Bulk Terminal	32,040	21,872	11,105	1,160	9,593	75,770
Pipeline	14,491	14,176	19,691	933	2,527	51,818
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**206**	**557**	**579**	**55**	**352**	**1,749**
Refinery	11	101	515	34	146	807
Bulk Terminal	195	380	64	21	206	866
Pipeline	0	76	0	0	0	76
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**528**	**984**	**2,245**	**374**	**2,034**	**6,165**
Refinery	147	403	1,570	217	814	3,151
Bulk Terminal	334	248	190	0	708	1,480
Pipeline	47	333	485	157	512	1,534
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**13,064**	**9,748**	**15,466**	**645**	**6,817**	**45,740**
Refinery	2,361	2,464	6,793	351	3,787	15,756
Bulk Terminal	5,624	4,425	2,568	166	2,101	14,884
Pipeline	5,079	2,859	6,105	128	929	15,100
Kerosene	**2,912**	**1,570**	**1,329**	**25**	**80**	**5,916**
Refinery	282	742	812	7	53	1,896
Bulk Terminal	2,347	533	232	18	21	3,151
Pipeline	283	295	285	0	6	869
Distillate Fuel Oil	**55,591**	**32,707**	**28,128**	**3,274**	**12,487**	**132,187**
Refinery	8,248	9,291	13,954	1,786	5,864	39,143
Bulk Terminal	39,736	15,170	6,224	918	5,476	67,524
Pipeline	7,607	8,246	7,950	570	1,147	25,520
Residual Fuel Oil[b]	**23,274**	**3,315**	**14,383**	**496**	**7,126**	**48,594**
Refinery	3,454	2,156	8,155	496	4,810	19,071
Bulk Terminal	19,820	1,159	6,228	0	2,145	29,352
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	171	171
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,509**	**210**	**1,600**	**91**	**735**	**9,145**
Refinery	1,428	52	1,458	91	646	3,675
Bulk Terminal	5,081	158	142	0	89	5,470
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**8,289**	**874**	**3,745**	**209**	**1,466**	**14,583**
Refinery	1,426	418	1,067	209	1,090	4,210
Bulk Terminal	6,863	456	2,678	0	376	10,373
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**8,476**	**2,231**	**9,038**	**196**	**4,754**	**24,695**
Refinery	600	1,686	5,630	196	3,074	11,186
Bulk Terminal	7,876	545	3,408	0	1,680	13,509
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**75**	**257**	**1,009**	**0**	**120**	**1,461**
Refinery	75	257	1,009	0	120	1,461

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, December 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**4**	**41**	**1,791**	**19**	**198**	**2,053**
Refinery	4	41	1,791	19	198	2,053
Special Naphthas	**607**	**484**	**1,806**	**4**	**108**	**3,009**
Refinery	64	289	1,693	4	100	2,150
Bulk Terminal	543	195	113	0	8	859
Lubricants	**3,009**	**1,758**	**5,862**	**8**	**1,736**	**12,373**
Refinery	832	732	5,256	8	1,012	7,840
Bulk Terminal	2,177	1,026	606	0	724	4,533
Waxes	**55**	**142**	**475**	**130**	**175**	**977**
Refinery	55	142	475	130	175	977
Petroleum Coke	**749**	**1,014**	**3,593**	**2**	**2,038**	**7,396**
Refinery	749	1,014	3,593	2	2,038	7,396
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,491**	**6,859**	**3,868**	**1,335**	**2,179**	**18,732**
Refinery	1,398	4,803	3,233	1,306	2,079	12,819
Bulk Terminal	3,093	2,056	635	29	100	5,913
Miscellaneous Products	**685**	**317**	**1,203**	**25**	**122**	**2,352**
Refinery	146	244	600	25	83	1,098
Bulk Terminal	539	17	581	0	16	1,153
Pipeline	0	56	22	0	23	101
Total Stocks, All Oils	**198,646**	**231,953**	**992,499**	**29,156**	**171,313**	**1,623,567**

[a] Includes 38,395 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
[b] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 42. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**100**	**41,442**	**2,629**	**47,984**	**23,274**	**3,119**
Connecticut	0	1,719	215	2,722	394	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	41	2,338	96	4,276	2,928	W
Florida	0	5,579	87	2,392	1,115	169
Georgia	3	2,641	114	1,463	261	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	1,091	283	2,253	609	W
Massachusetts	0	2,580	121	2,180	1,124	W
New Jersey	1	7,557	65	12,755	8,967	W
New York	3	4,551	431	7,798	5,244	W
North Carolina	14	2,550	272	1,707	166	W
Pennsylvania	4	4,856	488	5,257	1,237	W
Rhode Island	0	530	W	1,099	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,657	158	1,074	W	W
Virginia	12	3,686	186	2,910	616	W
West Virginia	22	107	W	98	W	W
PAD District II	**1,426**	**31,476**	**1,275**	**24,461**	**3,315**	**13,897**
Illinois	178	6,386	307	4,984	1,465	1,203
Indiana	257	4,299	94	3,414	378	W
Iowa	100	1,363	W	1,385	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	337	1,985	21	2,060	58	8,239
Kentucky	10	1,425	93	911	W	W
Michigan	87	3,197	108	1,877	135	1,748
Minnesota	166	1,549	W	1,343	166	W
Missouri	151	1,224	W	842	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	62	746	W	895	W	W
Ohio	4	3,797	355	2,286	199	W
Oklahoma	61	1,599	W	1,452	279	938
Tennessee	0	2,067	75	1,286	373	W
Wisconsin	13	1,839	W	1,726	30	W
PAD District III	**577**	**28,919**	**1,044**	**20,178**	**14,383**	**21,489**
Alabama	0	1,501	81	912	488	153
Arkansas	2	620	W	367	W	W
Louisiana	10	6,210	259	3,994	5,278	3,117
Mississippi	8	2,237	12	2,366	W	3,286
New Mexico	145	406	W	378	24	W
Texas	412	17,945	688	12,161	8,243	14,818
PAD District IV	**959**	**2,660**	**25**	**2,704**	**496**	**215**
Colorado	176	855	W	463	W	W
Idaho	151	163	W	250	W	W
Montana	336	608	W	713	66	19
Utah	116	330	W	422	177	125
Wyoming	180	704	W	856	W	37
PAD District V	**5,044**	**15,856**	**74**	**11,340**	**6,955**	**826**
Alaska	256	666	W	1,172	W	W
Arizona	292	635	W	235	W	W
California	2,538	10,099	54	6,574	4,434	149
Hawaii	32	624	W	508	W	W
Nevada	111	217	W	178	W	W
Oregon	592	1,122	W	833	95	W
Washington	1,223	2,493	W	1,840	709	13
U.S. Total	**8,106**	**120,353**	**5,047**	**106,667**	**48,423**	**39,546**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 43. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**67**	**0**	**0**	**77**	**1,996**	**473**	**0**	**544**	**47,069**
Petroleum Products	**7,154**	**242**	**0**	**3,528**	**6,215**	**1,803**	**0**	**85,523**	**20,316**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,120	2,782	263	0	2,717	4,983
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	222
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12	56	0	0	0	0	0	171	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,923	0	0	1,343	1,618	981	0	48,867	8,889
Leaded	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	9
Unleaded	4,923	0	0	1,343	1,594	981	0	48,867	8,880
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	94	101
Jet Fuel	332	0	0	240	384	441	0	12,782	2,567
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	139	0	0	166	21
Kerosene-Type	332	0	0	240	245	441	0	12,616	2,546
Kerosene	80	0	0	61	0	0	0	687	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,753	0	0	577	496	107	0	18,280	2,593
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	53	682	0	0	861	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	54	67	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	123	95
Lubricants	0	95	0	53	117	0	0	386	278
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	294	89
Miscellaneous Products	0	23	0	10	9	0	0	77	0
Total	**7,221**	**242**	**0**	**3,605**	**8,211**	**2,276**	**0**	**86,067**	**67,385**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**3,687**	**1,502**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,163**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**4**	**1,721**	**1,313**	**1,320**	**1,429**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	84	202	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4	0	474	1,118	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	931	395	0	953	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	135	53	0	227	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	796	342	0	726	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	353	96	0	158	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	157	90	0	74	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	196	6	0	84	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	328	264	0	318	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**1,721**	**5,000**	**2,822**	**1,429**	**0**	**0**	**9,163**	**0**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 44. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, December 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**67**	**0**	**25**	**1,996**	**473**	**0**	**47,069**
Petroleum Products	**7,073**	**0**	**2,066**	**5,391**	**1,803**	**70,103**	**16,792**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	127	0	0	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,120	2,757	263	2,439	4,970
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,908	0	613	1,618	981	39,942	7,342
Leaded	0	0	0	24	0	0	9
Unleaded	4,908	0	613	1,594	981	39,942	7,333
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	11	0	91
Jet Fuel	332	0	168	384	441	10,814	2,190
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	139	0	166	21
Kerosene-Type	332	0	168	245	441	10,648	2,169
Kerosene	80	0	0	0	0	672	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,753	0	165	496	107	16,236	1,700
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Total	**7,140**	**0**	**2,091**	**7,387**	**2,276**	**70,103**	**63,861**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**3,687**	**1,502**	**0**	**4,043**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**4**	**1,612**	**1,313**	**1,320**	**1,429**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	84	202	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4	0	474	1,118	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	931	395	0	953	0	0
Leaded	0	135	53	0	227	0	0
Unleaded	0	796	342	0	726	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	353	96	0	158	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	157	90	0	74	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	196	6	0	84	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	328	264	0	318	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**1,612**	**5,000**	**2,822**	**1,429**	**4,043**	**0**

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 45. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	52	0	0	544	0
Petroleum Products	81	242	0	1,462	824	0	15,420	165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	25	0	278	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12	56	0	0	0	0	171	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	0	0	730	0	0	8,925	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	15	0	0	730	0	0	8,925	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	72	0	0	1,968	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	72	0	0	1,968	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	61	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	412	0	0	2,044	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	53	682	0	861	165
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	53	682	0	820	165
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	54	67	0	5	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	123	0
Lubricants	0	95	0	53	117	0	386	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	66	0	0	294	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	23	0	10	0	0	77	0
Total	81	242	0	1,514	824	0	15,964	165

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	544	0	0	0	0	0	5,120
Petroleum Products	1,140	14,115	3,524	109	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	278	13	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	10	165	222	109	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	8,925	1,547	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	8,925	1,547	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	27	67	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	253	1,715	377	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	253	1,715	377	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	233	1,811	893	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	696	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	41	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	655	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	56	67	95	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	304	82	278	0	0	0	0
Waxes	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	294	89	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,684	14,115	3,524	109	0	0	5,120

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[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Table 46. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, December 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

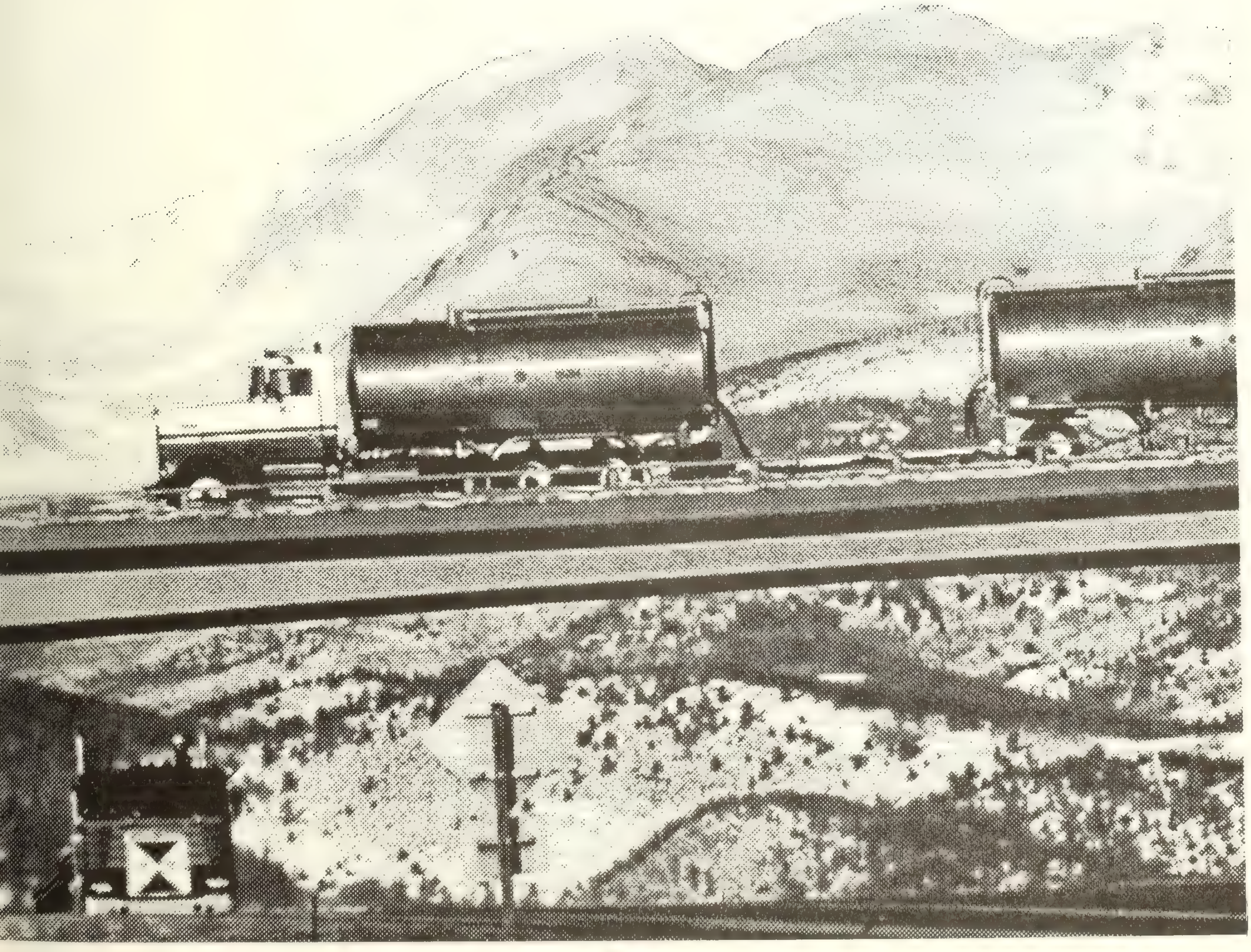
Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**621**	**67**	**554**	**50,823**	**2,546**	**48,277**
Petroleum Products	**89,051**	**7,396**	**81,655**	**28,783**	**11,546**	**17,237**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	583	127	456
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,837	0	3,837	5,457	4,165	1,292
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	396	1,599	-1,203
Propane/Propylene	3,691	0	3,691	3,683	2,084	1,599
Normal Butane/Butylene	146	0	146	973	442	531
Isobutane	0	0	0	405	40	365
Unfinished Oils	175	0	175	222	0	222
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	171	68	103	12	0	12
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,210	4,923	45,287	14,207	3,942	10,265
Leaded	0	0	0	62	24	38
Unleaded	50,210	4,923	45,287	14,145	3,918	10,227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	94	0	94	101	11	90
Jet Fuel	13,022	332	12,690	2,995	1,065	1,930
Naphtha-Type	166	0	166	111	139	-28
Kerosene-Type	12,856	332	12,524	2,884	926	1,958
Kerosene	748	80	668	80	61	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,857	1,753	17,104	4,610	1,180	3,430
Residual Fuel Oil	914	0	914	0	735	-735
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	5	121	-116	54	5	49
Special Naphthas	123	1	122	95	0	95
Lubricants	439	95	344	278	170	108
Waxes	9	0	9	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	360	0	360	89	66	23
Miscellaneous Products	87	23	64	0	19	-19
Total	**89,672**	**7,463**	**82,209**	**79,606**	**14,092**	**65,514**

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**12,661**	**47,613**	**-34,952**	**473**	**5,189**	**-4,716**	**0**	**9,163**	**-9,163**
Petroleum Products	**7,777**	**107,564**	**-99,787**	**1,807**	**4,062**	**-2,255**	**3,150**	**0**	**3,150**
Pentanes Plus	329	499	-170	0	286	-286	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,900	7,704	-3,804	267	1,592	-1,325	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,174	217	1,957	0	754	-754	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,209	6,228	-5,019	215	486	-271	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	380	892	-512	52	217	-165	0	0	0
Isobutane	137	367	-230	0	135	-135	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	506	-506	0	0	0	109	0	109
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	56	171	-115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,618	58,687	-57,069	981	1,348	-367	1,884	0	1,884
Leaded	24	144	-120	0	280	-280	362	0	362
Unleaded	1,594	58,543	-56,949	981	1,068	-87	1,522	0	1,522
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	195	-195	11	0	11	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	384	15,702	-15,318	441	254	187	511	0	511
Naphtha-Type	139	344	-205	0	164	-164	231	0	231
Kerosene-Type	245	15,358	-15,113	441	90	351	280	0	280
Kerosene	0	687	-687	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	496	21,201	-20,705	107	582	-475	646	0	646
Residual Fuel Oil	682	861	-179	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	67	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1	218	-217	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	212	664	-452	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	383	-383	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	32	77	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**20,438**	**155,177**	**-134,739**	**2,280**	**9,251**	**-6,971**	**3,150**	**9,163**	**-6,013**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

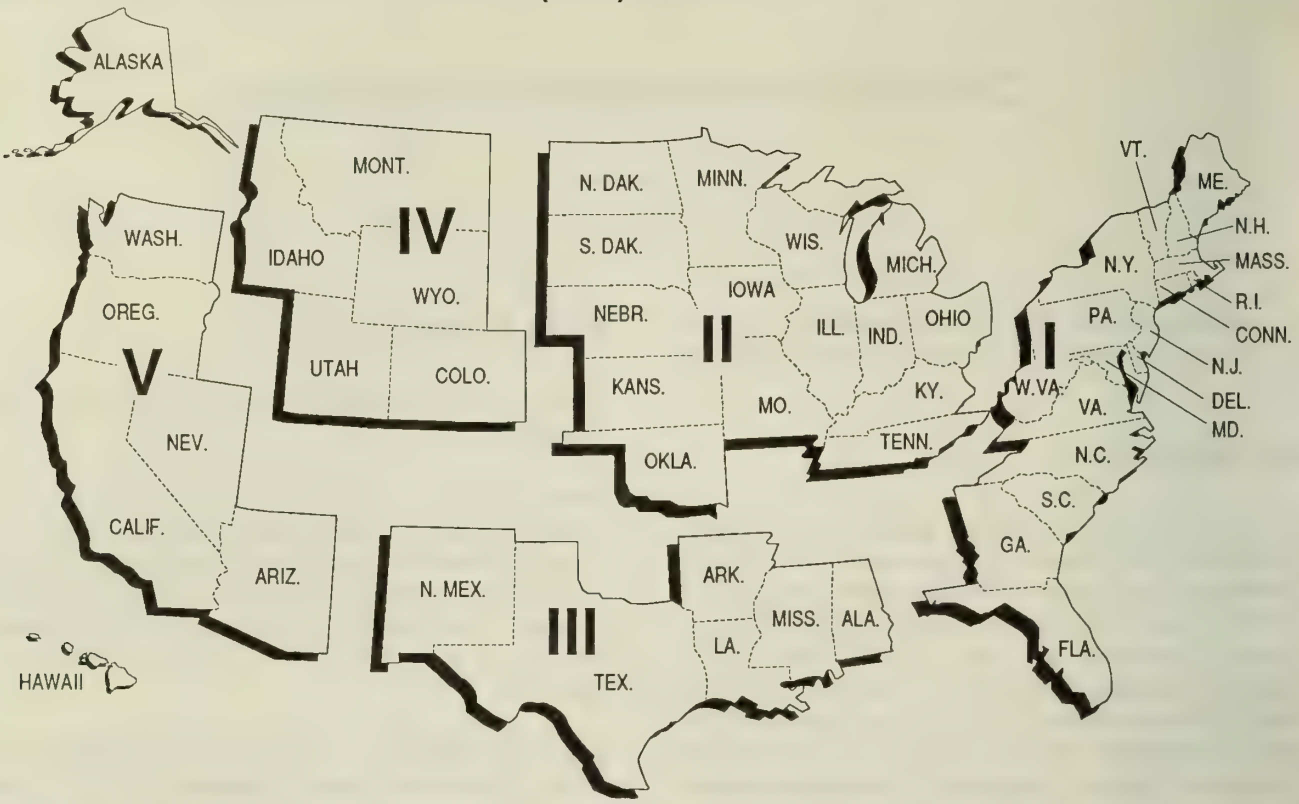
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

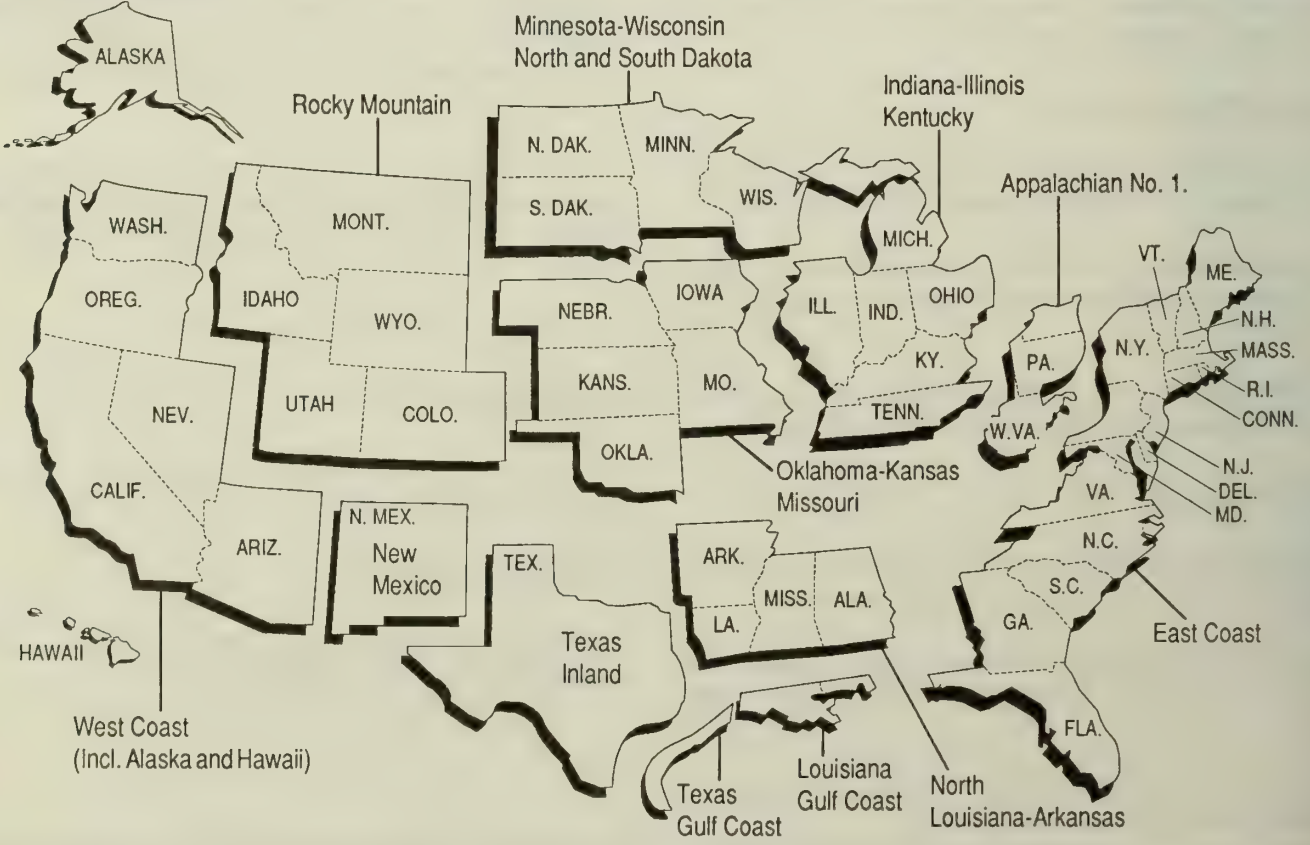
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

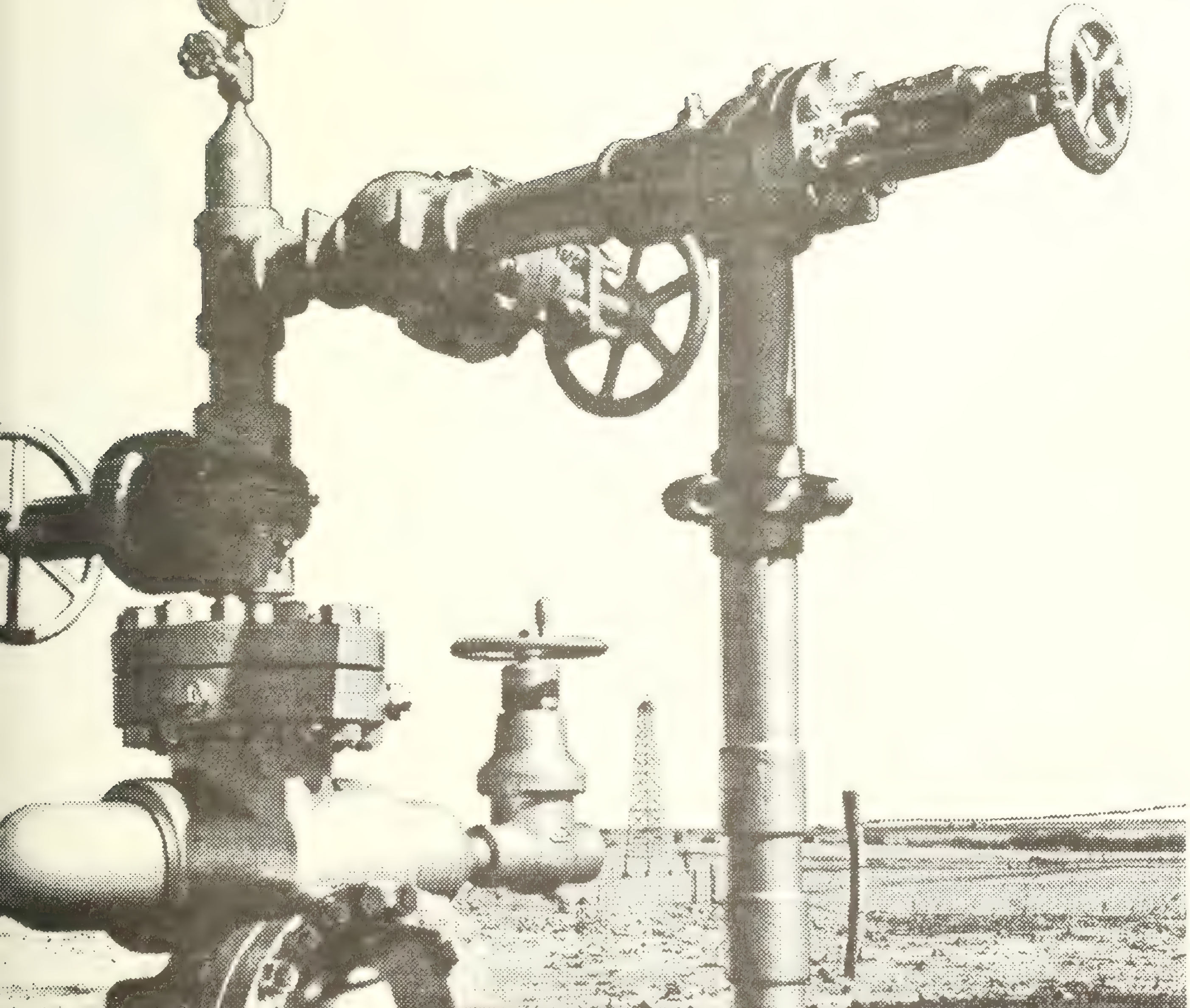


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

Note 1. Overview

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 4. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation
- Note 5. Summary Statistics Table Sources
- Note 6. Summary Statistics Figure Sources
- Note 7. Detailed Statistics Table Sources
- Note 8. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 9. Export Data Source
- Note 10. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 11. Frames Maintenance
- Note 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	*Weekly Refinery Report*
EIA-801	*Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-802	*Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-803	*Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*
EIA-804	*Weekly Imports Report*
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-813	*Monthly Crude Oil Report*
EIA-814	*Monthly Imports Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*
EIA-817	*Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*
EIA-820	*Annual Refinery Report*

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities which appear in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816 and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follow in Explanatory Note 3.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the July 1989 issue and dealt with the years 1984-1988. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issues of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, *Annual Refinery Report*, collects data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 3. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-813	*Monthly Crude Oil Report*
EIA-814	*Monthly Imports Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*
EIA-817	*Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810 *Monthly Refinery Report* - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811 *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report* - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812 *Monthly Product Pipeline Report* - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813 *Monthly Crude Oil Report* - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814 *Monthly Imports Report* - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816 *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report* - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 900 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817 *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*- All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, collects data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, collects data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report.*

The Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, collects data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, collects data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc. is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, collects data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, collects data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, collects data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data is reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and ending stocks. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Department of Energy regulations implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Note 4. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	*Weekly Refinery Report*
EIA-801	*Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-802	*Weekly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-803	*Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*
EIA-804	*Weekly Imports Report*

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates in the Summary Statistics section are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e.,stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) Then, the weight for each week is multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stocks figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

Note 5. Summary Statistics Table Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition series at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Definitions for the data series, corresponding to the column headings, are contained in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality. For most tables, the most current month, shown in italics is an estimate based on the data collected in the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). Refer to Explanatory Note 4. The source for the most current month where the data are not shown in italics is the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS), reflecting that these data are not collected on a weekly basis. Statistics for earlier months and years were published in prior issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Following are the sources for the data contained in the Summary Statistics tables are:

- **Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview**

  The current month statistics appear as labeled in Detailed Statistics (DS) Table 4, unless otherwise noted.

  Total Domestic Field Production is the sum of Crude Oil Field Production, Natural Gas Plant Liquids Field Production, and Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol Field Production.

  Crude Oil Field Production is estimated according to procedures described in Explanatory Note 8, Domestic Crude Oil Production.

  Natural Gas Plant Liquids Field Production is the sum of liquefied petroleum gases and pentanes plus produced at natural gas processing plants.

  Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products appear in thousand barrels in DS Table 2.

  Petroleum Product Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports.

- **Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Unless otherwise noted, data are from DS Tables 2 and 4. Total Domestic Field Production and Alaskan Field Production are estimated according to procedures described in Explanatory Note 8, Domestic Crude Oil Production. SPR Imports, Other Imports, SPR Stock Change, Other Stock Change, SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks appear in DS Table 1.

- **Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports**

  Data on the country of origin of imports are from DS Table 25.

- **Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

- **Table S7. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels.

  Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production.

- **Table S8. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition**

  Data are from DS Table 4 except for Ending Stocks. Ending Stocks are from DS Table 2 rounded to million barrels. Other Products include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Note 6. Summary Statistics Figure Sources

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities. Displayed below are the figure sources (Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further detail).

Figure		Figure Source
Figure S1.	Petroleum Overview	Table S1
Figure S2.	Petroleum Products Supplied	Table S1
Figure S3.	Crude Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S2
Figure S4.	Crude Oil Ending Stocks	Table S2
Figure S5.	Finished Motor Gasoline Supply & Disposition	Table S4
Figure S6.	Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks	Table S4
Figure S7.	Distillate Fuel Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S5
Figure S8.	Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	Table S5
Figure S9.	Residual Fuel Oil Supply & Disposition	Table S6
Figure S10.	Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks	Table S6
Figure S11.	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply & Disposition	Table S7
Figure S12.	Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks	Table S7

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (figures S4, S6, S8, S10, and S12) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication included features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

Note 7. Detailed Statistics Table Sources

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. The table, form or other source for items of each table are described below. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

- **Table 1** - Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810 through 817, forecast estimate for domestic crude oil production, and Census Export data (EM-522 and EM-594).

  - Lines (1) through (3): Crude Oil Field Production for Alaska and Total U.S. appear as labeled in Table 16. Lower 48 states are calculated by subtracting Alaska crude oil production from Total U. S. crude oil production.

  - Line (4): Crude Oil Imports, excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), are reported on Form EIA-814.

  - Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Form EIA-814.

- Line (6): Exports of crude oil taken from Census tapes and data are reported on Form EIA-810 for U.S. territories.

- Line (7): Sum of lines (4) through (6).

- Line (8): The difference between the previous month and current month ending stocks held in the SPR.

- Line (9): The difference between the previous month and current month ending stocks (excluding SPR).

- Line (10): The sum of Crude Oil Product Supplied and Crude Losses as shown in Table 2.

- Line (11): Unaccounted for (Other Sources) is a balancing item for crude oil that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock change, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus crude oil losses, minus crude oil product supplied.

- Line (13): Crude Input to Refineries is the sum of lines (3), (7), and (12).

- Line (14): Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) Field Production equals field production of NGLs as shown in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGL Net Imports equals the sum of the imports of pentanes plus minus the exports of pentanes plus as shown in Table 2.

- Line (16): NGL Stock Change is equal to the stock change of pentanes plus in Table 2.

- Line (17): Total NGL Supply equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Other Liquids Stock Change equals the aggregate stock change for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (19): The sum of unfinished oils and motor and aviation gasoline blending component imports reported on Form EIA-814.

- Line (20): Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2 and is calculated by taking imports minus stock change minus refinery input.

- Line (21): Refinery Processing Gain is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input as shown in Table 2.

- Line (22): Crude Oil Product Supplied equals the amount reported on Form EIA-813 as crude oil consumed as fuel.

- Line (23): Total Other Liquids equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): Total Production of Products equals the sum of lines (13), (17), and (23).

- Line (25): Gross Imports of Refined Products equals imports of LPGs plus imports of finished petroleum products as shown in Table 2.

- Line (26): Exports of Refined Products equals exports of LPGs plus exports of finished petroleum products as shown in Table 2.

- Line (27): Net Imports of Refined Products equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): Total New Supply of Products equals the sum of lines (24) and (27).

- Line (29): Refined Products Stock Change equals the sum of stock change for LPGs and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use equals the total products supplied as shown in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (34): Equal the respective products supplied of same in Table 2.

- Line (35): Other Products Supplied equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, naphtha less than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): Crude Oil Product Supplied is equal to the amount displayed on Table 2.

- Line (37): Total Products Supplied is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (38) and (39): Stocks of Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) and stocks held by the SPR equals ending stocks of crude in Table 2.
- Line (40): Finished Motor Gasoline stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.
- Line (41): Distillate Fuel Oil stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.
- Line (42): Residual Fuel Oil stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.
- Line (43): Liquefied Petroleum Gases stocks equals ending stocks displayed on Table 2.
- Line (44): Other Products stocks equals the sum of pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, naphtha less than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees fahrenheit for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components, and miscellaneous products products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (45): Equals the sum of lines (38) through (44).

- **Table 2**

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input as reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports - Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported on Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - The source of these data are the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from U.S. Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 states to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, by refineries located in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel . These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Ending Stocks - Ending stocks of crude oil are reported on Forms EIA-810 and 813. Ending stocks of natural gas liquids and LRGs are reported on Forms EIA-810, 811, 812 and 816. Ending stocks for other liquids are reported on Forms EIA-810 and 811. Ending stocks for finished petroleum products are reported on Forms EIA-810, 811, 812.

- **Table 3** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are year-to-date quantities.
- **Table 4** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are calculated by dividing the values in Table 2 by the number of days in the report month.
- **Table 5** - Sources are the same as described in Table 2. The values in this table are calculated by dividing the values in Table 3 by the number of days in the year-to-date.
- **Tables 6 through 15** - Sources are the same as described for Table 2 for all corresponding column headers. A net receipts column is required to calculate products supplied on a PAD District basis. Net receipts are calculated from data on inter-PAD District movements reported on Forms EIA-812, 813, and 817.
- **Table 16** - State government agencies. See Explanatory Note 8.

Table 16 provides estimates for crude oil production for the latest month for which State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

- **Table 17** - Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*.

Production of these products equals natural gas processing plant production minus natural gas processing plant input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

- **Table 18** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.
- **Table 19** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*.

Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

- **Table 20** - Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- **Table 21** - Calculated from Tables 18 and 19.

  To calculate the refinery yields of finished motor gasoline, subtract the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components reported on Table 18 from the production of finished motor gasoline reported on Table 19 before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

  To calculate the refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline, subtract the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

  To arrive at refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline), the production for each product listed on Table 19 is divided by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total column on Table 18.

- **Tables 22 through 34** - Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report.*

- **Tables 35 through 38** - Census Export data (EM-522 and 594) and Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- **Tables 39 and 40** - Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, Census Export data (EM 522 and 594) and Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

  A negative number will occur when the amount of a product imported is less than the amount of that same product exported during the same month.

- **Table 41** - Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported on Forms EIA-810 and EIA-813. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and Alaskan crude oil in transit are shown as separate entries. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Forms EIA-810 through 812 and EIA-816. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

- **Table 42** - Forms EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report* and EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report.*

- **Table 43** - Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.*

- **Table 44** - Crude Oil (Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*), Petroleum Products (Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*).

  Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

  Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

- **Table 45** - Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.* Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

- **Table 46** - Crude Oil (Forms EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*), Petroleum Products (Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report* and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*).

Note 8. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, *Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report*. After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 16 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, *Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report*; (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 15, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 9. Export Data Source

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported State[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Availability	8-89	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91
Reported State Data[c]																		
10-14-89	1939	0																
11-14-89	4796	1974	0															
12-14-89	6960	4639	1960	0														
1-14-90	7380	6659	4426	1993	0													
2-14-90	7400	7385	6640	4406	1990	0												
3-14-90	7460	7445	7367	6975	4649	1927	0											
4-14-90	7537	7542	7447	7532	6259	4575	1912	0										
5-14-90	7544	7549	7456	7541	7308	6240	4598	1893	0									
6-14-90	7549	7555	7461	7559	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0								
7-14-90	7549	7555	7462	7568	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0							
8-14-90	7549	7556	7464	7572	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0						
9-14-90	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0					
10-14-90	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0				
11-14-90	7549	7556	7464	7572	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0			
12-14-90	7551	7559	7484	7591	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0		
1-14-91	7551	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0	
2-14-91	7551	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																		
2-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	19	28	33

	8-89	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91
Production Estimates																		
Original[e]	7662	7641	7644	7601	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411
Interim[f]	7589	7563	7462	7564	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7497	7442	7378	7473	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	
Revised	7499	7448	7389	7497	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349		
Final[g]	7544	7548	7453	7536	7337													

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data were first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.

Note 10. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report*, and EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*. There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by respondent. Resubmissions are compared to the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., three consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 11. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982 - 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 -1,425; and 1982 - 1462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 - 113; 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Note 12. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B2 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement.*

Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, Estimate of Total Gasoline Use, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B3 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Table B3. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Alaskan In Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 13. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported on a five component basis (see Table B4) to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. This table shows the product category under the new and old basis. Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

Table B4. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis: Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures			•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 248.

A fifth survey, the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report* (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B5 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The export algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B5 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 14. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products".
    - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of entry* rather than at the *PAD District of processing. Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
    - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
    - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
    - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Table B5. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

Note 15. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames. Table B6 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report* for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSA* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Table 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Table 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.

- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 16. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSA* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSA* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1 percent increase in crude imports and a 3 percent decrease in product imports.

Note 17. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

Table B6. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
Product	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report.*

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*, and the EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report.*

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on the Form EIA-814, *Monthly Imports Report.*

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on the Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report.*

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on the Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report.*

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B7 is provided to show the new to old table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining Districts previously published on Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B7. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old
1	1	9	NA	17	12, 24	25	18, 33	33	19	41	24, 31
2	2	10	8	18	13	26	18, 33	34	19	42	25
3	3	11	NA	19	14, 30	27	18, 33	35	20	43	26
4	4	12	9	20	24, 31	28	18, 33	36	21	44	27
5	5	13	NA	21	15	29	18, 33	37	22	45	28, 32
6	6	14	10	22	34	30	19	38	23	46	29
7	NA	15	NA	23	16	31	19	39	NA		
8	7	16	11	24	17	32	19	40	NA		

NA = Not Applicable

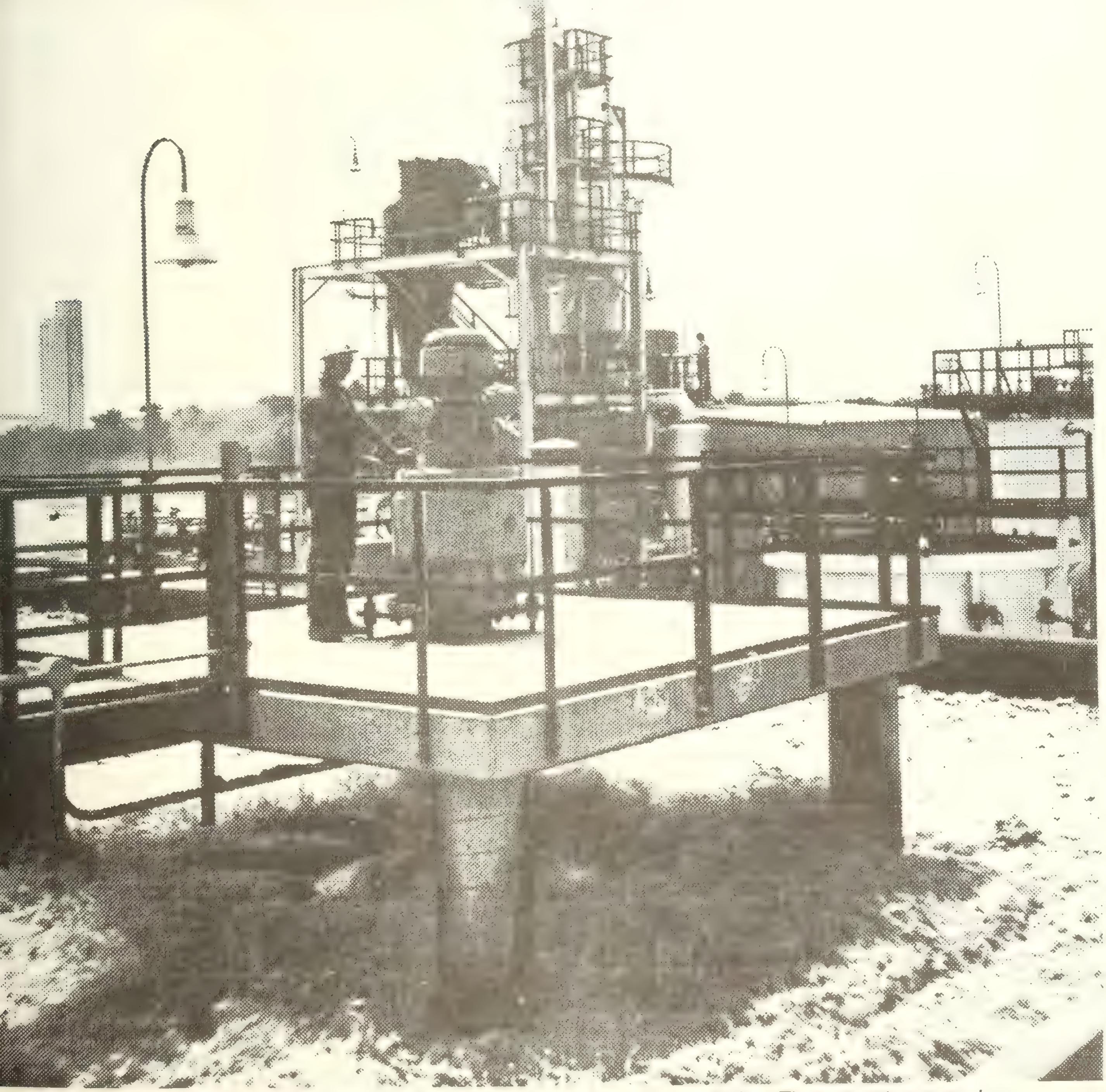
  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from the old stock table (Table 24).
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for the following products: naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for the following products: pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990

is table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmis-
on of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum*
upply Monthly (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for
e major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not
anged to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA),
cept in cases of catastrophic error.

is table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available
atistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an
regular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In
ome cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor
dicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



urface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up
e oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value
Inputs	**14,614**	**32**	**14,484**	**-2**	**13,868**	**6**	**14,112**	**6**	**14,136**	**5**	**14,815**
Crude Oil	13,499	-2	13,494	-1	12,876	6	13,051	4	13,389	4	13,690
Pentanes Plus	165	1	176	1	171	1	179	-2	179	-8	173
LPGs	416	1	346	-7	205	-5	200	-4	216	-8	220
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	7	-2	9	-5	8	-4	6	-2	8	-5	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	248	2	183	-1	68	-1	53	-2	53	-3	54
Isobutane	161	(s)	154	-1	129	(s)	141	(s)	154	0	158
Other Hydrocarbons	68	10	66	7	65	3	74	4	75	3	71
Unfinished Oils	534	7	513	-4	481	-3	510	-1	338	3	599
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	-68	16	-107	3	69	4	98	5	-60	12	61
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	1	0	-3	0	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1
Production	**16,868**	**48**	**16,830**	**10**	**16,116**	**23**	**16,310**	**19**	**16,343**	**5**	**16,994**
Pentanes Plus	288	9	304	7	299	5	296	3	306	3	307
LPGs	1,700	-7	1,784	-37	1,760	9	1,738	18	1,760	6	1,722
Ethane/Ethylene	462	5	465	6	454	3	453	5	448	-1	434
Propane/Propylene	874	12	914	6	880	5	862	11	848	8	836
Normal Butane/Butylene	228	-26	230	-49	256	2	258	2	291	-2	283
Isobutane	136	2	176	(s)	169	-1	165	(s)	173	1	169
Other Hydrocarbons	66	-17	69	-8	72	4	72	-3	80	-5	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,889	-9	6,978	11	6,612	1	6,764	11	6,599	11	7,084
Leaded	411	-8	396	-1	389	(s)	393	2	400	(s)	380
Unleaded	6,477	-1	6,582	11	6,223	1	6,371	9	6,199	11	6,704
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	28	0	29
Jet Fuel	1,486	-1	1,498	-1	1,425	0	1,335	-1	1,365	-2	1,355
Naphtha-Type Jet	187	-1	200	-1	201	0	178	(s)	198	0	175
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,299	(s)	1,298	0	1,224	0	1,156	(s)	1,167	-2	1,181
Kerosene	134	0	96	0	70	0	63	0	50	0	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,136	-7	2,753	(s)	2,655	2	2,802	(s)	2,873	1	2,995
Residual Fuel Oil	1,129	33	1,060	0	974	1	880	1	877	6	926
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	109	21	133	0	143	0	137	0	142	0	109
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	200	22	264	37	268	1	303	-9	287	-16	246
Special Naphthas	54	-1	54	0	52	0	56	(s)	59	0	60
Lubricants	156	(s)	166	0	162	0	173	0	165	0	155
Waxes	14	0	19	(s)	17	0	15	0	15	0	16
Petroleum Coke	538	2	561	0	537	0	546	(s)	541	(s)	548
Asphalt and Road Oil	251	0	326	0	345	1	382	0	480	1	571
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	0	670	0	650	1	700
Miscellaneous Products	58	(s)	67	1	55	(s)	57	0	66	(s)	68
Imports	**9,147**	**49**	**8,306**	**91**	**7,925**	**35**	**7,758**	**78**	**8,738**	**59**	**8,690**
Crude Oil	6,206	6	5,858	36	6,125	-8	5,740	59	6,438	-5	6,413
Pentanes Plus	18	0	11	0	4	0	4	0	13	0	4
LPGs	245	15	223	11	152	2	148	2	189	1	201
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	5	0	5
Propane/Propylene	172	13	147	5	117	1	115	1	135	(s)	100
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	(s)	65	-7	22	1	19	1	37	1	69
Isobutane	12	2	11	12	7	1	9	(s)	13	0	27
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	441	0	401	0	369	20	350	11	430	-7	384
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	71	0	61	0	71	0	49	0	74	(s)	131
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	417	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	(s)	535	49	361
Leaded	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0	3
Unleaded	416	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	(s)	533	49	358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	157	6	147	12	109	11	103	0	113	6	125
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
Kerosene-Type Jet	155	6	145	12	108	11	102	0	111	6	122
Kerosene	24	0	6	0	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	4	357	(s)	280	(s)	308	(s)	207	2	257
Residual Fuel Oil	809	16	640	23	334	1	555	4	507	2	536
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	139	-71	118	-62	111	-49	47	0	59	0	39
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	74	67	18	62	65	49	79	0	111	0	166
Special Naphthas	5	6	14	5	3	3	10	1	18	-2	15
Lubricants	12	0	14	0	11	0	7	0	3	13	7
Waxes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Petroleum Coke	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	0	21	(s)	19	(s)	20	0	35	2	41
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	3	0	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

able C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
uts	**15,392**	**-3**	**15,389**	**7**	**15,157**	**(s)**	**14,393**	**-3**	--	--	--	--	**6**
rude Oil	14,208	6	14,140	1	14,105	-2	12,825	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
entanes Plus	186	-4	182	0	182	0	181	0	--	--	--	--	-2
PGs	230	-12	253	-3	298	-2	352	(s)	--	--	--	--	-5
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	8	-5	8	-2	5	-2	3	0	--	--	--	--	-3
Normal Butane/Butylene	64	-7	73	-1	133	0	195	(s)	--	--	--	--	-1
Isobutane	158	0	171	0	161	0	154	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
ther Hydrocarbons	62	4	65	3	67	2	79	3	--	--	--	--	4
nfinished Oils	746	-4	739	-7	560	-6	835	-15	--	--	--	--	-3
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	-42	7	13	12	-57	9	122	9	--	--	--	--	9
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	-2	0	2	0	-1	0	--	--	--	--	0
duction	**17,554**	**(s)**	**17,733**	**21**	**17,475**	**33**	**16,850**	**-4**	--	--	--	--	**18**
entanes Plus	310	1	318	(s)	314	(s)	322	(s)	--	--	--	--	3
PGs	1,750	(s)	1,823	17	1,788	4	1,784	13	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene	453	1	498	13	529	11	551	12	--	--	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene	859	5	880	3	888	2	906	(s)	--	--	--	--	5
Normal Butane/Butylene	261	-7	272	1	196	-8	161	1	--	--	--	--	-9
Isobutane	178	1	173	-1	174	(s)	165	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
ther Hydrocarbons	70	-5	65	-3	65	-2	83	-4	--	--	--	--	-5
inished Motor Gasoline	7,230	9	7,315	10	7,251	24	6,890	-10	--	--	--	--	8
Leaded	406	0	410	(s)	359	2	326	-4	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,824	9	6,905	11	6,891	22	6,564	-6	--	--	--	--	8
inished Aviation Gasoline	26	0	34	0	25	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	0
et Fuel	1,400	(s)	1,400	(s)	1,526	0	1,597	4	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	126	0	174	(s)	210	0	168	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,274	(s)	1,226	0	1,316	0	1,430	4	--	--	--	--	(s)
erosene	76	(s)	57	(s)	75	0	78	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
istillate Fuel Oil	3,006	1	3,131	(s)	2,967	1	2,933	-4	--	--	--	--	-1
esidual Fuel Oil	987	(s)	945	-1	909	(s)	802	-3	--	--	--	--	4
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	152	(s)	123	0	159	0	132	(s)	--	--	--	--	4
ther Oils Pet. Feedstock	305	-7	276	-2	231	5	226	0	--	--	--	--	2
pecial Naphthas	59	0	60	(s)	45	0	56	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
ubricants	175	0	173	0	179	0	161	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
/axes	21	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	0
etroleum Coke	554	0	583	0	551	0	546	-1	--	--	--	--	(s)
sphalt and Road Oil	626	1	600	1	596	2	501	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
till Gas	743	0	739	(s)	704	(s)	630	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
iscellaneous Products	65	0	73	0	69	0	74	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
orts	**8,893**	**104**	**8,558**	**77**	**7,336**	**12**	**6,701**	**7**	--	--	--	--	**54**
rude Oil	6,812	(s)	6,432	20	5,656	8	5,132	0	--	--	--	--	12
entanes Plus	3	0	12	0	4	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	0
PGs	156	(s)	206	48	147	(s)	155	2	--	--	--	--	8
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene	90	(s)	110	2	76	(s)	89	1	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	45	(s)	68	31	43	(s)	54	1	--	--	--	--	3
Isobutane	21	0	28	15	14	0	3	0	--	--	--	--	3
ther Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
nfinished Oils	353	0	373	0	383	0	418	0	--	--	--	--	8
otor Gas.Blend.Comp	70	20	44	(s)	62	0	24	0	--	--	--	--	2
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
nished Motor Gasoline	372	60	313	(s)	254	(s)	192	(s)	--	--	--	--	13
Leaded	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	0
Unleaded	372	60	307	(s)	253	(s)	192	(s)	--	--	--	--	13
nished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	0
t Fuel	85	15	83	0	81	0	65	0	--	--	--	--	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	2	0	2	0	10	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	83	15	81	0	72	0	45	0	--	--	--	--	5
erosene	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	0
stillate Fuel Oil	229	8	292	1	226	(s)	190	(s)	--	--	--	--	2
esidual Fuel Oil	535	1	574	0	311	2	381	2	--	--	--	--	(s)
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	67	0	36	7	22	0	32	2	--	--	--	--	-17
her Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	129	0	120	0	48	0	--	--	--	--	18
pecial Naphthas	4	0	6	(s)	4	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	1
bricants	12	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	1
axes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	0
troleum Coke	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
phalt and Road Oil	37	(s)	44	1	49	1	32	(s)	--	--	--	--	1
scellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,051,022**	**-1,457**	**1,058,003**	**-3,813**	**1,061,200**	**-1,342**	**1,056,496**	**410**	**1,084,920**	**1,215**	**1,097,103**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,267	-3,117	343,081	-3,484	373,655	-2,715	369,705	855	382,480	221	384,237
Pentanes Plus	7,968	42	7,239	10	7,334	-76	7,091	23	7,279	4	7,757
LPGs	76,107	1,004	76,675	757	77,962	1,931	82,047	595	90,706	716	104,249
Ethane/Ethylene	23,585	656	24,511	479	24,158	-296	24,219	4	22,899	1	22,378
Propane/Propylene	32,979	214	32,171	804	31,103	1,704	31,705	163	35,584	248	43,990
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,571	333	12,142	-161	14,739	443	17,857	275	22,867	335	27,893
Isobutane	6,972	-199	7,851	-365	7,962	80	8,266	153	9,356	132	9,988
Other Hydrocarbons	644	208	749	235	977	29	907	23	1,037	82	1,104
Unfinished Oils	103,511	-154	106,468	-150	109,780	-102	108,729	-138	116,582	-81	117,515
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,350	-269	44,325	-281	42,133	-221	39,126	-270	39,575	-289	37,554
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	141	0	180	0	145	0	125	0	159	0	178
Finished Motor Gasoline	195,634	1,001	201,341	-3	186,056	-211	184,486	-138	178,416	136	175,840
Leaded	17,828	-36	15,444	-146	13,559	-181	12,603	-20	11,906	-23	10,560
Unleaded	177,806	1,037	185,897	143	172,497	-30	171,883	-118	166,510	159	165,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,976	4	1,947	-1	1,843	-39	1,830	-30	1,884	0	1,833
Jet Fuel	42,818	192	46,389	-3	48,938	421	46,844	-272	46,832	-60	47,255
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,381	4	6,336	1	7,082	-34	6,328	-29	6,853	0	6,969
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,437	188	40,053	-4	41,856	455	40,516	-243	39,979	-60	40,286
Kerosene	6,495	-60	5,693	-16	5,129	-16	5,194	0	5,501	0	5,071
Distillate Fuel Oil	117,949	-174	112,224	-464	99,684	-798	99,459	-258	102,828	338	109,392
Residual Fuel Oil	49,729	484	51,479	-261	46,190	117	48,993	16	49,641	55	46,766
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,106	-5	2,292	-5	2,322	0	2,220	0	1,993	0	1,849
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,935	0	2,848	0	2,614	0	2,022	0	2,670	0	2,589
Special Naphthas	2,691	-94	2,844	-96	2,949	-4	2,699	-1	2,724	0	2,697
Lubricants	13,597	-12	13,011	-19	12,264	2	12,353	8	12,256	65	12,351
Waxes	953	-2	1,032	-1	1,044	0	955	0	941	0	901
Petroleum Coke	9,228	0	9,444	0	8,954	0	9,423	1	9,989	0	8,603
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,215	-40	25,957	103	28,519	311	29,873	-30	29,091	5	26,977
Miscellaneous Products	2,708	-465	2,785	-134	2,708	29	2,415	26	2,336	23	2,385
Product Supplied	**16,968**	**19**	**17,024**	**144**	**17,083**	**7**	**16,666**	**100**	**16,843**	**27**	**17,112**
Crude Oil	40	0	36	0	24	0	24	0	30	0	29
Pentanes Plus	156	7	161	7	128	7	128	1	133	11	120
LPGs	1,660	-25	1,599	-10	1,620	-22	1,525	68	1,417	11	1,223
Ethane/Ethylene	462	-16	431	14	471	28	455	-5	495	-1	456
Propane/Propylene	1,012	20	1,048	-5	993	-20	935	65	825	11	626
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-39	117	-37	113	-15	112	10	101	-1	123
Isobutane	22	11	2	18	44	-15	23	-2	-4	2	17
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-17	0	-8	0	4	0	-3	0	-5	0
Unfinished Oils	-7	-2	-218	4	-219	22	-125	14	-161	-12	-247
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	14	-8	26	-2	73	-6	51	-4	119	-11	138
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,675	-42	7,129	51	7,325	13	7,116	9	7,304	52	7,478
Leaded	404	-7	472	3	443	1	420	-3	421	(s)	420
Unleaded	6,272	-35	6,657	47	6,881	12	6,696	12	6,884	51	7,059
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	(s)	23	(s)	24	1	23	(s)	27	-1	31
Jet Fuel	1,551	-1	1,468	18	1,423	-3	1,488	22	1,470	-3	1,456
Naphtha-Type Jet	182	-1	203	-1	165	1	196	-1	182	-1	170
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,369	(s)	1,265	19	1,257	-4	1,292	23	1,288	-2	1,286
Kerosene	113	2	130	-2	87	0	66	-1	41	0	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,177	3	3,250	10	3,265	13	3,059	-18	2,897	-16	2,949
Residual Fuel Oil	1,561	33	1,424	49	1,202	-10	1,142	9	1,222	6	1,350
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	238	-50	237	-62	250	-49	184	0	201	0	148
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	257	89	226	99	319	49	371	-9	350	-16	396
Special Naphthas	62	8	46	5	43	(s)	73	1	71	-2	72
Lubricants	160	1	185	(s)	180	-1	147	(s)	153	12	138
Waxes	16	(s)	17	0	15	(s)	17	0	16	0	15
Petroleum Coke	346	2	332	0	336	0	291	(s)	295	(s)	317
Asphalt and Road Oil	223	1	211	-5	280	-6	351	11	540	2	680
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	0	670	0	650	1	700
Miscellaneous Products	64	15	66	-11	58	-5	66	(s)	68	(s)	67

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

ble C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
ks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,123,959**	**-1,955**	**1,111,144**	**-2,410**	**1,111,647**	**676**	**1,089,341**	**-2,883**	--	--	--	--	-1,052
ude Oil (excl. SPR)	379,518	21	369,567	48	343,044	-310	346,434	-5	--	--	--	--	-837
ntanes Plus	8,731	5	8,980	59	7,753	52	7,166	1	--	--	--	--	12
Gs	112,289	1,166	122,639	1,167	124,291	567	117,048	861	--	--	--	--	967
Ethane/Ethylene	20,713	99	20,536	217	20,360	90	18,435	197	--	--	--	--	145
Propane/Propylene	48,930	378	52,873	325	56,205	-54	54,098	32	--	--	--	--	414
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,665	482	38,547	359	36,359	312	33,269	428	--	--	--	--	327
sobutane	9,981	207	10,683	266	11,367	219	11,246	204	--	--	--	--	81
her Hydrocarbons	1,342	89	1,361	84	1,311	94	1,445	129	--	--	--	--	104
finished Oils	112,429	-320	111,030	-219	113,076	-346	103,775	-234	--	--	--	--	-202
tor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,993	-240	37,779	-337	41,274	-277	40,502	-507	--	--	--	--	-295
ation Gas. Blend. Comp.	142	0	199	0	153	0	170	0	--	--	--	--	0
ished Motor Gasoline	180,358	-589	173,549	-956	188,697	853	182,180	-614	--	--	--	--	-54
eaded	10,589	-95	10,595	-95	11,403	2	10,600	-110	--	--	--	--	-72
Unleaded	169,769	-494	162,954	-861	177,294	851	171,580	-504	--	--	--	--	19
ished Aviation Gasoline	1,672	-16	1,814	-56	1,794	0	1,696	-1	--	--	--	--	-14
Fuel	50,891	-100	48,232	-56	49,971	0	51,323	-344	--	--	--	--	-22
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,334	15	5,719	-3	6,088	0	6,183	0	--	--	--	--	-5
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,557	-115	42,513	-53	43,883	0	45,140	-344	--	--	--	--	-17
rosene	5,957	20	5,949	-6	6,438	0	6,495	-4	--	--	--	--	-8
tillate Fuel Oil	125,250	-228	131,093	-1,102	136,497	5	136,812	-404	--	--	--	--	-262
sidual Fuel Oil	49,000	0	48,233	742	49,534	11	49,540	-152	--	--	--	--	102
phtha Pet. Feedstock	1,813	8	1,451	0	1,429	0	1,488	-2	--	--	--	--	(s)
her Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,398	0	2,029	0	2,034	0	2,708	0	--	--	--	--	0
ecial Naphthas	2,954	-54	2,910	-50	2,675	0	2,565	-61	--	--	--	--	-36
oricants	13,052	-616	12,017	-565	11,730	-1	10,875	-528	--	--	--	--	-167
xes	930	0	865	0	974	0	946	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
troleum Coke	7,527	0	7,568	0	7,252	0	7,148	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
phalt and Road Oil	26,298	-1,027	21,335	-1,079	19,178	28	16,391	-937	--	--	--	--	-266
scellaneous Products	2,415	-74	2,544	-84	2,542	0	2,634	-81	--	--	--	--	-74
uct Supplied	**16,856**	**211**	**17,936**	**91**	**16,437**	**-77**	**16,851**	**134**	--	--	--	--	**71**
de Oil	31	0	18	0	14	0	15	0	--	--	--	--	0
ntanes Plus	95	5	139	-2	176	(s)	169	1	--	--	--	--	5
Gs	1,379	4	1,400	68	1,540	27	1,784	6	--	--	--	--	13
thane/Ethylene	507	-3	504	9	549	15	624	8	--	--	--	--	5
ropane/Propylene	758	8	831	9	822	17	1,029	-2	--	--	--	--	11
ormal Butane/Butylene	74	0	58	37	165	-7	113	-2	--	--	--	--	-6
sobutane	40	-2	8	12	5	1	18	1	--	--	--	--	3
her Hydrocarbons	0	-5	0	-3	0	-2	0	-4	--	--	--	--	-5
inished Oils	-230	5	-321	4	-245	11	-118	11	--	--	--	--	12
tor Gas. Blend. Comp	65	12	70	-9	3	-11	-72	-2	--	--	--	--	-6
ation Gas. Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0
ished Motor Gasoline	7,415	87	7,771	22	6,897	-37	7,201	38	--	--	--	--	23
eaded	403	2	412	(s)	323	-2	347	(s)	--	--	--	--	-1
nleaded	7,012	84	7,360	22	6,574	-35	6,854	38	--	--	--	--	24
shed Aviation Gasoline	31	1	30	1	26	-2	22	(s)	--	--	--	--	0
Fuel	1,358	18	1,531	-1	1,502	-2	1,541	16	--	--	--	--	6
aphtha-Type Jet	148	(s)	188	1	205	(s)	179	0	--	--	--	--	(s)
erosene-Type Jet	1,210	18	1,343	-2	1,297	-2	1,362	16	--	--	--	--	6
osene	48	(s)	58	1	59	(s)	51	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
tillate Fuel Oil	2,693	31	3,184	29	2,890	-36	2,963	9	--	--	--	--	2
sidual Fuel Oil	1,279	1	1,263	-25	977	27	1,023	4	--	--	--	--	4
ohtha Pet. Feedstock	218	(s)	164	7	178	0	159	2	--	--	--	--	-13
er Oils Pet. Feedstock	446	-7	402	-2	329	5	232	0	--	--	--	--	20
ecial Naphthas	43	2	55	(s)	50	-2	34	2	--	--	--	--	1
ricants	150	20	196	-2	178	-19	173	17	--	--	--	--	3
xes	19	0	18	0	16	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	0
roleum Coke	329	0	352	0	358	0	338	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
halt and Road Oil	682	35	799	3	715	-34	618	31	--	--	--	--	4
Gas	743	0	739	(s)	704	(s)	630	(s)	--	--	--	--	(s)
cellaneous Products	63	3	66	(s)	70	-3	71	3	--	--	--	--	(s)

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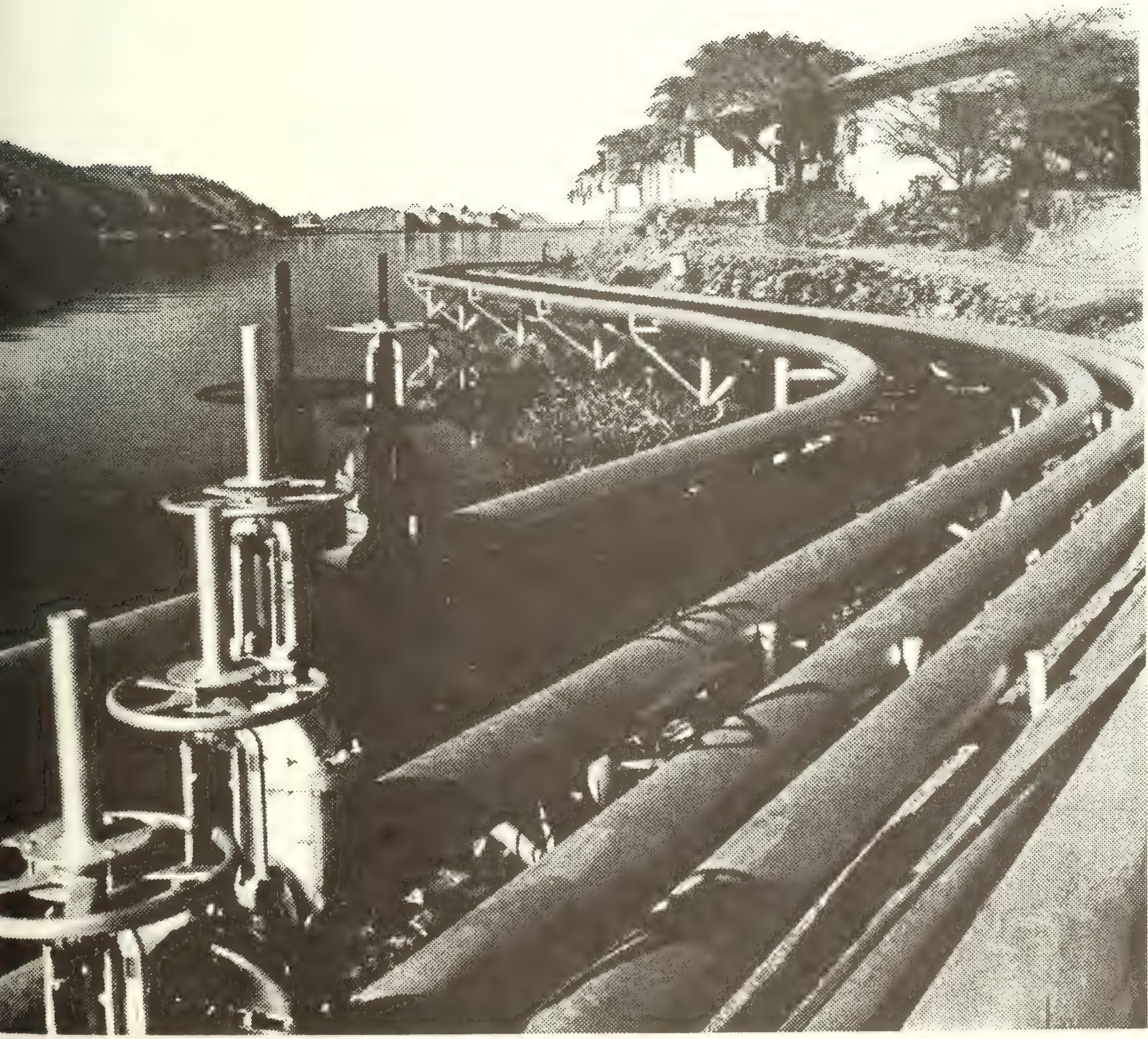
s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
lote: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



pelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> ***No. 1 Fuel Oil.*** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 2 Fuel Oil.*** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.*** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
> > ***No. 1-D.*** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
> >
> > ***No. 2-D.*** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> ***No. 4 Fuel Oil.*** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plant pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sand oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> *Paraffinic.* Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> *Naphthenic.* Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> *Note:* The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> *Exceptions:* Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

> ***Finished Leaded Gasoline.*** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Finished Unleaded Gasoline.*** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Gasohol.*** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> *Microcrystalline Wax.* Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.* A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Other Wax.* A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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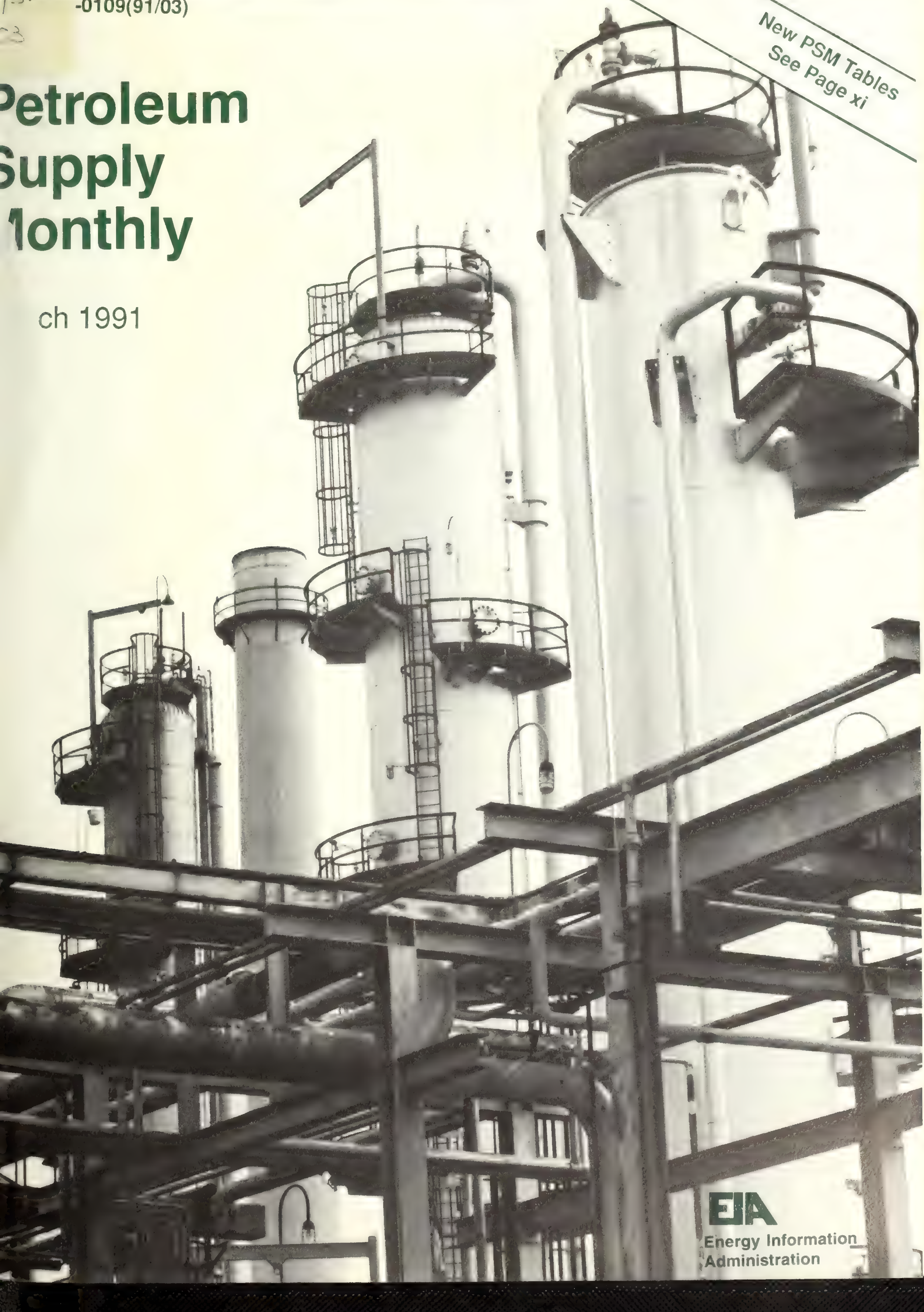

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Released for printing: March 29, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)

DOE
E3.11/4
791/03

DOE/EIA-0109 (91/03)
Distribution Category UC-98

Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
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Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991

1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Several changes have been made to the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) effective with the March issue to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes are listed below.

Summary Statistics

Tables

- A new table (Table S7) has been added to display jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.
- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all OPEC countries and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources have been provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1. " U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

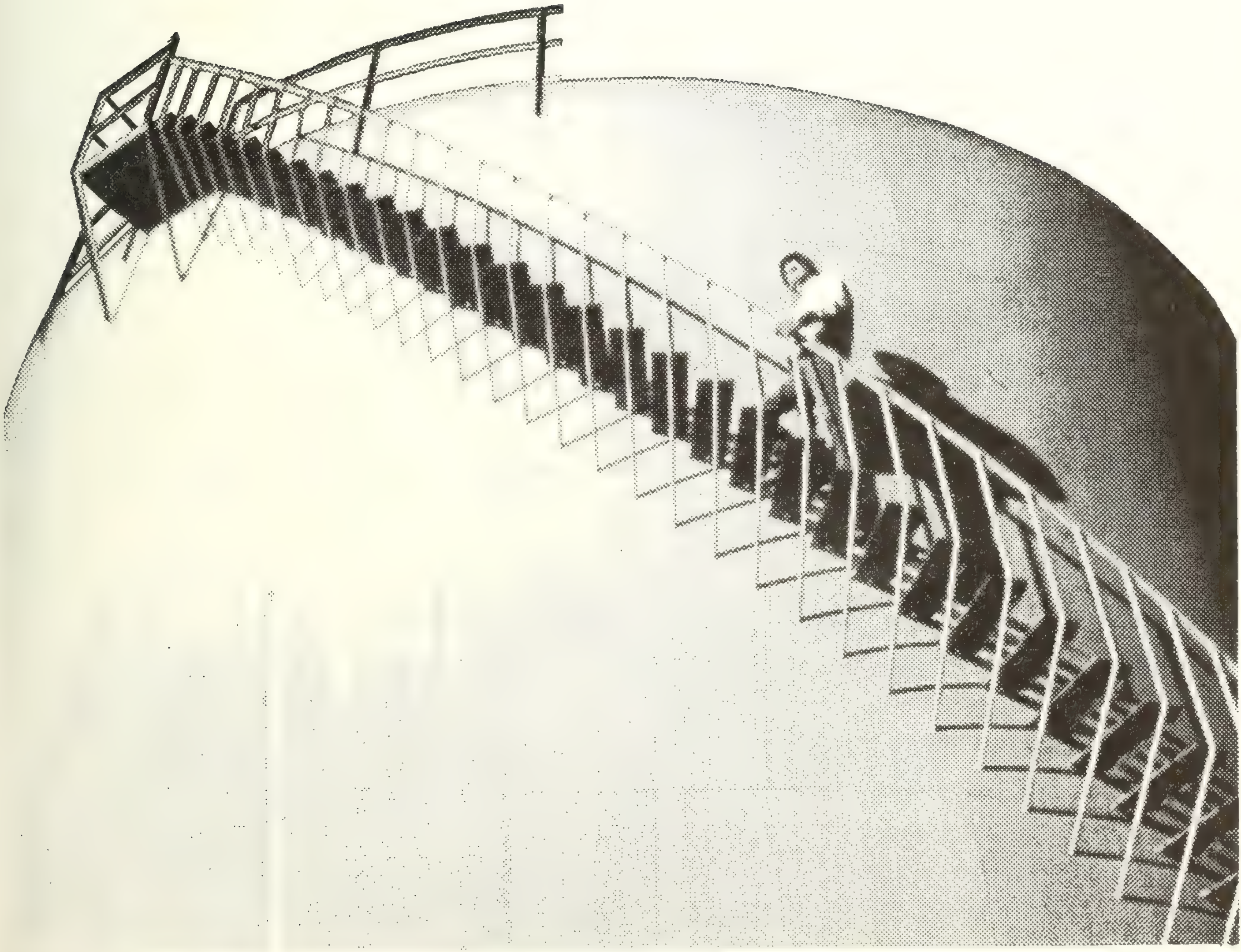
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. An old to new reference chart is shown on the following page.

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

N=New Table

Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990

by Michele Simmons

Introduction

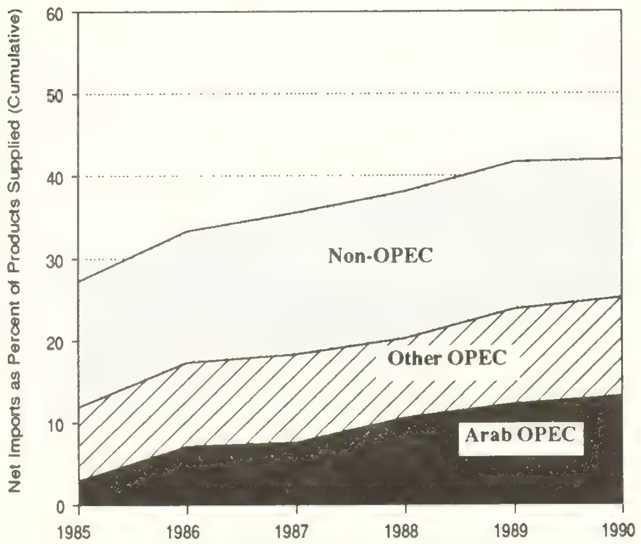
U.S. petroleum trade started 1990 at a net imports level reminiscent of the highs of the late 1970's, but after several turnabouts, ended the year at a much lower level. Total net imports[1] of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 7.09 million barrels in 1990 (Table FE1). Crude oil accounted for 81 percent of the total net imports and petroleum products accounted for 19 percent. Among the major factors affecting petroleum trade were slower economic growth, lower domestic petroleum product demand, higher petroleum product prices, abnormal weather conditions, and the Persian Gulf crisis. Total net imports for the year were valued at $54.6 billion.

Total net imports of petroleum comprised a greater share of the Nation's petroleum demand requirements in 1990 than in recent years, thereby reflecting a growing reliance on petroleum from foreign sources. U.S. import dependency[2] was 42 percent in 1990, up from the low of 27 percent in 1985 (Figure FE1). Historically, U.S. import dependency reached an all time high in 1977, at 46.5 percent.

In 1990, more than half of all petroleum net imports came from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In particular, OPEC supplies accounted for 60 percent of total net imports, with Arab OPEC nations contributing 31 percent and other OPEC nations, 29 percent. Non-OPEC supplies accounted for 40 percent of total net imports. Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Canada, and Nigeria were the leading suppliers of these imports in 1990; together, these countries accounted for 56 percent of total net imports (Table FE2).

U.S. petroleum imports were strong in the first 7 months of the year (averaging 8.5 million barrels per day from January through July 1990) before the August 2 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. During the next several weeks after the invasion, imports continued to be strong due to previously completed petroleum transactions and incoming deliveries. But, U.S. imports soon declined due to the loss of supplies from Iraq and Kuwait, abrupt increases in petroleum prices, high inventories, and declining demand. By late September, some countries had increased their oil output to help offset lost oil supplies from Iraq and Kuwait, and some of these additional oil supplies were received in the U.S. oil market. Even so, U.S. imports during the remainder of 1990 (averaging about 6.9 million barrels per day from September through December 1990) were markedly down from the levels before the invasion.

Figure FE1. U.S. Import Dependency, 1985–1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109(91/02).

Two other developments in 1990 expected to have long-term effects on U.S. petroleum trade are the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990,

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[1] Total net imports equal imports of crude oil (including volumes for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

[2] U.S. import dependency is calculated by dividing total net imports by total U.S. petroleum products supplied.

Table FE1. U. S. Petroleum Imports and Exports by Month, 1990

Month	Imports	Exports	Net Imports[a]
January	9,147	710	8,437
February	8,306	822	7,483
March	7,925	881	7,045
April	7,758	761	6,997
May	8,738	690	8,048
June	8,690	804	7,886
July	8,893	696	8,197
August	8,558	850	7,709
September	7,336	847	6,489
October	6,701	949	5,752
November	6,968	1,085	5,882
December	6,431	1,268	5,164
Average	7,954	864	7,090

[a] Imports minus exports.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109(91/02).

which were signed into law during the latter months of the year. (See "1990 Developments Affecting U.S. Petroleum Trade" on page x.)

U.S. Imports

Petroleum

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products,[3] which were valued at $61.4 billion,[4] averaged 7.95 million barrels per day in 1990. This represents a decrease of 107,000 barrels per day, or 1.3 percent below the 1989 level. Imports of crude oil were up by 33,000 barrels per day, or 0.6 percent above the 1989 level, but imports of refined products were down by 139,000 barrels per day, or 6.3 percent below the 1989 level.

In 1990, OPEC supplied an average of 4.28 million barrels per day, or 54 percent of total U.S. imports, up from 51 percent in 1989. Imports from Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, averaging over 2 million barrels per day, comprised 55 percent of imports from OPEC (Table FE2).

Crude Oil

Crude oil was the principal petroleum commodity imported during the year and, at 5.88 million barrels per day, accounted for 74 percent of total petroleum imports. The greatest volumes of crude oil imports were received in the Gulf and East Coast (Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts III and I), respectively. Combined, these areas accounted for 75 percent of crude oil imports (Table FE3).

The majority of the crude oils imported during the year were of low- to medium-sulfur content (relatively sweet) as opposed to high-sulfur content (sour). Of the crude oil imported, 36 percent were low-sulfur, with sulfur content less than 0.5 weight percent; 45 percent were intermediate-sulfur, with sulfur content from 0.5 to 2.5 weight percent; and 19 percent were high-sulfur, with sulfur content greater than 2.5 weight percent. In addition, most of the crude oils imported were "light" to "medium" weight crude oils (25.1° API gravity or higher) as opposed to "heavy" crude oils. Lighter crude oils tend to be more attractive to refiners because the yield of light-end products such as motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil per barrel is generally higher (Table FE4).

The average refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil was $21.75 per barrel in 1990, compared with $18.08 per barrel in 1989. Uncertainties surrounding the availability of crude oil supplies after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in August 1990 led to and helped sustain higher crude oil prices for the rest of the year. The average price per barrel of imported crude oil fell from $20.51 in January to $14.89 in June, then climbed to $16.45 in July. After the invasion, the average price of imported crude oil rose from $24.26 in August to a peak of $32.98 in October down to $26.26 in December.[5] (The spot price for West Texas Intermediate crude oil rose to $41.07 per barrel on October 11, 1990.)

The leading suppliers of crude oil to the United States were Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, and Mexico. Imports from Saudi Arabia averaged 1.19 million barrels per day; from Nigeria, 781,000 barrels per day; and from Mexico, 689,000 barrels per day. Before the Persian Gulf crisis, Iraq had been the third leading supplier of crude oil to the United States and ended up in sixth place for the year.

Imports of crude oil from OPEC, accounting for 60 percent of total crude oil imports, averaged 3.51 million barrels per day in 1990. This represents an increase of 4 percent above the 1989 level. Arab OPEC supplied an average of 1.86

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[3] U.S. petroleum imports include petroleum coming into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories .

[4] U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, FT-900 "US Merchandise Trade" press release, February 15, 1991, Exhibit 6.

[5] Energy Information Administration, ***Weekly Petroleum Status Report***, March 1, 1991, DOE/EIA-0208 (91/11), Table 10.

Table FE2. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per day)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Total Imports	Total Net Imports[a]
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	63	216	279	279
Iraq	509	4	514	514
Kuwait	79	3	82	82
Qatar	4	0	4	4
Saudi Arabia	1,195	142	1,337	1,337
UAE[b]	9	8	17	16
Total	**1,859**	**373**	**2,232**	**2,230**
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	38	10	48	48
Gabon	64	(s)	64	64
Indonesia	101	13	114	113
Iran	0	0	0	(s)
Nigeria	781	16	850	797
Venezuela	663	356	1,020	1,011
Total	**1,648**	**396**	**2,044**	**2,034**
Non-OPEC				
Angola	236	1	237	237
Canada	642	279	921	822
Colombia	139	42	181	180
Mexico	689	64	752	663
Norway	96	6	101	99
Trinidad & Tobago	76	20	96	96
United Kingdom	150	34	184	173
Virgin Islands	0	282	282	192
All Other	343	582	924	364
Total	**2,369**	**1,309**	**3,679**	**2,827**
Total Imports	**5,876**	**2,079**	**7,954**	**7,090**

[a] Imports minus exports.
[b] United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02).

million barrels per day and other OPEC supplied an average of 1.65 million barrels per day. About 1 barrel in 6 of OPEC crude oil production came to the United States in 1990.

Crude oil imports from non-OPEC countries averaged 2.37 million barrels per day, or 40 percent of total crude oil imports. Crude oil supplies from Mexico, at 689,000 barrels per day, and from Canada, at 642,000 barrels per day, accounted for the largest shares. Angola, with 236,000 barrels per day, was the third largest non-OPEC supplier. Together, these three countries supplied 66 percent of the non-OPEC crude oil imported.

Imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) averaged 27,000 barrels per day in 1990, adding 9.8 million barrels of crude oil for the year into the SPR, for a total inventory of 585.7 million barrels at year-end.[6] (Additions to the SPR halted in September 1990 and a small test withdrawal was made in October and November.) Compared with a year earlier, crude oil imports for the SPR were down in 1990 by 29,000 barrels per day, 52 percent less than the 1989 fill rate. During the year, 3.0 million barrels of imported crude oil for SPR came from the United Kingdom; 1.9 million barrels came from Mexico; 1.5 million barrels came from Norway; and 3.4 million barrels came from Iraq. Imports from Iraq were received only during the months of April and May.

Petroleum Product

Petroleum product imports averaged 2.08 million barrels per day in 1990, accounting for 26 percent of total petroleum imports. Residual fuel oil, with 24.2 percent, accounted for the greatest share of petroleum product imports; followed by unfinished oils, with 19.4 percent; motor gasoline, with 15.9 percent; distillate fuel oil, with 13.3 percent; liquefied petroleum gases, with 8.6 percent; petrochemical feedstocks, with 7.5 percent; and jet fuel, with 5.0 percent. The East Coast (PAD District I) received the bulk of the petroleum product imports, followed by the Gulf Coast (PAD District III). Together, these two regions received 92 percent of all petroleum product imports (Table FE3).

Product imports from non-OPEC countries averaged 1.31 million barrels per day, or 63 percent of all petroleum product imports. Leading non-OPEC suppliers were the Virgin Islands, with 282,000 barrels per day; Canada, with 279,000 barrels per day; and Mexico, with 64,000 barrels per day. In contrast, product imports from OPEC averaged 769,000 barrels per day, or 37 percent of all petroleum product imports. Venezuela, with 356,000 barrels per day; Algeria, with 216,000 barrels per day, and Saudi Arabia, with 142,000 barrels per day, were the leading OPEC suppliers.

In 1990, imports of many petroleum products were down from 1989. Among the major finished products, residual fuel oil posted the biggest drop in imports, followed by motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil. The lower import levels throughout the year stem from a number of factors including slower economic growth, higher domestic refinery production levels, and lower domestic product

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[6] Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02), Table 1.

Table FE3. Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, by PAD District, January–December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	PAD District I	PAD District II	PAD District III	PAD District IV	PAD District V	U.S.
Imports						
Crude Oil	1,179	1,116	3,248	74	258	5,876
Total Products	1,337	98	568	13	63	2,079
Liquefied Gases	34	73	60	6	5	178
Unfinished Oils	113	2	285	(s)	3	404
Finished Motor Gas	295	6	14	1	14	330
Jet Fuel	76	2	16	0	10	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	263	6	2	2	4	277
Residual Fuel Oil	450	2	28	(s)	23	504
Petrochemical Feedstocks	8	1	144	(s)	1	155
Other	98	5	20	3	3	128
Total	**2,516**	**1,214**	**3,816**	**87**	**321**	**7,954**
Exports						
Crude Oil	7	11	0	(s)	98	116
Total Products	56	29	367	1	294	748
Liquefied Gases	3	11	17	(s)	9	40
Finished Motor Gas	4	2	43	(s)	7	55
Jet Fuel	3	2	23	(s)	15	43
Distillate Fuel Oil	15	1	72	(s)	21	109
Residual Fuel Oil	14	2	54	1	141	211
Petroleum Coke	8	8	118	(s)	84	220
Other	8	3	41	(s)	17	69
Total	**63**	**40**	**367**	**1**	**392**	**864**
Petroleum Net Imports [a]	**2,453**	**1,174**	**3,449**	**86**	**-71**	**7,090**

[a] Imports minus exports; negative numbers indicate that exports exceed imports.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA–0109 (91/02).

Table FE4. Crude Oil Imports by Sulfur Content and API Gravity, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

API Gravity	Percent Sulfur Content			
	0–0.49	0.5–2.5	2.51 or more	Total
< 10.0°	0	0	1	1
10.0° –20.0°	19	166	104	288
20.1°–25.0°	87	197	646	930
25.1°–33.0°	679	1,226	334	2,239
> 33.0°	1,337	1,060	21	2,417
Total	**2,121**	**2,649**	**1,106**	**5,876**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

demands due to unseasonably warm weather, ample product inventories, and higher product prices resulting from the Persian Gulf crisis.

Residual fuel oil imports averaged 504,000 barrels per day in 1990, or 20 percent below the 1989 level, and comprised a smaller share of residual fuel oil demand (41 percent compared with 45 percent in 1989). The East Coast received the greatest share of residual fuel oil imports. Principal suppliers were the Virgin Islands, Venezuela, Colombia, the Bahama Islands, and Canada. Together, these countries accounted for 49 percent of residual fuel oil imports. In 1990, residual fuel oil production, at 946,000 barrels per day, was down by 0.8 percent from the 1989 level, and residual fuel oil demand, at 1.24 million barrels per day, was down by 11 percent. The lower demand for residual fuel oil in 1990, and thus the lower production and import levels, resulted in part from warmer-than-normal weather, adequate stocks on hand, and higher product prices in the latter months of 1990. Those higher prices caused some substitution of natural gas at utilities. Residual fuel oil is primarily used in electricity generation, commercial and industrial heating, and to power ships.

Motor gasoline imports averaged 330,000 barrels per day, or 11 percent below the 1989 level. The East Coast received the largest share of motor gasoline imports. Venezuela, Canada, the Virgin Islands, and Saudi Arabia were the leading suppliers, accounting for 61 percent of motor gasoline imports. Motor gasoline imports comprised only 5 percent of the Nation's motor gasoline demand in 1990, unchanged from the 1989 level. In 1990, motor gasoline production, at 6.95 million barrels per day, was only 0.2 percent below the 1989 level, and motor gasoline demand, at 7.21 million barrels per day, was down by 1.6 percent. Higher motor gasoline prices arising from the Persian Gulf crisis curtailed driving in the latter months of 1990, resulting in a lower demand for motor gasoline.

Distillate fuel oil imports averaged 277,000 barrels per day in 1990, down 9 percent from the 1989 level. Supplies came largely from Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Canada; combined, they accounted for 81 percent of distillate fuel oil imports. Imports of distillate fuel oil supplied 9 percent of distillate fuel oil demand in 1990; compared with 10 percent in 1989. Distillate fuel oil production, at 2.93 million barrels per day, was up by 1.0 percent over the 1989 level and distillate fuel oil stocks were plentiful. Distillate fuel oil demand, averaging 3.02 million barrels per day in 1990, was down by 4 percent from the 1989 level due to warmer weather and higher product prices in the latter months of 1990. Distillate fuel oil is used mainly for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel, and electric power generation.

Imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) averaged 178,000 barrels per day in 1990, down 2 percent from the 1989 level. Over half of the supplies came from Canada, followed by Mexico with additional supplies amounting to about one-fifth of LPG imports. LPG imports accounted for 12 percent of LPG demand in 1990, up from 11 percent in 1989. LPG production, at 1.75 million barrels per day, was down in 1990 by 2.2 percent from the 1989 level. LPG demand averaged 1.55 million barrels per day in 1990, down by 7.3 percent from the 1989 level due to warmer-than-normal weather.

Jet fuel imports averaged 103,000 barrels per day in 1990, down 3 percent from the 1989 level. Supplies from Venezuela and the Virgin Islands, accounting for 60 percent, provided the greatest volumes of jet fuel. Jet fuel imports comprised 7 percent of jet fuel demand in 1990, the same level as in 1989. Production of jet fuel averaged 1.46 million barrels per day in 1990, up 4 percent from the 1989 level; demand, at 1.49 million barrels per day, was down by only 0.07 percent in 1990 from the 1989 level.

Jet fuel demand decreased in the first 3 months of 1990, then grew moderately in April before continuing on a downward trend through July. Slower economic growth and higher commercial air fares contributed to this trend. By August, jet fuel demand had increased and remained high due to U.S. Persian Gulf-related military operations and the usual August vacation season. At the same time, jet fuel imports exhibited a similar trend in the early months of the year, growing in May and June before drifting down again through October. Additional jet fuel demand requirements during this period were largely met by increased domestic production at refineries.

Importing Companies

More than one-half of all petroleum imports entering the United States in 1990 was brought in by 10 companies. Together, these companies imported an average of 4.28 million barrels per day of petroleum, mostly in the form of crude oil. Each of the leading importing companies accounted for between 3 and 9 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports (Figure FE2).

The top 10 leading importers in 1990 remained unchanged from 1989, an occurrence that does not happen often. Five of the ten companies imported more petroleum during the year, while the remaining companies imported less. The largest gains were for Amoco Oil Co., with a 27-percent increase; Sun Co. Inc., with a 27-percent increase; BP America Inc., with a 16-percent increase; and Mobil Oil Corp., with a 13-percent increase. By the end of the year, Amoco Oil Co., replaced Shell Oil Co. in the number 4 position, up from the number 5 position; Sun Co. Inc. moved into the number 5 position, up from the number 6 position; and Mobil Oil Corp., replaced Amerada Hess Corp. in the number 7 position, up from the number 10 position (Table FE5).

Importing Regions

At the regional level, the Gulf Coast (PAD District III) took delivery of more imported petroleum than any other region. The East Coast (PAD District I) ranked second highest. Together, these two regions received 80 percent of all the petroleum imported in 1990. The Rocky Mountain region (PAD District IV) received the smallest share of petroleum imports (Figure FE3).

Imports to each of the five regions were primarily of crude oil, except for the East Coast which received mostly product. The Gulf Coast received the greatest share of the imported crude oil (Table FE3). Highlights of regional petroleum import activities in 1990 are as follows:

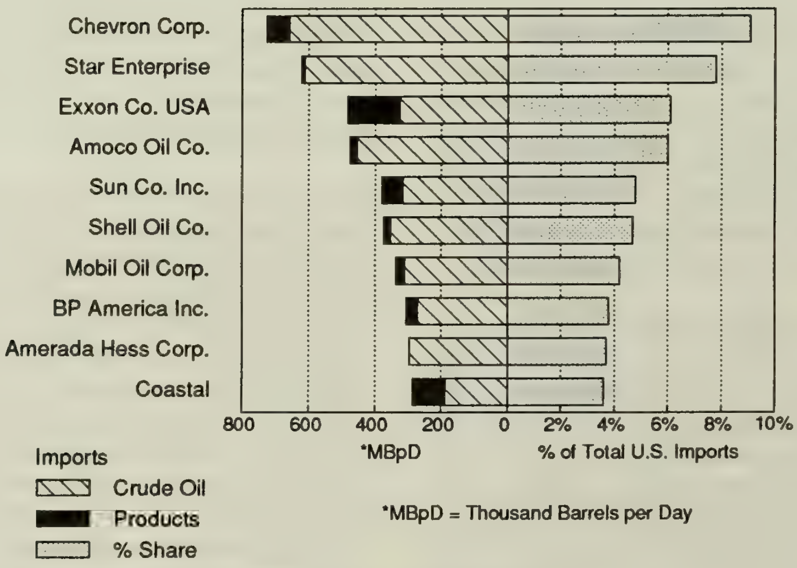
Gulf Coast

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products to the Gulf Coast averaged 3.82 million barrels per day, or 48 percent of the Nation's total. Crude oil imports, at 3.25 million barrels per day, accounted for the majority of the petroleum imports. Petroleum product imports averaged 568,000 barrels per day. In 1990, total imports to this region were up by 3 percent from the 3.72 million barrels per day imported in 1989.

In addition to crude oil, unfinished oils and petrochemical feedstocks represented sizeable quantities of imports during the year. These commodities, together with crude oil, comprised 96 percent of all the petroleum imports to the Gulf Coast.

Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Venezuela were the leading suppliers of petroleum to this region in 1990, accounting for 52 percent of the total. OPEC supplied nearly two-thirds of all the petroleum imported, or 2.42 million barrels per day. Of this total, the Arab-OPEC countries contributed

Figure FE2. Top Ten U.S. Petroleum Importers, 1990



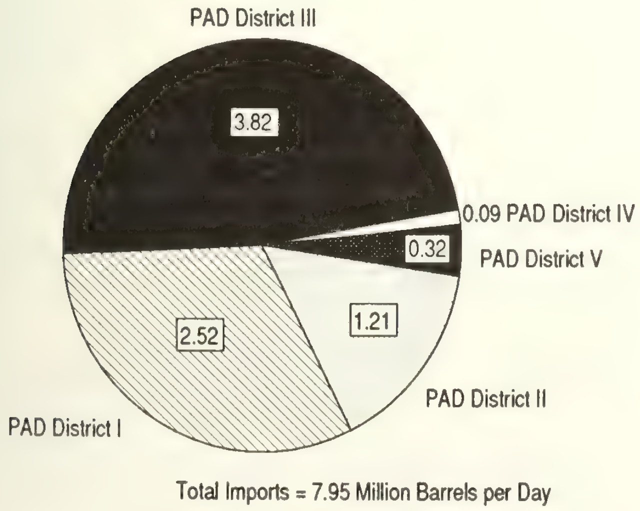
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-814 "Monthly Imports Report."

Table FE5. Top Ten U.S. Petroleum Importers, 1990 and 1989
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Rank	Company	1990	1989	% Diff.
1	Chevron Corp	725	737	-1.6
2	Star Enterprise	621	584	6.3
3	Exxon Co. USA	483	524	-7.8
4	Amoco Oil Co.	475	373	27.3
5	Sun Co. Inc.	379	299	26.8
6	Shell Oil Co.	373	394	-5.3
7	Mobil Oil Corp.	336	297	13.1
8	BP America Inc.	305	262	16.4
9	Amerada Hess Corp.	295	321	-8.1
10	Coastal Corp.	286	306	-6.5
	Total	**4,278**	**4,097**	**4.4**
	Percent of Total U.S. Imports	53.8	50.8	—
	Other	3,676	3,964	-7.3
	Total U.S. Imports	**7,954**	**8,061**	**-1.3**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Figure FE3. Petroleum Imports, by PAD District, 1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109(91/02).

1.63 million barrels per day; non-OPEC countries supplied 1.40 million barrels per day.

Petroleum imports to the Gulf Coast were largely provided by Star Enterprise, Chevron, Exxon, Amoco, Lyondell Petrochemical, Citgo Petroleum, and U.S. Steel. The region's leading ports during the year were Houston and Corpus Christi, TX; and New Orleans and Morgan City, LA.

East Coast

Petroleum imports to the East Coast averaged 2.52 million barrels per day in 1990, or 32 percent of the Nation's total. The majority of those imports were delivered to the Central Atlantic States. Petroleum product imports, which comprised the greatest share of petroleum imports to this region, averaged 1.34 million barrels per day. Crude oil imports averaged 1.18 million barrels per day. In contrast to other regions, the East Coast is the only region where petroleum product imports were greater than crude oil imports, indicating that the region's refineries are not able to meet regional demand requirements. Compared with a year earlier, total imports to the East Coast in 1990 were down by 8 percent.

Crude oil, residual fuel oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and unfinished oils were the chief petroleum commodities imported to the East Coast during the year and accounted for 91 percent of all petroleum imports to the region.

Nigeria, Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Saudi Arabia were the leading suppliers of petroleum imports to the East Coast in 1990. Together, these countries provided 52 percent of all the region's petroleum imports. OPEC supplies averaged 1.24 million barrels per day during the year, while non-OPEC supplies averaged 1.28 million barrels per day.

Petroleum imports to the East Coast were provided largely by Sun, Amerada Hess, Chevron, BP America, Coastal, Star Enterprise, and Mobil. The region's leading ports during the year were Philadelphia, PA; Perth Amboy and Newark, NJ; and New York, NY.

Midwest

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products to the Midwest averaged 1.21 million barrels per day, or 15 percent of the Nation's total. Crude oil imports averaged 1.12 million barrels per day. In contrast, petroleum product imports averaged only 98,000 barrels per day. Total imports to this region were up by 2 percent in 1990 from the 1989 level.

Crude oil and liquefied petroleum gases were the principal commodities imported in 1990. While Canada supplied the bulk of all the petroleum commodities received during the year, moderate quantities of crude oil were supplied by Nigeria, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. The non-OPEC countries furnished an average of 738,000 barrels per day of petroleum during the year, compared with the 476,000 barrels per day supplied by the OPEC countries.

Petroleum imports destined to the Midwest were provided largely by Shell, Koch Industries, Ashland, Uno-Ven, and Amoco. The region's leading ports during the year were Chicago, IL and Duluth, MN. Petroleum entering the Louisiana ports was transported to the Midwest region primarily by pipeline.

West Coast

West Coast petroleum imports averaged 321,000 barrels per day, or 4 percent of the Nation's total. Crude oil imports averaged 258,000 barrels per day. Petroleum product imports, comprised mainly of residual fuel oil, motor gasoline, and jet fuel oil, averaged only 63,000 barrels per day. Total imports for the year, compared with a year ago, were down by 7 percent. Indonesia, Australia, and Canada were the leading suppliers of petroleum imports to this region, accounting for 50 percent of the total. Imports from the OPEC countries averaged 146,000 barrels per day, while imports from the non-OPEC countries averaged 175,000 barrels per day.

Petroleum imports to the West Coast were provided largely by Chevron, Pacific Resources, Unocal, and Shell. The region's leading ports during the year were Honolulu/Pearl, HA; Los Angeles and El Segundo, CA and Anacortes, WA.

Rocky Mountain

Rocky Mountain imports of petroleum, accounting for slightly more than 1 percent of the Nation's total, averaged 87,000 barrels per day. Crude oil imports averaged 74,000 barrels per day, while petroleum imports averaged 13,000 barrels per day. Total imports in 1990 were up by 2 percent from the 1989 level.

All petroleum imports to this region came from Canada and the United Kingdom. The principal petroleum importers during the year were E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Cenex. The leading ports of entry were Sweetgrass and Great Falls, MT.

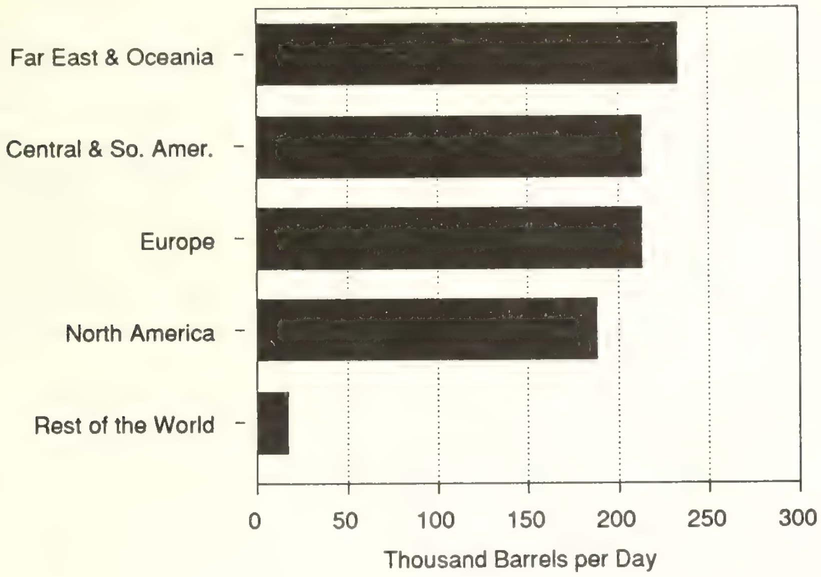
U.S. Exports

Petroleum

Petroleum exports from the United States averaged 864,000 barrels per day in 1990, a record level, and were valued at $6.7 billion.[7] During the latter months of the year, petroleum exports increased substantially due largely to higher international prices following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. A significant portion of the increase in petroleum exports is attributable to increased exports of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and kerosene-type jet fuel. Compared with a year ago, petroleum exports increased by 1 percent in 1990. The volume of petroleum exported is small relative to the Nation's total production and domestic demand requirements; in 1990, petroleum exports were equivalent to 4 percent of total production and 5 percent of domestic demand.

The leading commodities exported were petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, and crude oil. Together, these commodities comprised 63 percent of the Nation's petroleum exports (Table FE3). Exports of distillate fuel oil, motor gasoline, liquefied petroleum gases, and jet fuel accounted for over three-fourths of the remainder. The Midwest and the West Coast, including Alaska, were the leading regions for crude oil exports. The Gulf Coast and the West Coast were the leading regions for petroleum product exports.

Figure FE4. Petroleum Exports by Destination, 1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109 (91/02).

Table FE6. Destination of Petroleum Exports by Major Consuming Area
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Far East & Oceania	**Central and South America**	**Europe**	**North America**
Japan- 92	Virgin Islands- 90	Netherlands- 54	Canada- 98
Rep. of Korea- 60	Bahama Islands- 25	Italy- 48	Mexico- 89
Taiwan- 32	Jamaica- 22	Spain- 33	
Australia- 16	Panama- 12	Belgium & Lux.- 20	
	Guatemala- 12	France- 17	
	Puerto Rico- 11		

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991, DOE/EIA-0109(91/02).

Petroleum exports were shipped primarily to countries outside of North America in 1990 (Figure FE4 and Table FE6). The majority of all crude oil exports were destined for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Canada because crude oil exports are currently restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada and (3) shipments to U.S. territories. Exports of petroleum products during the year were routed primarily to Japan, Mexico, Canada, and the Republic of Korea.

Crude Oil

Crude oil exports averaged 116,000 barrels per day in 1990, representing a decrease of 18 percent from the 1989 level and the lowest level since 1977. This decrease comes largely as a response to a continuing decline in the Nation's petroleum resource base and was reflected in all U.S. crude oil shipments, except shipments to Canada. Increased shipments to Canada followed under the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement which specifically permits 50,000 barrels per day of Alaskan North Slope crude oil to be exported there.

Crude oil exports to the Virgin Islands during the year averaged 90,000 barrels per day, or 78 percent of the total. Puerto Rico received an average of 7,000 barrels per day, or 6 percent of the total crude oil exported. The majority of all crude oil exported from the United States to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico is processed for product sales back to the U.S. market. Crude oil exports to Canada averaged 18,000 barrels per day, representing 15 percent of the total. Also, Taiwan received two small shipments of crude oil, amounting to 392,000 barrels, from Alaska's Cook Inlet.

Petroleum Product

Petroleum coke exports, at 220,000 barrels per day, exceeded the volume of any other petroleum product exported in 1990 and accounted for 25 percent of total petroleum product exports. Petroleum coke exports were down by 6 percent from the 1989 level of 233,000 barrels per day. In 1990, Japan received 44,000 barrels per day of the Nation's petroleum coke exports; Italy, 35,000 barrels per day; Spain 24,000 barrels per day; and the Netherlands, 22,000 barrels per day. Together, these countries accounted for 57 percent of total petroleum coke exports. Petroleum coke, a heavy-end product of the crude oil refining process that remains after refining light products such as motor gasoline, jet fuel, and distillate fuel oil, is used widely in these countries' chemical and manufacturing industries.

Residual fuel exports, at 211,000 barrels per day, ranked second in product volume exported during 1990 and accounted for 24 percent of total petroleum product exports. Exports of residual fuel oil for the year were down by 2 percent from the 215,000 barrels per day exported a year ago. The largest volumes of residual fuel oil exported were shipped to Mexico, which received 41,000 barrels per day; followed by the Republic of Korea, with 39,000 barrels per day; and by Taiwan, with 23,000 barrels per day.

Distillate fuel oil exports averaged 109,000 barrels per day in 1990 and represented the third highest volume of petroleum product exported during the year. Exports of distillate fuel oil were up by 12 percent in 1990 from a year ago. Exports were down at the beginning of the third quarter of 1990 due to a buildup of inventories in anticipation of a cold winter that did not materialize, but beginning in September, distillate exports were up because of a weak domestic demand and higher international prices. In 1990, the largest shipments were received by the Netherlands, which received 15,000 barrels per day; followed by Italy, with 8,000 barrels per day; Japan and the Bahama Islands, with each receiving 7,000 barrels per day. These four countries accounted for 34 percent of total distillate exports.

Motor gasoline exports averaged 55,000 barrels per day during the year, an increase of 41 percent over the 1989 level. Exports were routed primarily to Mexico, which received 20,000 barrels per day; followed by the Netherlands, with 7,000 barrels per day; Canada, with 6,000 barrels per day; and Guatemala, with 5,000 barrels per day. Together, these countries accounted for 69 percent of motor gasoline exports. Exports of motor gasoline in the latter months of the year increased markedly over earlier levels due largely to the higher prices that motor gasoline brought on the international market following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Motor gasoline exports reached a record level of 103,000 barrels per day in September.

Jet fuel exports averaged 43,000 barrels per day in 1990, up 59 percent from the 1989 level. The largest volumes of jet fuel were shipped to Japan, which received 14,000 barrels per day; followed by Canada, with 12,000; and India and the Republic of Korea, with each receiving 4,000 barrels per day. Exports of kerosene-type jet fuel increased substantially in the latter months of 1990, especially to Japan and the Republic of Korea. Higher international prices and product demand contributed to this surge in kerosene-type jet fuel. Together, these countries accounted for 81 percent of jet fuel exports.

Exports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) averaged 40,000 barrels per day for the year, up 14 percent from the 1989 level. The largest recipients of LPG were Mexico and Canada, which received 19,000 barrels per day and 12,000 barrels per day, respectively. These two countries accounted for 80 percent of all liquefied petroleum gas exports.

1990 Developments Affecting U.S. Petroleum Trade

The U. S. petroleum industry, and in particular, the U.S. petroleum trade sector, experienced three major events during 1990 that affected, or are expected to affect, trade patterns. These events were the Iraq/Kuwait conflict, passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Shortly after, Iraq shut down Kuwaiti oil production capacity, and the United Nations on August 6 imposed an international trade embargo against Iraq. As a result, Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil supplies began to fall and a portion of the world oil supply was effectively removed from the oil market. These actions caused concerns over future oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region, and crude oil and petroleum product prices rose quickly and fluctuated with every new development.

The loss of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil supplies worldwide averaged 4.3 million barrels per day. With the absence of those oil supplies, some countries, including OPEC members, stepped up oil production to fill the void, thereby avoiding any long-term oil supply gaps. Some OPEC nations far surpassed their agreed upon oil production quotas during that time. Excess production capacity available outside of Iraq and Kuwait measured close to 4 million barrels per day, and excess production capacity available outside of the Persian Gulf region measured 1.0 to 1.5 million barrels per day. Even so, crude oil and petroleum product prices remained high for several weeks before declining due to uncertainties about the future availability of replacement oil which was primarily in Saudi Arabia.

President Bush, soon after the invasion, signed an Executive Order prohibiting transactions with Iraq, including purchases of crude oil and petroleum products for import. At that time, Iraq had supplied the United States with about 8 percent of the Nation's total petroleum imports. On a larger scale, considerable concern for future supplies to the United States was raised in the event of an expanded outbreak because of the Nation's dependency on Middle East oil supplies, which at that time measured close to 26 percent of U.S. total petroleum imports.

For the next several weeks after the August 2 invasion, oil shipments from Iraq and Kuwait to the United States continued due to incoming shipments of crude oil and petroleum product purchased before the invasion. As oil supplies from these regions to the United States diminished, oil supplies from domestic sources and other countries increased to help meet the Nation's demand requirements.

Iraq and Kuwait, both major oil-producing nations, had been traditional suppliers of crude oil and, to a lesser extent, petroleum products to the United States. Prior to the August 2 invasion, Iraq had supplied an average of 691,000 barrels per day of crude oil and 8,000 barrels per day of petroleum product to this Nation. At the same time, Kuwait supplied 102,000 barrels per day of crude oil and 4,000 barrels per day of petroleum product. Together, these countries accounted for 9 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports and 5 percent of U.S. petroleum demand requirements.

After the August 2 invasion, increased oil supplies came primarily from Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Canada, and Angola. Although the additional oil supplies from those countries helped to prevent supply shortages during the latter months of 1990, U.S. oil supplies overall remained below those of the pre-invasion period. This

Table FE7. Sources of Crude Oil Imports, January–December 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source	Jan.–July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aug.–Dec. % Change
OPEC							
Saudi Arabia	1,111	1,052	1,168	1,473	1,426	1,431	36
Iraq	691	966	318	0	0	0	-100
Kuwait	102	207	33	0	0	0	-100
Nigeria	887	881	743	536	555	461	-48
Venezuela	651	617	732	717	725	616	-0.2
Other	309	337	276	196	201	170	-50
Total	**3,750**	**4,059**	**3,269**	**2,921**	**2,908**	**2,678**	**-34**
Non-OPEC							
Mexico	672	676	807	793	690	595	-12
Canada	629	676	632	636	642	713	5
Angola	282	134	123	138	238	224	67
Colombia	142	132	84	159	177	121	-8
Norway	110	159	119	67	17	17	-89
United Kingdom	194	166	155	44	56	19	-89
Other	455	428	467	371	334	244	-43
Total	**2,484**	**2,372**	**2,386**	**2,210**	**2,154**	**1,933**	**-19**
Total Imports	**6,234**	**6,432**	**5,656**	**5,132**	**5,062**	**4,612**	**-28**

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* February1991, DOE/EIA–0109 (91/02).

resulted largely from reduced oil supplies to the United States from other U.S. trading partners, some of which are also OPEC oil-dependent nations (Table FE7). High prices contributed to lower demand and, as a result, inventories were basically adequate during the crisis.

Another event in 1990 that affected and, is expected to continue to affect U.S. petroleum trade, was passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which became law on August 18, 1990. This Act, along with other environmental actions by some States and petroleum companies, has a direct impact on major petroleum carriers, especially waterborne shippers.

The Act focuses primarily on oil spill prevention, removal, liability, and compensation. In particular, it provides for cleanup and preventive measures for oil spills, imposes greater liability for oil spills, and establishes a fund for the payment of compensation for resulting damages. Additionally, the Act requires that most vessels calling on U.S. ports or traversing U.S. waters be outfitted with double-hulls. The double-hull requirement will be phased-in over a 15-year period beginning in January 1995. Single-hull vessels may not operate in U.S. waters after January 1, 2010, except under certain conditions. The Act also leaves States free to enforce their own more stringent oil-spill laws.

Throughout 1990, major petroleum carriers took steps to minimize the risk and impact of oil spills even before the Act became law. These steps included keeping tanker traffic at a distance from sensitive areas (such as the Florida Keys) to minimize the threat of grounding and oil spills[7] and limiting oil deliveries to specific ports. Other companies discontinued deliveries to the United States altogether because of the strong stance taken on liability, ultra-high insurance costs, and the double-hull requirement. Some companies' actions were based on Congress' rejection of the international accords on shipper liability. (Congress imposed higher dollar limits than those in the international accords.) These actions have played a significant role in petroleum shipping, forcing some suppliers to find other shippers when their traditional shippers reduced or discontinued petroleum shipments to the United States.

Companies that have chosen to make Louisiana Offshore Oil Port deliveries only include: Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Ste. Nationale Elf Acquitaine. Companies that will not deliver to Maine because of its unlimited liability requirement include: Phibro Energy Inc., Amerada Hess Corp., and Texaco Inc.

Companies no longer willing to service any U.S. port include: Petrofina SA, Maersk/A.P. Moller, TeeKay Shipping Co. Inc., Bouchard, and Maritrans. Petroleum deliveries to U.S. ports by these companies were discontinued in July 1990.

Passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 is the third event that is expected to affect future trade activities. This Act, which was signed into law on November 15, 1990, alters the Clean Air Act of 1970, in the areas of air pollution, air toxics, and acid rain. In particular, it establishes new standards for industrial and vehicle emissions, new restrictions on electric utility sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, and new technology and emission standards to reduce some 189 hazardous air pollutants including benzene, carbon disulfide, and methanol.

A large portion of the Act focuses on reducing pollution from motor fuels. It calls for the introduction of cleaner-burning alternative fuels such as reformulated gasoline and natural gas. Provisions to reduce the sulfur content of diesel fuel oil are also included, with tighter diesel regulations aimed at reducing toxic emissions to take effect in October, 1993. The Act also provides emission control technique guidelines to reduce volatile organic compound emissions from the loading and unloading of petroleum onto or from marine vessels.

Foreign-produced finished petroleum products, such as diesel fuel and motor gasoline, purchased for consumption in the United States must satisfy product specifications or be capable of being blended to meet the standards established by this Act. This could result in changes in the type and quantity of petroleum products currently being delivered to the United States.

Future U.S. Petroleum Trade

Assuming a continuation of slow economic growth and oil price uncertainty in 1991, it is projected that net imports of crude oil and petroleum products will range between 6.45 to 7.28 million barrels per day in 1991 as domestic petroleum demand decreases to between 16.29 to 16.79 million barrels per day and U.S. production improves. U.S. crude oil production is projected to range between 7.21 to 7.50 million barrels per day in 1991.[8]

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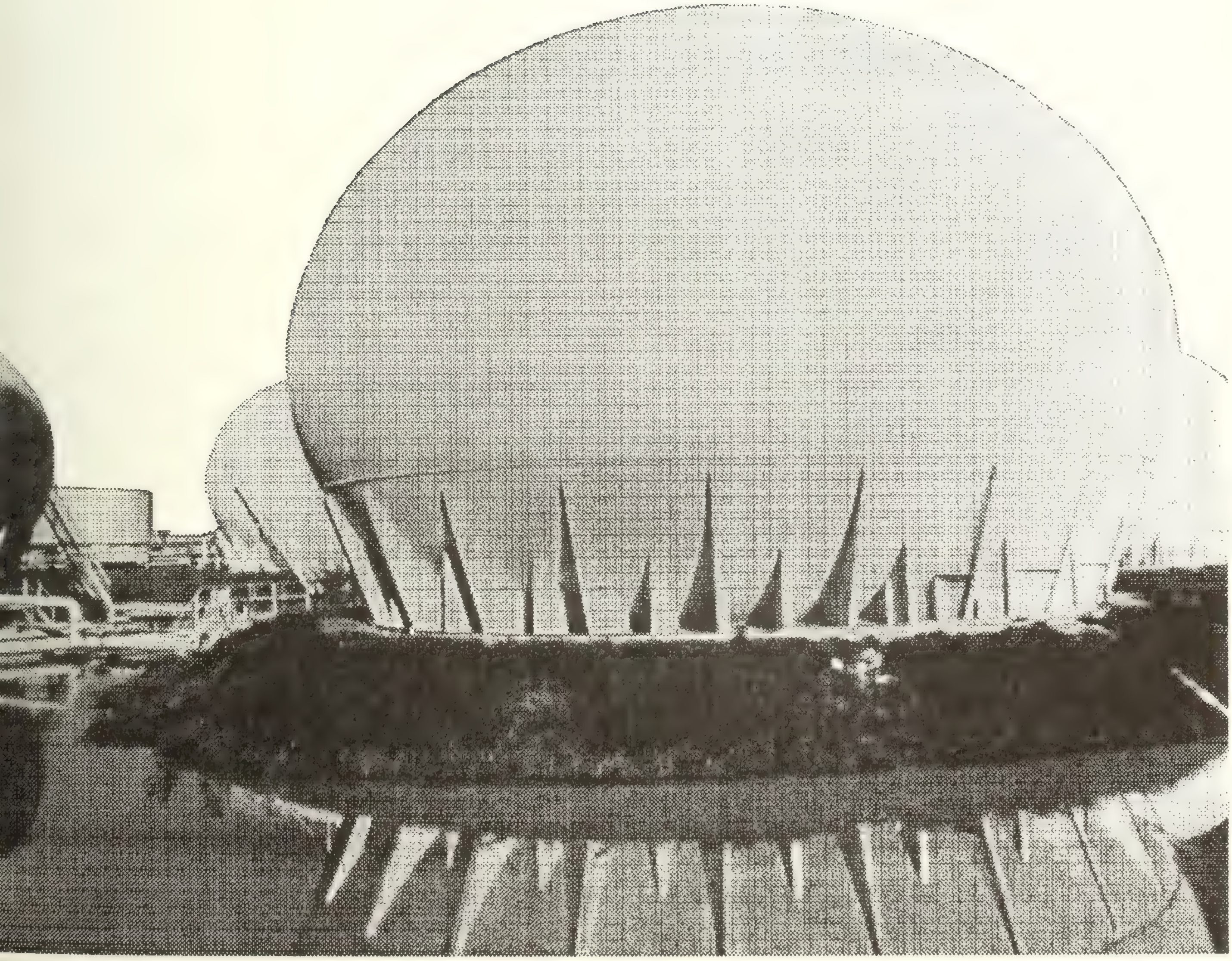
[7] "Tanker Traffic to Shift in Florida Keys Area," *Oil & Gas Journal*, March 5, 1990.

[8] Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(91/1Q).

Highlights



erical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

A steep drop in wholesale petroleum prices immediately following the start of the Persian Gulf war contributed to an increase in U.S. demand for petroleum products in January 1991. Following the initial success of the allied air attack on the evening of January 16, 1991, the spot price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil dropped more than $10 per barrel on January 17, a record 1-day drop (Figure H1). Wholesale prices for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and kerosene-type jet fuel also showed record 1-day declines (Figure H2), prompting an increase in purchases from primary suppliers. This surge in product purchases helped push total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) considerably higher than in December. Although the weather in the United States continued to be warmer than normal in January, it was 28 percent colder than the record high temperatures in January 1990. However, the economic slowdown kept demand slightly below the year-earlier level, at 16.9 million barrels per day (Table H1).

Although total imports increased in January to the highest level in 4 months, imports of both crude oil and products remained well below the average imported prior to the August 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Cold weather in Europe, the continued effect of curtailed product supplies from the Middle East, and tightness in overseas product markets also continued to attract product exports from the United States.

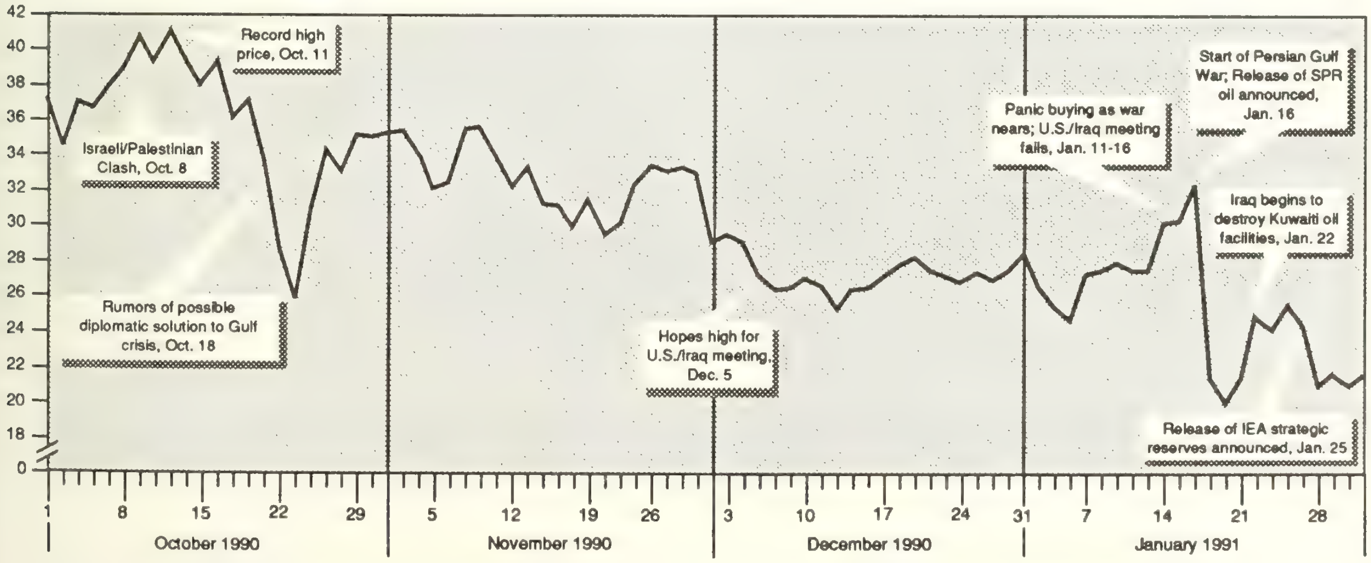
Exports of petroleum products hit a new record high in January. For the first time, there were significant exports of distillate fuel oil and kerosene-type jet fuel to Saudi Arabia. These products were needed for emergency military stockpiles which would ordinarily be provided by the Ras Tanura refinery, which was shut down after a fire in November 1990. Exports of distillate fuel oil to Europe and the Far East also continued to be relatively high.

News about war damage to Kuwaiti oil facilities, results of the latest OPEC meeting, the latest pipeline and refinery accidents, and release of the National Energy Strategy, begin on page xxxii.

Other January 1991 highlights include the following:

- After months of below-average demand, motor gasoline demand was normal for January. Stocks remained comparatively low due to unusually low imports and refinery production.
- Increased demand for distillate fuel oil and continued high shipments to overseas markets resulted in a sizable drop in inventories. Stocks were the lowest for the end of January since 1961.
- Low natural gas prices kept demand for residual fuel oil unusually low for the fifth consecutive month.
- Stocks of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) declined, with most of the drop in propane and butane.

Figure H1. Major Events and New York Spot Market Price For West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil
(Dollars per Barrel)



Note: Weekends and holidays are not shown.
Source: *Reuters News Service*, daily issues for the period.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991	1990	Difference[a]	1990
	January	December		January
Products Supplied	**16.9**	**16.5**	**0.4**	**17.0**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.6	7.0	-0.3	6.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.4	2.8	0.5	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2.1	1.8	0.4	1.7
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.6	3.6	-0.1	3.9
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	**12.7**	**12.7**	**(s)**	**13.5**
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	**82.5**	**82.5**	**0.0**	**87.7**
Imports	**7.1**	**6.4**	**0.6**	**9.1**
Crude Oil	**5.3**	**4.6**	**0.7**	**6.2**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	5.3	4.6	0.7	6.2
Products	**1.8**	**1.8**	**-0.1**	**2.9**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.0
Exports	**1.2**	**1.3**	**-0.1**	**0.7**
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Products	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.6
Total Net Imports	**5.9**	**5.2**	**0.7**	**8.4**
Stock Change[c]	**-1.2**	**-1.1**	**-0.1**	**1.6**
Crude Oil	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4
Products	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5	1.2
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	**1,587**	**1,624**	**-37**	**1,632**
Crude Oil	**906**	**909**	**-3**	**933**
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	586	586	0	581
Other	320	323	-3	352
Products	**681**	**715**	**-34**	**699**
Finished Motor Gasoline	187	182	5	196
Distillate Fuel Oil	112	132	-20	118
Residual Fuel Oil	48	49	-1	50
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	76	98	-22	76
Other Petroleum Products[b]	258	254	4	259

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[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

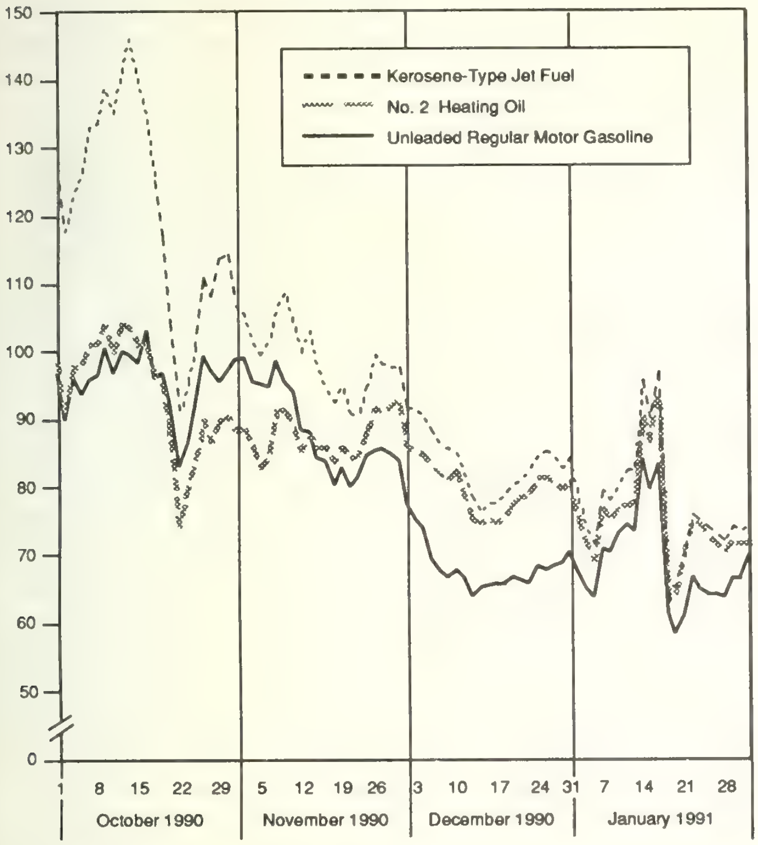
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels or less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Figure H2. New York Spot Market Price For Selected Petroleum Products
(Cents per Gallon)



Note: Weekends and holidays are not shown.
Source: *Reuters News Service*, daily issues for the period.

Propane stocks were drawn down to fill the sudden increase in demand.

- Imports of crude oil increased for the first time since July 1990, as the world price of crude oil plummeted.
- The operable refinery utilization rate was unchanged from the December 1990 rate, and was below the year-earlier level for the fourth consecutive month.

Motor Gasoline

For the first time in several months, demand for motor gasoline was at a normal level in January. The drop in demand from the December 1990 level to 6.6 million barrels per day was not as steep as the usual drop between December and January, primarily because of the sharp decline in the average retail price of motor gasoline in January, which served to increase driving. The average price declined 11 cents per gallon in January to $1.30 and was the lowest since August 1990.

Imports continued to be unusually low, primarily because of tightness in overseas markets. The low imports, combined with unusually low refinery production, kept stocks well below the average for this time of year. Stocks of finished motor gasoline of 187 million barrels at the end of January were well below the average January range of 196 million to 206 million barrels.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil increased substantially in January to 3.4 million barrels per day and was within the normal range for the first time this winter. January 1991 was the coolest January since 1988, although temperatures were 4 percent warmer than normal. The return to more seasonal temperatures and the drop in fuel oil prices contributed to the strong demand.

The loss to world markets of Middle East refining capacity and the cold weather in Europe kept distillate fuel oil prices higher in Europe than in the United States in January. These conditions diverted product away from the U.S. market and kept U.S. exports of distillate fuel oil unusually high for the third consecutive month.

Distillate fuel oil stocks were drawn down substantially in January, reflecting a more relaxed attitude about supplies for the remaining winter months than was evident before the successful allied invasion of Iraq in mid-January. The drop to 112 million barrels came a month earlier than usual, causing stocks to be the lowest for the end of January since 1961.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil demand in January was unusually low for the fifth consecutive month. Demand of 1.1 million barrels per day was well below the normal level for this time of year, primarily because utilities and industrial plants with fuel-switching capability continued to opt for lower-priced, readily available natural gas. Declining residual fuel oil prices were offset by a decline in natural gas prices, maintaining the latter's price advantage. Moreover, ship bunkering remained lower than usual because of weak petroleum imports.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's increased substantially to 2.1 million barrels per day in January, with most of the increase in propane. Propane was the most economical feedstock, and was also in demand as a heating fuel during the colder January weather.

Total LPG stocks declined substantially to 76 million barrels and were slightly below normal at the end of January. Most of the decline from the month-earlier level was in propane and butane. Propane stocks were withdrawn to fill the sudden

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,628	13,653	13,047	13,234	13,570	13,886	14,397	14,225	14,301	13,076	13,186	12,909
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,533	15,540	15,498	15,496	15,527	15,527	15,543	15,559	15,712	15,666	15,666	15,656
Idle Capacity[1]	**550**	**578**	**712**	**729**	**621**	**621**	**507**	**511**	**602**	**597**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	135	154	293	258	133	130	34	11	106	123	255	436
Idle More than Three Months	415	424	419	471	488	491	473	500	496	474	475	465
Operating Capacity[2]	14,983	14,962	14,786	14,767	14,906	14,906	15,036	15,048	15,111	15,069	14,936	14,755
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.7	87.9	84.2	85.4	87.4	89.4	92.6	91.4	91.0	83.5	84.2	82.5
Operating Capacity	91.0	91.3	88.2	89.6	91.0	93.2	95.8	94.5	94.6	86.8	88.3	87.5
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[1]	**724**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity[2]	14,946	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	82.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	86.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1990 issues, Table 18, and 1991 issues, Table 28; Form EIA- 810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

increase in demand. Nevertheless, propane stocks were slightly above the year-earlier level and almost within the normal range of the past several years.

Crude Oil

Although crude oil imports remained relatively low in January at 5.3 million barrels per day, the plummeting world price of crude oil brought the first increase in imports since July 1990. The world price plunged after the start of the Persian Gulf war in mid-January. By the end of the month, the world price of $17.89 per barrel was about $5 per barrel less than in mid-January and was the lowest price since the end of July.

Refinery Utilization

The operable refinery utilization rate of 82.5 percent in January was unchanged from the low December rate. The rate has been below year-earlier levels since October 1990, with some refiners cutting back on operations in reaction to sluggish demand and the high price of crude oil. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units was stable at 12.9 million barrels per day. The operating capacity, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is removed, declined slightly to 86.5 percent in January (Table H2).

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

Reconstruction of Kuwaiti Oil Facilities Will Take Years

In the aftermath of the liberation of Kuwait in February, allied forces began to assess the damage to Kuwaiti oil facilities. Preliminary reports suggest damage on a massive scale. The liberating armies discovered over half of Kuwait's oil wells burning, refineries vandalized and looted, and pipelines, tank farms, and offshore terminals damaged. During Iraq's 7 months of occupation, the destruction of Kuwait's oil-producing facilities was so devastating that the reconstruction effort will be the most comprehensive since the rebuilding of Europe after World War II.[1]

Damage to Infrastructure

Considerable planning and money went into developing the infrastructure to support its oil production, refining, and shipping capabilities. A complex network of pipelines was developed to connect producing wells, crude oil gathering facilities, refineries, and offshore production and tanker loading platforms (Figure H3). Kuwait's oil industry is among the five largest in the world. Kuwait's crude oil production averaged

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[1] "Contracts Awarded For Kuwait Cleanup", *The Washington Post*, March 5, 1991, p. D1.

2.0 million barrels per day during the first 6 months of 1990. In addition, Kuwait's four modern petroleum refineries produced distillate fuel oil and jet fuel for export primarily to Asian markets and motor gasoline for export to Europe. Most of these facilities are now heavily damaged as a result of Iraq's "scorched earth" policy towards the tiny Middle Eastern emirate.

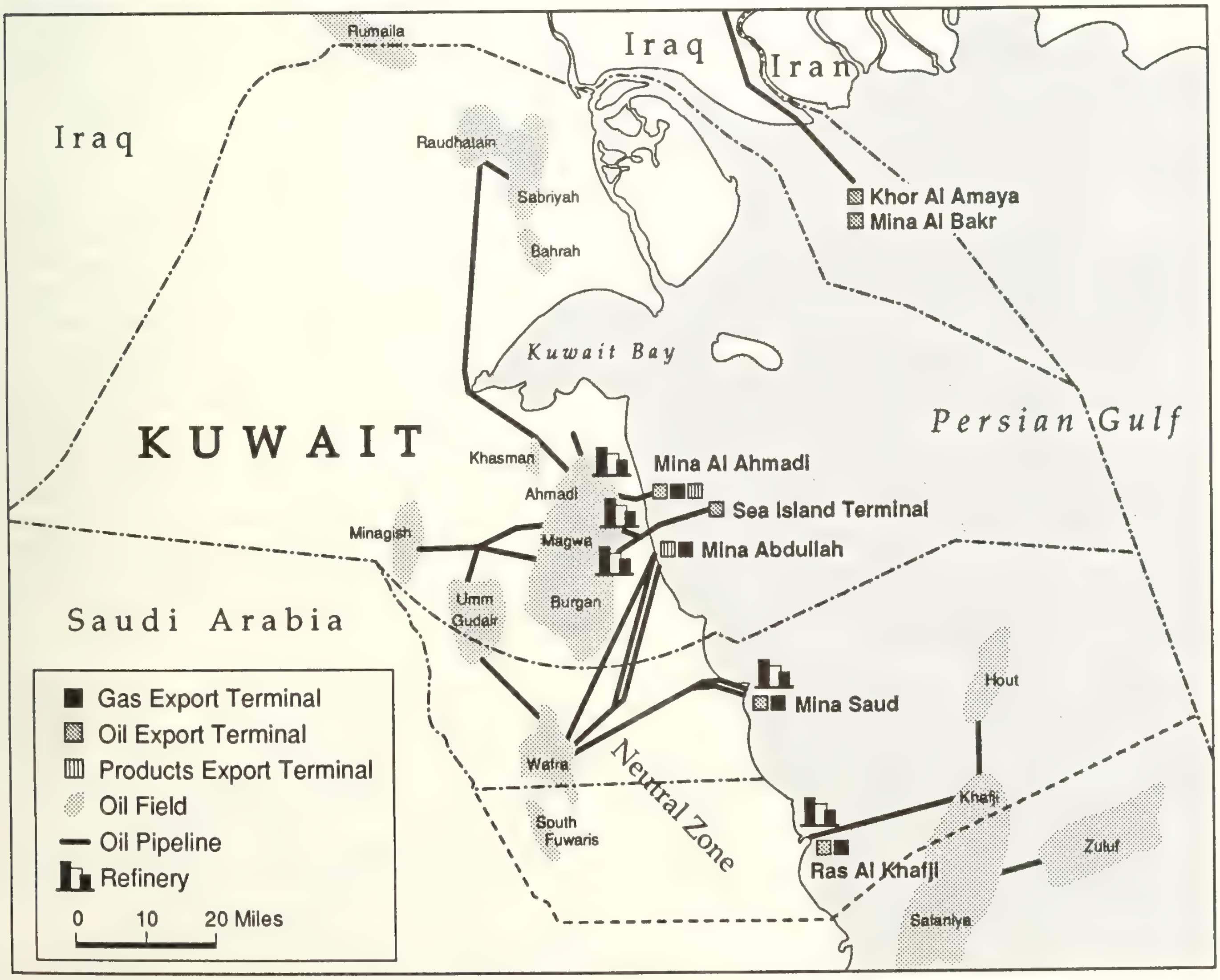
Restoring Kuwait's capacity to export petroleum to the pre-Iraqi invasion level could take 4 years. Engineering and oil field service firms from other countries, many from the United States, have been engaged by the Kuwait Petroleum Company (KPC) to assess the damage and begin extinguishing fires and reconstructing facilities. The top priority of the KPC is to extinguish the oil well fires deliberately set by Iraqi forces and to restore the largest producing fields as quickly as possible. Kuwait hopes to use gravity pipelines that do not require pumps to transfer free-flowing crude oil from fields such as the giant Burgan field, directly to offshore tankers until its permanent pipelines and export terminals are repaired. The repair of refineries to supply domestic fuel needs is also a top priority. Immediate fuel needs will be met through imports.

The Kuwaiti government hopes to start exporting crude oil soon to help finance the reconstruction effort. Kuwait is not expected to be able to export any oil before September 1991.

Burning Oil Fields

The KPC says that 800 of the country's 950 producing oil wells have been damaged, with at least 530 on fire. As much as 5 million barrels per day of oil are burning in wellhead fires. This is more than twice Kuwait's production before Iraq's invasion. Efforts to extinguish the fires are hampered by the need to clear booby traps and mines, the lack of available water, and, given the number of fires, the shortage of experienced oil well firefighting professionals. Ordinarily, a relatively small number of oil field fires occur each year, so there are few firms specializing in fighting oil well field fires. The damage to the wellheads will prevent firefighters from attach-

Figure H3. The Oil-Rich Battlefield



Source: *Petroleum Economist*, February 1991, Inside Cover.

ing valves to shut off the flow of oil from the wells, further complicating their task.[2]

In addition to the economic damage caused by the wellhead fires, the burning oil constitutes an environmental and health threat. The fires are producing thick clouds of smoke that have deprived the area of sunlight, causing a significant drop in temperature in the area. The huge smoke clouds have resulted in black, greasy rain falling as far as 600 to 900 miles away in Turkey and Iran.[3] Tons of toxins are also spewing into the air each day. The incomplete combustion of the crude oil is causing the release of a number of carcinogenic compounds, such as toluene, benzene, xylene, and benzopyrene. Many wells in the western sector of the country are releasing relatively large amounts of hydrogen sulfide gas, a highly toxic material.

A single well fire can cost between $3 million and $10 million to extinguish, depending on the techniques used. Many of the Kuwaiti wells currently ablaze are under high pressure and were operating at full throttle when sabotaged. Some of the Kuwaiti fires will be extinguished by drilling a hole into the side of the well bore and pumping in mud to cap it. This technique is more costly and time consuming than conventional oil field firefighting techniques. Extinguishing all of the oil well fires in Kuwait could take as long as 4 years and could cost as much as $5 billion.[4]

Refinery Damage

Kuwait's four modern refineries have a total atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity of 819,000 barrels per day, well in excess of Kuwait's internal needs.[5] Varying degrees of damage were sustained by at least three refineries. The refinery at Shuaiba, with an operating capacity of 187,000 barrels per day, is reported to be heavily damaged, with several processing units destroyed. The Mina al Ahmadi refinery, the largest refinery in Kuwait with a capacity of 370,000 barrels per day, suffered short-term damage to its storage tanks. This facility should be producing at below capacity in a relatively short time, but it is expected to take much longer to restore it to full capacity. In addition to significant damage to the 190,000-barrel-per-day Mina Abdulla refinery, process control equipment and spare parts were looted.

Kuwait began exporting crude oil in 1946, and its first refinery began operating in 1949. Before the Persian Gulf war, about half of Kuwait's oil revenue came from crude oil exports and the rest was from exports of refined products and petrochemicals. About 80 percent of Kuwait's oil industry was damaged or destroyed by Iraqi mines and explosives.[6] The development of Kuwait's large, sophisticated refining sector reflects an export strategy designed to capture an increasing share of the value that is added to crude oil during refining. While the damage is in some cases extensive, some capacity may be back onstream within a year. However, it will take about 2 years before Kuwait's refining sector is fully restored. Preliminary figures place reconstruction costs between $5 and $10 billion.

Damage to Other Oil Facilities

Most of the small crude oil pipelines linking the oil fields with crude oil gathering and processing centers sustained some damage and will need to be repaired or replaced. About half of the crude oil gathering and processing centers are believed to be damaged.

Kuwait's offshore tanker loading terminals also sustained varying amounts of damage. The most heavily damaged terminal is the Ahmadi Sea Island Terminal, the source of the large oil spill unleashed in the Persian Gulf in January. Allied warplanes were forced to stop the flow of oil into the Gulf by striking the onshore manifold station serving the offshore terminal. Tanks, control valves, and connecting pipelines at the facility were also harmed or destroyed. Other export facilities appear to have escaped major injury.

Offshore Oil Spills

In addition to the massive oil spill from the Sea Island Terminal, three additional spills occurred as a result of the war. Artillery shelling during the first week of the war caused a relatively small spill from a refinery in Khafji, Saudi Arabia. Iraqi military forces intentionally released Kuwaiti crude oil from several tankers moored in Kuwait City harbor during the war, but the exact volume spilled is unknown. This spill occurred at about the same time as the Sea Island Terminal spill. A relatively small fourth spill of unknown origin created a separate slick in the Gulf. The first three spills are part of a massive oil slick that has affected over 80 miles of Saudi Arabian coastline. The slick continues to threaten refineries and desalination plants. The slick has become waxy and very viscous with a hard outer shell that inhibits further evaporation. The Saudi Arabian government is in charge of the spill response.[7]

OPEC Agrees to Cut Production by 5 Percent

After 2 days of meetings, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) informally agreed on March 12, 1991, to cut crude oil production immediately by 5 percent, or about 1 million barrels per day. The accord will be in effect through the second quarter of 1991. The temporary production quotas were adopted to firm oil prices and forestall a glut of crude oil on the world market during the second quarter, when demand is usually at its lowest. OPEC's eventual goal is to achieve its target price of $21 per barrel for OPEC crude oil. At the time of the meeting, OPEC crude oil averaged $17.72 per barrel. The production quotas set in the agreement exclude Iraq and Kuwait, because neither country will be producing enough crude oil for export before the end of the second quarter. Iraq was not represented at the meeting.

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[2] "Kuwaiti Oilfield Damage Assessment Is Raised, as Are Reconstruction Costs," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 8, 1991, p. A-3.

[3] "Oil-Well Smog From Kuwait Is of Concern," *The Wall Street Journal*, February 28, 1991, p. A-8.

[4] "Kuwaiti Oil Sector Damage Worse Than Feared," *Oil and Gas Journal*, March 4, 1991, p. A-5.

[5] *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 31, 1990, p. 86.

[6] "Havoc in Kuwait Was Well-Orchestrated," *The Wall Street Journal*, March 4, 1991, p. A-5.

[7] "Four Oil Spills May be Polluting Gulf," *The Oil Daily*, March 7, 1991, p. 8.

Before the meeting, the OPEC Secretariat forecasted that demand for OPEC crude oil during the second quarter of 1991 would be 21.4 million barrels per day, about 2 million barrels per day below the OPEC production level at the time of the meeting. Saudi Arabian officials, however, forecasted demand at 22.4 million barrels per day, on the belief that stockbuilding by oil companies, declining Soviet oil exports, and a rebounding U.S. economy would raise demand for OPEC oil.

Under the agreement, second quarter OPEC production would be reduced from 23.4 million barrels per day to 22.3 million barrels per day. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, will cut its oil production from 8.4 to 8.0 million barrels per day. Saudi Arabia's previous quota, agreed to in OPEC's July 1990 meeting just days before Iraq invaded Kuwait, was 5.4 million barrels per day (Table H3). Saudi Arabia was able to increase production after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, in order to help replace the embargoed 4.3 million barrels per day of output from Iraq and Kuwait.

The next meeting of the OPEC ministers is scheduled for June 1991 to discuss new quotas for the third quarter. If oil prices decline sharply in the interim, a special meeting will be called to discuss further production cuts.

Citgo Refinery Explosion

On March 3, 1991, an explosion and fire at Citgo's Lake Charles, Louisiana, refinery killed 3 workers and injured 12 others. The blast and fire at the 320,000-barrel-per-day refinery occurred in one of three catalytic cracking units which were being restarted after undergoing routine maintenance.

The explosion touched off a fire in the unit which burned itself out 5 hours later. The unit will be closed for several weeks. The two undamaged units were shut down for several days as a precaution. The three units together have a production capacity of about 150,000 barrels per day and produce light products, such as motor gasoline and distillates.

The cause of the cracking unit explosion is being investigated by officials from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Table H3. OPEC Crude Oil Production and Production Quotas
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

OPEC Countries	January-June 1990		July-December 1990		March 1991	Percent of July 1990 Quota	Percent of March 1991 Quota
	Production	Quota	Production	Quota	Quota		
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	750	827	780	827	827	3.68	3.71
Iraq	2,992	3,140	1,033	3,140	0	13.96	0.00
Kuwait	1,970	1,500	379	1,500	0	6.67	0.00
Libya	1,267	1,233	1,433	1,233	1,425	5.48	6.39
Qatar	380	371	390	371	399	1.65	1.79
Saudi Arabia	5,662	5,380	7,288	5,380	8,034	23.92	36.03
U.A.E.	2,014	1,095	2,110	1,500	2,320	6.67	10.40
Total Arab OPEC	15,035	13,546	13,413	13,951	13,005	62.03	58.32
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	280	273	290	273	273	1.21	1.22
Gabon	268	197	286	197	285	0.88	1.28
Indonesia	1,175	1,374	1,321	1,374	1,443	6.11	6.47
Iran	2,983	3,140	3,192	3,140	3,217	13.96	14.43
Nigeria	1,717	1,611	1,842	1,611	1,840	7.16	8.25
Venezuela	2,008	1,945	2,186	1,945	2,235	8.65	10.02
Total Other OPEC	8,431	8,540	9,117	8,540	9,293	37.97	41.67
Total OPEC	23,466	22,086	22,530	22,491	22,298	100.00	100.00

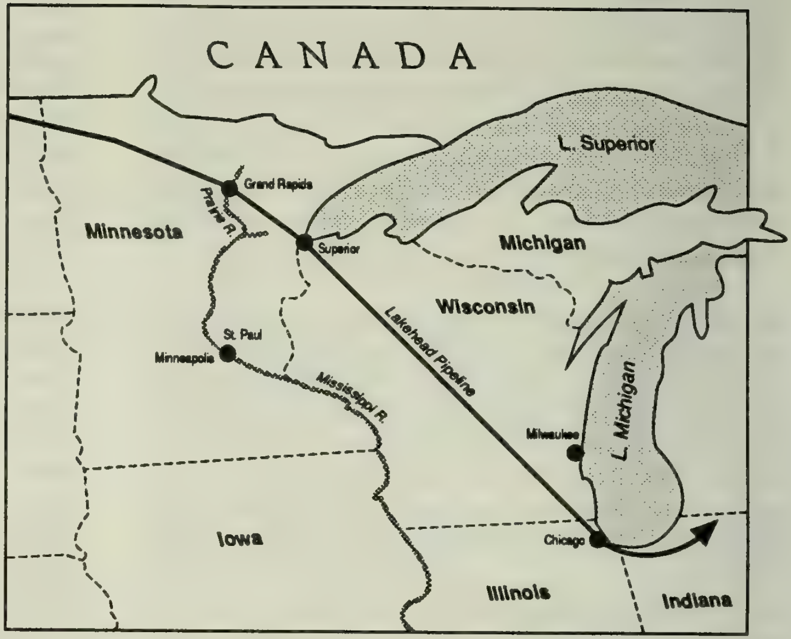
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independant rounding. Data exclude lease condensate.
Sources: Energy Information Administration, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, February 1991, Table1.2, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1990, Table H3; *The New York Times*, March 13, 1991, p. D-6.

Pipeline Spills 15,000 Barrels of Crude Oil in Minnesota

Lakehead Pipeline, which transports crude oil from the Canadian border of North Dakota into the North Central States, ruptured on March 3, 1991, near Grand Rapids, Minnesota (Figure H4). The rupture in the 34-inch pipeline disrupted deliveries to some refineries in the upper Midwest for a short while and spilled about 15,000 barrels of crude oil onto the ground and into a nearby river.

Most of the spilled oil remained at the site of the leak, but about 2,400 barrels went into a sewer line that empties into the Prairie River, which flows into the Mississippi River. Ice on the river aided cleanup crews by slowing the spread of the oil. As a result, none of the crude oil reached the Mississippi River, the sole source of drinking water for the Minneapolis area.

Figure H4. Lakehead Pipeline Rupture



Source: National Petroleum Council, *Petroleum Storage and Transportation*, Volume V, April 1989.

National Energy Strategy Released

The Department of Energy (DOE) released the first edition of its National Energy Strategy (NES) in February 1991. The NES lays the foundation for a more efficient, less vulnerable, and environmentally sustainable energy future.[8] It proposes a balanced program of energy efficiency, use of alternative fuels, and environmentally responsible development of all U.S. energy sources.

Current policies which allow markets to determine prices, quantities, and technological choices wherever possible constitute the primary basis for the NES proposals. Improvements in environmental health or reductions in dependence on insecure suppliers are concerns involving national security, foreign policy, or social benefits. These considerations require government action to some degree.[9]

Proposals for increasing energy efficiency, improving environmental quality, and reducing vulnerability are based upon the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the natural gas wellhead decontrol legislation of 1989, incentives provided to domestic renewable and fossil energy producers in the fiscal year 1991 budget agreement, the domestic energy supply and demand measures adopted in response to the Iraqi oil disruption, and other initiatives.

Additional proposals include the expansion of scientific and engineering research to help achieve U.S. energy objectives, and acceleration of the process of transferring technology to private industry and commerce in order to enhance U.S. competitiveness.

Excluded from the Strategy proposals are measures such as oil import fees, large taxes on gasoline, and sharply higher fuel-efficiency standards for cars. It was determined that such measures would not necessarily shield the U.S. economy from the effects of future world oil market disruptions, and would result in higher prices, lost jobs, and less competitive U.S. industries.[10]

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[8] Complete details about the National Energy Strategy are in the Report, *National Energy Strategy*, First Edition 1991/1992, Washington, D.C.

[9] *National Energy Strategy*, February 1991, p. 2.

[10] *National Energy Strategy*, February 1991, p. 5.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

	Field Production			Stock Change[b]			Ending Stocks[c]
Year/Month	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 **Average**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 **Average**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h] **1,074**
1975 **Average**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h] **17**	[h] **15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 **Average**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 **Average**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 **Average**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 **Average**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 **Average**	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h] **1,392**
1981 **Average**	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h] **290**	[h] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 **Average**	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h] **1,430**
1983 **Average**	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h] **214**	[h] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 **Average**	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 **Average**	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 **Average**	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 **Average**	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 **Average**	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	E 9,113	E 7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	E 9,093	E 7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	E 8,986	E 7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	E 8,883	E 7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	E 8,838	E 7,259	1,499	501	505	16,843	1,671
June	E 8,602	E 7,076	1,453	75	348	17,112	1,684
July	E 8,694	E 7,144	1,480	-152	1,019	16,856	1,711
August	E 8,842	E 7,215	1,562	-227	-92	17,936	1,701
September	E 8,819	E 7,167	1,587	-884	901	16,437	1,701
October	E 9,192	E 7,454	1,654	101	-829	16,851	1,679
November	E 9,080	E 7,308	1,692	-364	-323	16,681	1,658
December	E 8,961	E 7,282	1,602	-523	-591	16,518	1,624
Average	E **8,925**	E **7,301**	**1,551**	**-34**	**145**	**16,916**	--
1991 January	RE 9,135	RE 7,418	R 1,635	R -94	R -1,094	R 16,882	R 1,587
February*	PE 9,152	PE 7,427	E 1,647	E *76*	E *-365*	E *16,026*	E *1,589*
2-Mo. Average	PE **9,143**	PE **7,422**	E **1,640**	E **-13**	E **-748**	E **16,476**	--
1990 **2-Mo. Average**	E **9,103**	E **7,495**	**1,541**	**48**	**899**	**16,995**	--
1989 **2-Mo. Average**	**9,566**	**7,867**	**1,637**	**116**	**-52**	**17,578**	--

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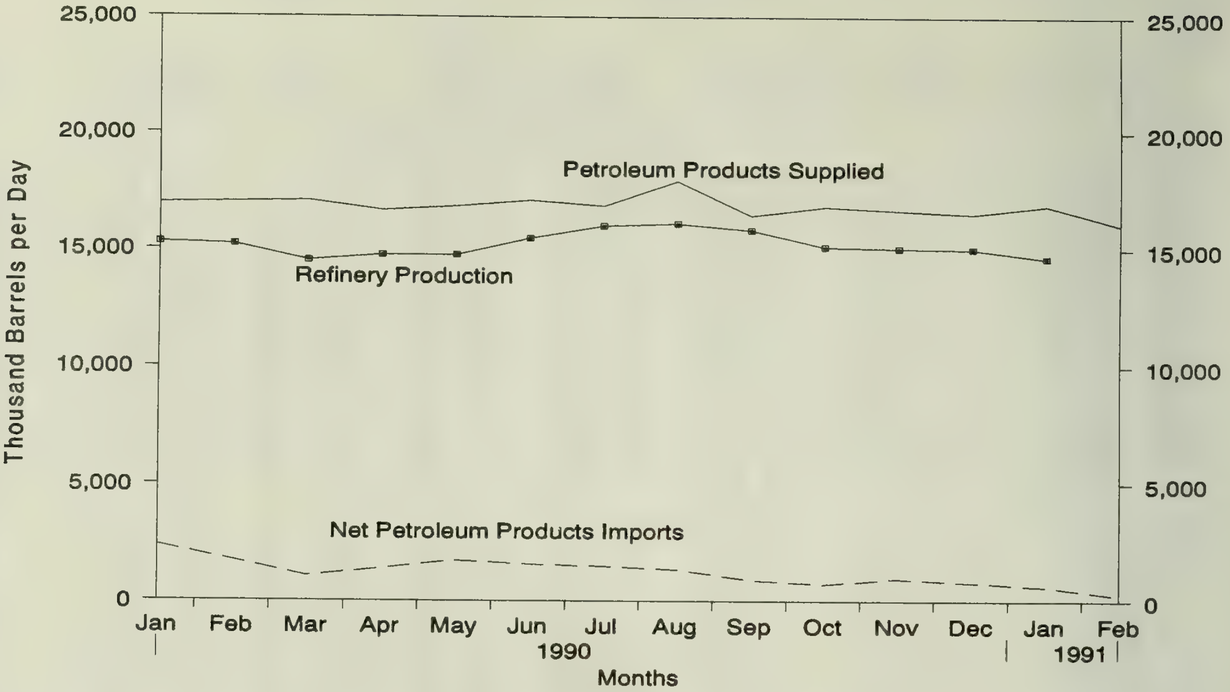
[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^{a} and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports^{g}
	Total	Crude Oil^{f}	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	8,738	6,438	2,300	690	112	578	8,048
June	8,690	6,413	2,276	804	88	715	7,886
July	8,893	6,812	2,081	696	89	606	8,197
August	8,558	6,432	2,127	850	64	785	7,709
September	7,336	5,656	1,680	847	68	779	6,489
October	6,701	5,132	1,569	949	104	844	5,752
November	6,968	5,062	1,906	1,085	138	948	5,882
December	6,431	4,611	1,821	1,268	242	1,026	5,164
Average	**7,954**	**5,876**	**2,079**	**864**	**116**	**748**	**7,090**
1991 January	^{R}7,066	^{R}5,303	^{R}1,763	^{R}1,199	^{R}50	^{R}1,149	^{R}5,867
February*	^{E}*6,465*	^{E}*5,247*	^{E}*1,218*	^{E}1,177	^{E}190	^{E}987	^{E}5,288
2-Mo. Average	^{E}**6,781**	^{E}**5,276**	^{E}**1,505**	^{E}**1,189**	^{E}**117**	^{E}**1,072**	^{E}**5,592**
1990 2-Mo. Average	**8,748**	**6,041**	**2,707**	**763**	**118**	**645**	**7,985**
1989 2-Mo. Average	**8,149**	**5,492**	**2,657**	**815**	**171**	**644**	**7,334**

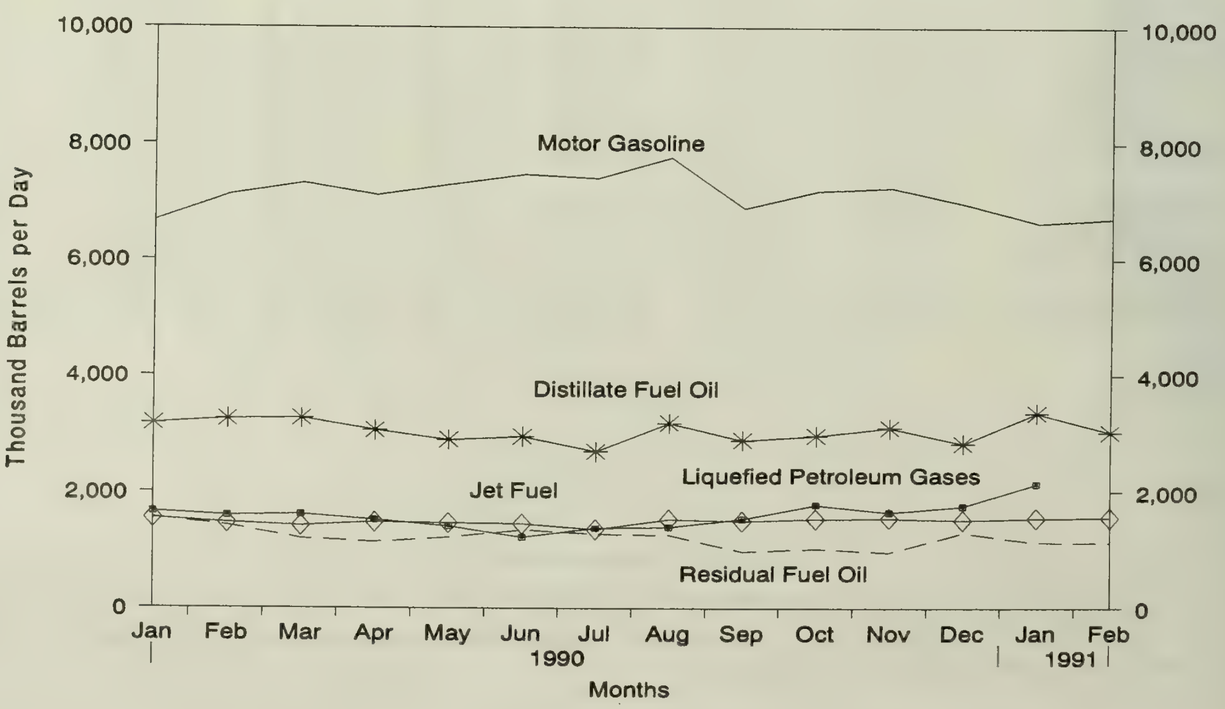
Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1990 - Present



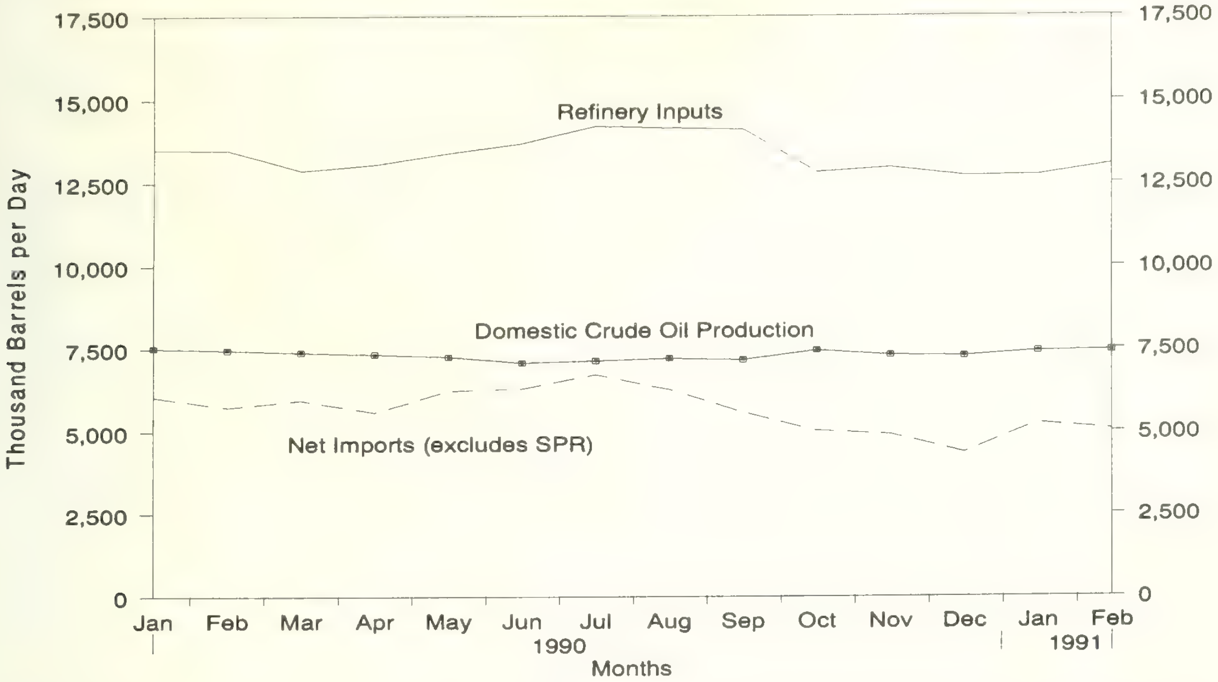
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1990 - Present



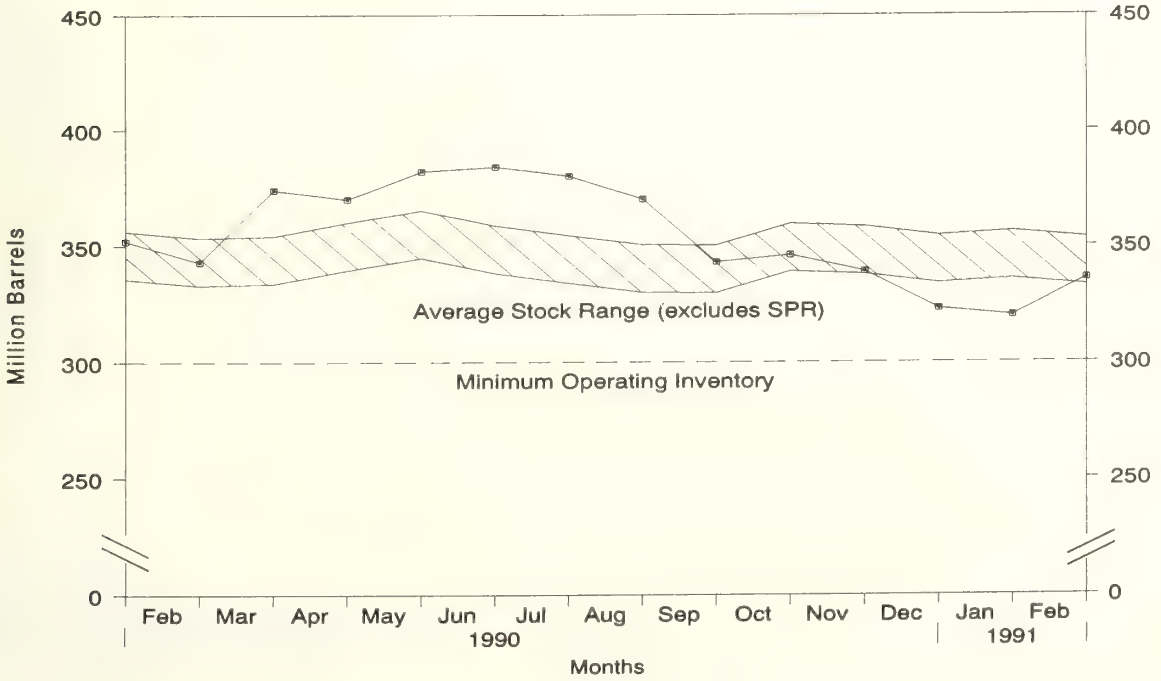
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], January 1990 - Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**--**	**(s)**
1990 January	^{E}7,522	^{E}1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	--	(s)
February	^{E}7,465	^{E}1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	--	0
March	^{E}7,394	^{E}1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	--	0
April	^{E}7,331	^{E}1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	--	(s)
May	^{E}7,259	^{E}1,766	6,438	89	6,349	335	--	0
June	^{E}7,076	^{E}1,613	6,413	17	6,397	394	--	(s)
July	^{E}7,144	^{E}1,687	6,812	0	6,812	220	--	0
August	^{E}7,215	^{E}1,736	6,432	95	6,337	348	--	(s)
September	^{E}7,167	^{E}1,702	5,656	0	5,656	480	--	(s)
October	^{E}7,454	^{E}1,885	5,132	0	5,132	460	--	(s)
November	^{E}7,308	^{E}1,746	5,062	0	5,062	372	--	(s)
December	^{E}7,282	^{E}1,838	4,611	0	4,611	550	--	(s)
Average	^{E}**7,301**	^{E}**1,774**	**5,876**	**27**	**5,849**	**340**	**--**	**(s)**
1991 January	^{RE}7,418	^{RE}1,848	^{R}5,303	0	^{R}5,303	^{R}-14	--	^{R}0
February*	^{PE}7,427	^{PE}1,905	^{E}*5,247*	^{E}*0*	^{E}*5,247*	^{E}*650*	--	^{E}(s)
2-Mo. Average	^{PE}**7,422**	^{PE}**1,875**	^{E}**5,276**	^{E}**0**	^{E}**5,276**	^{E}**301**	**--**	^{E}**(s)**
1990 2-Mo. Average	^{E}**7,495**	^{E}**1,850**	**6,041**	**18**	**6,023**	**165**	**--**	**(s)**
1989 2-Mo. Average	**7,867**	**1,960**	**5,492**	**74**	**5,418**	**37**	**--**	**(s)**

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
		Stock Change[c]							
		SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	**Average**	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	**Average**	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	**Average**	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	**Average**	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	**Average**	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	**Average**	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	**Average**	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	**Average**	45	52	13,481	287	--	[f] 466	108	[f] 358
1981	**Average**	336	[f] -46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	**Average**	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[f] 644	294	[f] 350
1983	**Average**	234	[f] -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	**Average**	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	**Average**	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	**Average**	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	**Average**	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	**Average**	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
	February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
	March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
	April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
	May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
	June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
	July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
	August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
	September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
	October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
	November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
	December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
	Average	**56**	**30**	13,401	142	28	--	--	--
1990	January	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
	February	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
	March	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
	April	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
	May	89	412	13,389	112	30	969	586	382
	June	16	59	13,690	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-152	14,208	89	31	966	587	380
	August	94	-321	14,140	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-884	14,105	68	14	933	590	343
	October	-8	109	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-252	12,955	138	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-512	12,708	242	15	909	586	323
	Average	**16**	**-50**	13,411	116	24	--	--	--
1991	January	0	R -94	R 12,727	R 50	R 23	R 906	586	R 320
	February*	E *-148*	E *223*	E *13,044*	E 190	E 14	E *918*	E *582*	E *336*
	2-Mo. Average	E -70	E 57	E 12,877	E 117	E 19	--	--	--
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**18**	**30**	13,496	118	38	--	--	--
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**74**	**42**	13,061	171	48	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**136**	**120**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**42**	**164**	**133**
1974	**Average**	**190**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**
1975	**Average**	**282**	**264**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**4**	**232**	**223**
1976	**Average**	**432**	**408**	**26**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**453**	**444**
1977	**Average**	**559**	**544**	**74**	**74**	**48**	**42**	**723**	**704**
1978	**Average**	**649**	**634**	**62**	**62**	**6**	**5**	**654**	**638**
1979	**Average**	**636**	**608**	**88**	**88**	**8**	**5**	**658**	**642**
1980	**Average**	**488**	**456**	**28**	**28**	**27**	**27**	**554**	**548**
1981	**Average**	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982	**Average**	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983	**Average**	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984	**Average**	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985	**Average**	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	80	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	418	97	674	641	250	250	0	0
	February	280	45	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	549	544	91	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	247	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	95	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	349	80	966	966	213	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**279**	**63**	**514**	**509**	**82**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	**Average**	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	**Average**	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	**Average**	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	**Average**	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	**Average**	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	**Average**	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	R 3,058	3,002
1980	**Average**	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	**Average**	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	**Average**	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	**Average**	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	**Average**	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	**Average**	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	**Average**	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	**Average**	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	**Average**	0	0	R 1,073	R 911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990	January	0	0	1,212	1,055	37	0	2,592	2,043
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,504	2,063
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,115	1,769
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,337	1,963
	June	0	0	1,137	1,041	20	0	2,293	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,716	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,613	1,473	0	0	1,786	1,488
	November	0	0	1,576	1,426	0	0	1,753	1,473
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	**4**	**4**	**1,337**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,232**	**1,859**
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	137	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	260	214	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	29	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	77	69	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	83	69	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**48**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**101**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	**Average**	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	**Average**	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	**Average**	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	**Average**	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	**Average**	919	910	R 646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	**Average**	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	**Average**	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	**Average**	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	**Average**	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	**Average**	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	**Average**	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	**Average**	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	**Average**	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	**Average**	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	**Average**	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990	January	830	830	1,138	679	2,228	1,737	4,819	3,781
	February	833	816	890	564	2,086	1,677	4,590	3,740
	March	1,054	1,031	878	543	2,253	1,843	4,368	3,612
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,123	1,772	4,196	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,217	1,810	4,554	3,773
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,435	3,653
	July	830	825	999	665	2,101	1,739	4,954	4,217
	August	881	881	1,013	617	2,178	1,755	4,894	4,059
	September	755	743	1,054	732	2,021	1,682	3,936	3,270
	October	557	536	979	717	1,723	1,434	3,509	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,624	2,908
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	**797**	**781**	**1,020**	**663**	**2,044**	**1,648**	**4,275**	**3,506**
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	**49**	**49**	**2**	**0**	**174**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,325**	**1,001**	**(s)**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**49**	**48**	**1**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1,070**	**791**	**0**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**75**	**71**	**5**	**0**	**152**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**846**	**600**	**0**	**0**
1976	**Average**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**118**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**599**	**371**	**0**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**24**	**17**	**3**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**279**	**0**	**0**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**467**	**248**	**0**	**0**
1979	**Average**	**43**	**39**	**6**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**538**	**271**	**13**	**13**
1980	**Average**	**42**	**37**	**1**	**0**	**78**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**455**	**199**	**(s)**	**0**
1981	**Average**	**49**	**45**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**23**	**14**	**447**	**164**	**18**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**44**	**42**	**5**	**(s)**	**65**	**0**	**47**	**19**	**482**	**214**	**40**	**8**
1983	**Average**	**78**	**71**	**4**	**0**	**125**	**0**	**41**	**2**	**547**	**274**	**34**	**6**
1984	**Average**	**90**	**85**	**38**	**25**	**88**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**630**	**341**	**46**	**15**
1985	**Average**	**110**	**104**	**37**	**21**	**40**	**0**	**61**	**0**	**770**	**468**	**59**	**36**
1986	**Average**	**112**	**102**	**41**	**30**	**37**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**807**	**570**	**90**	**68**
1987	**Average**	**192**	**180**	**58**	**49**	**37**	**0**	**84**	**0**	**848**	**608**	**82**	**63**
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	January	262	262	41	41	74	0	48	0	952	599	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	74	0	45	0	919	581	53	51
	March	328	328	41	41	35	0	8	0	823	576	83	83
	April	248	248	25	20	51	0	38	0	908	611	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	994	682	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	927	689	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	73	0	882	659	132	122
	August	134	134	43	26	40	0	45	0	941	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	916	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	910	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	894	642	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	979	713	47	47
	Average	**237**	**236**	**52**	**47**	**36**	**0**	**47**	**0**	**921**	**642**	**80**	**77**
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	**9**	**2**	**125**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**53**	**0**
1974	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**43**	**0**
1975	**Average**	**9**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**71**	**70**	**19**	**4**
1976	**Average**	**21**	**6**	**39**	**0**	**18**	**16**	**87**	**87**	**8**	**0**
1977	**Average**	**17**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**66**	**55**	**179**	**177**	**31**	**4**
1978	**Average**	**20**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**42**	**37**	**318**	**316**	**5**	**2**
1979	**Average**	**18**	**0**	**30**	**0**	**66**	**52**	**439**	**437**	**23**	**7**
1980	**Average**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**70**	**61**	**533**	**507**	**2**	**(s)**
1981	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**36**	**33**	**522**	**469**	**30**	**(s)**
1982	**Average**	**5**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**20**	**18**	**685**	**645**	**35**	**(s)**
1983	**Average**	**10**	**0**	**18**	**(s)**	**4**	**3**	**826**	**766**	**65**	**3**
1984	**Average**	**8**	**0**	**45**	**(s)**	**1**	**0**	**748**	**659**	**65**	**3**
1985	**Average**	**23**	**0**	**60**	**(s)**	**3**	**1**	**816**	**715**	**58**	**0**
1986	**Average**	**87**	**57**	**76**	**0**	**12**	**11**	**699**	**621**	**54**	**0**
1987	**Average**	**148**	**115**	**54**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**655**	**602**	**60**	**0**
1988	**Average**	**134**	**106**	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**	**61**	**0**
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	789	708	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	14	9	722	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	812	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	45	0
	May	207	163	94	10	0	0	778	688	59	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	82	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	695	651	36	0
	August	203	132	43	0	128	128	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	746	690	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	**181**	**139**	**58**	**2**	**37**	**37**	**752**	**689**	**52**	**0**
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	54	54	32	0	13	0	103	96	273	237
	April	29	0	131	114	33	0	17	0	114	81	274	257
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	79	0	88	58	347	283
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	89	0	107	73	211	166
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	170	166
	September	33	0	119	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	30	0	101	96	32	0	45	0	96	76	184	150
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
		U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	**Average**	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	**Average**	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	**Average**	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	**Average**	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	**Average**	8	1	R 428	0	239	146	R 2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	**Average**	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	**Average**	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	**Average**	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	**Average**	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	**Average**	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	**Average**	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	**Average**	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	**Average**	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	**Average**	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	**Average**	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
	February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
	March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
	April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
	May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
	June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
	July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
	August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
	September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
	October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
	November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
	December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
	Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990	January	62	0	409	0	607	236	4,328	2,425	9,147	6,206
	February	40	0	323	0	444	113	3,716	2,119	8,306	5,858
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,557	2,513	7,925	6,125
	April	20	0	283	0	512	275	3,562	2,275	7,758	5,740
	May	0	0	285	0	515	248	4,184	2,665	8,738	6,438
	June	12	0	299	0	579	270	4,255	2,761	8,690	6,413
	July	92	0	252	0	476	251	3,939	2,596	8,893	6,812
	August	73	0	230	0	332	107	3,665	2,372	8,558	6,432
	September	49	0	240	0	333	206	3,399	2,386	7,336	5,656
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,192	2,210	6,701	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	248	112	3,343	2,154	6,968	5,062
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,003	1,933	6,431	4,611
	Average	**44**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**410**	**179**	**3,679**	**2,369**	**7,954**	**5,876**
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303

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[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

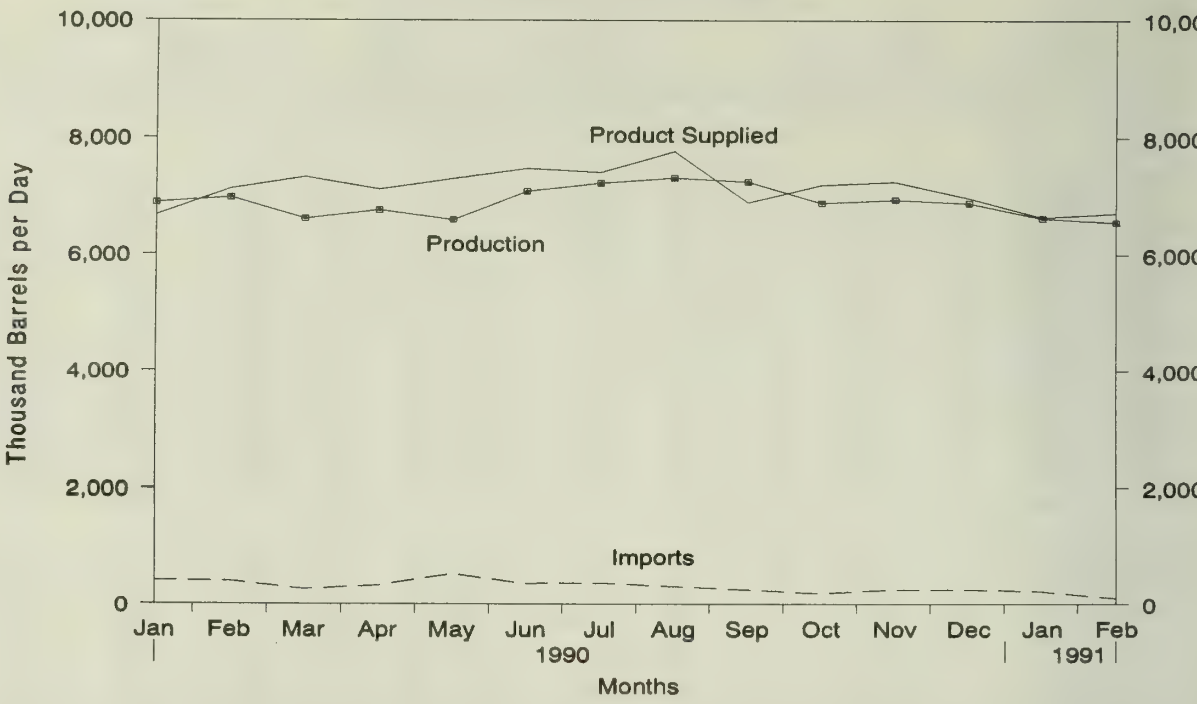
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

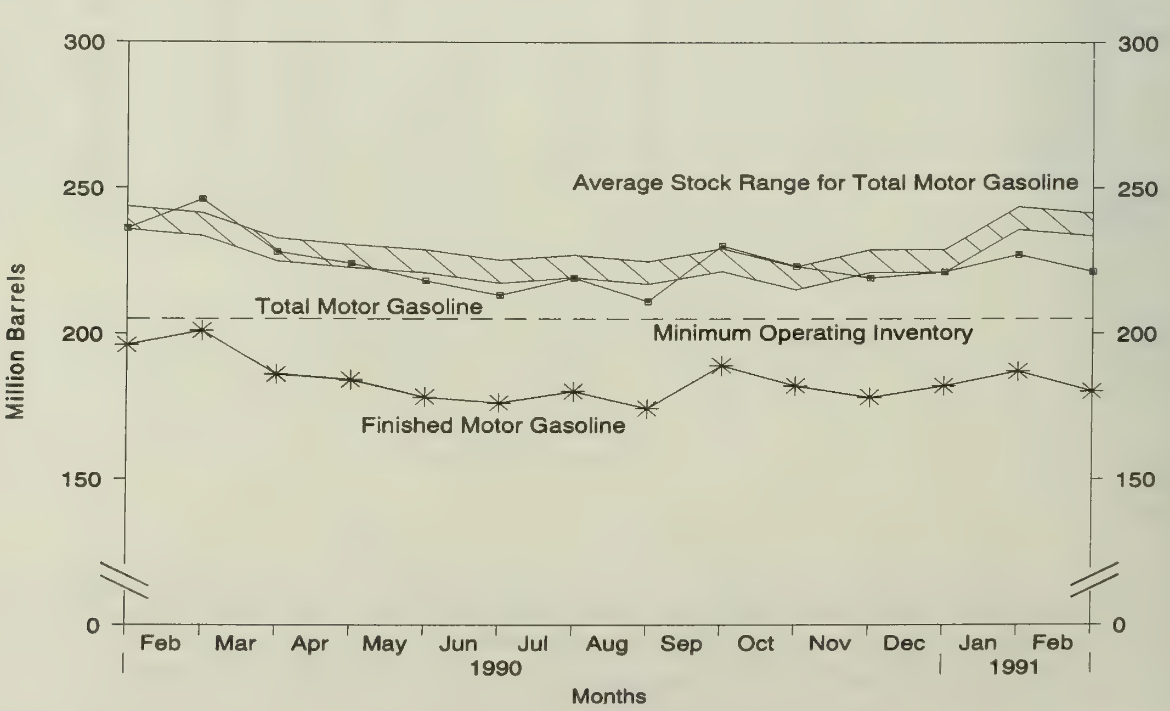
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f]218	--
1975 Average	6,520	184	[f]28	2	6,675	–	--	235	--
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f]261	--
1981 Average[g]	6,405	157	[f]-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f]235	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	[f]-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989 January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**6,507**	**88.8**	--	--
1990 January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
May	6,599	535	-196	25	7,304	6,884	94.2	218	178
June	7,084	361	-86	52	7,478	7,059	94.4	213	176
July	7,230	372	146	41	7,415	7,012	94.6	219	180
August	7,315	313	-220	77	7,771	7,360	94.7	211	174
September	7,251	254	505	103	6,897	6,574	95.3	230	189
October	6,890	192	-210	90	7,201	6,854	95.2	223	182
November	6,941	259	-123	66	7,257	6,956	95.9	219	178
December	6,887	261	118	53	6,976	6,709	96.2	221	182
Average	**6,952**	**330**	**14**	**55**	**7,213**	**6,828**	**94.7**	--	--
1991 January	R 6,629	R 227	R 164	R 50	R 6,643	R 6,361	95.8	R 227	R 187
February*	E *6,556*	E *105*	E *-114*	E 60	E *6,715*	E *6,429*	E *95.7*	E *221*	E *180*
2-Mo. Average	E **6,594**	E **169**	E **32**	E **55**	E **6,677**	E **6,394**	E **95.8**	--	--
1990 2-Mo. Average	**6,931**	**412**	**411**	**42**	**6,891**	**6,454**	**93.7**	--	--
1989 2-Mo. Average	**6,801**	**386**	**235**	**29**	**6,922**	**5,937**	**85.8**	--	--

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

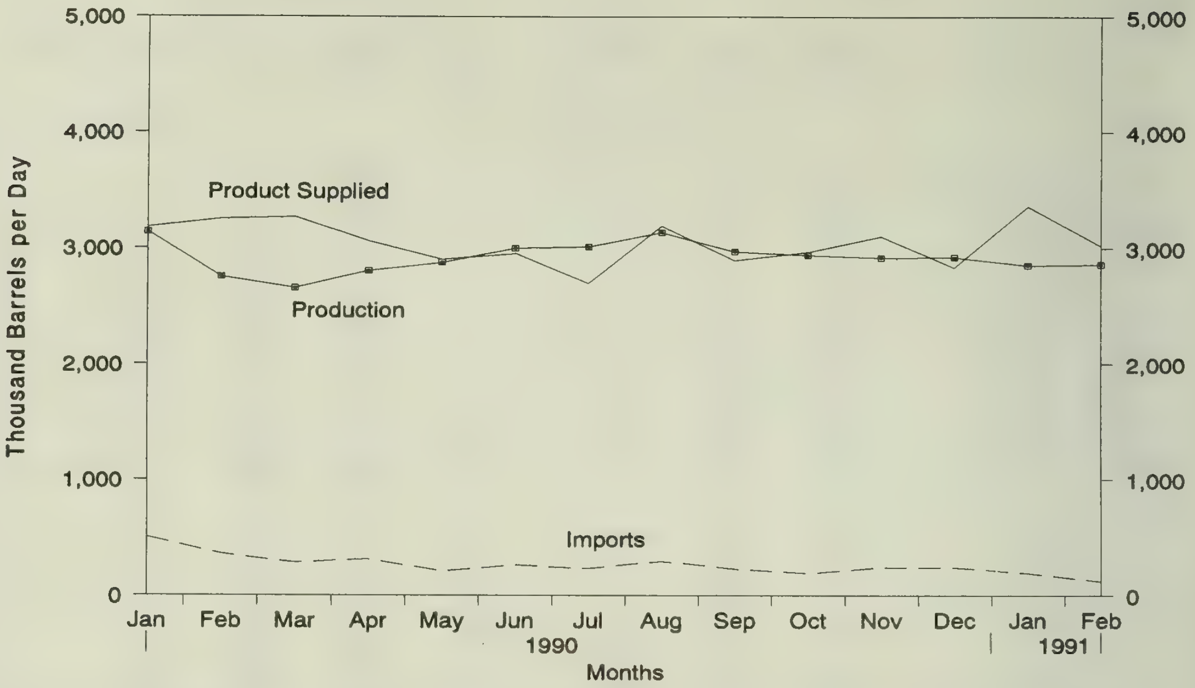
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

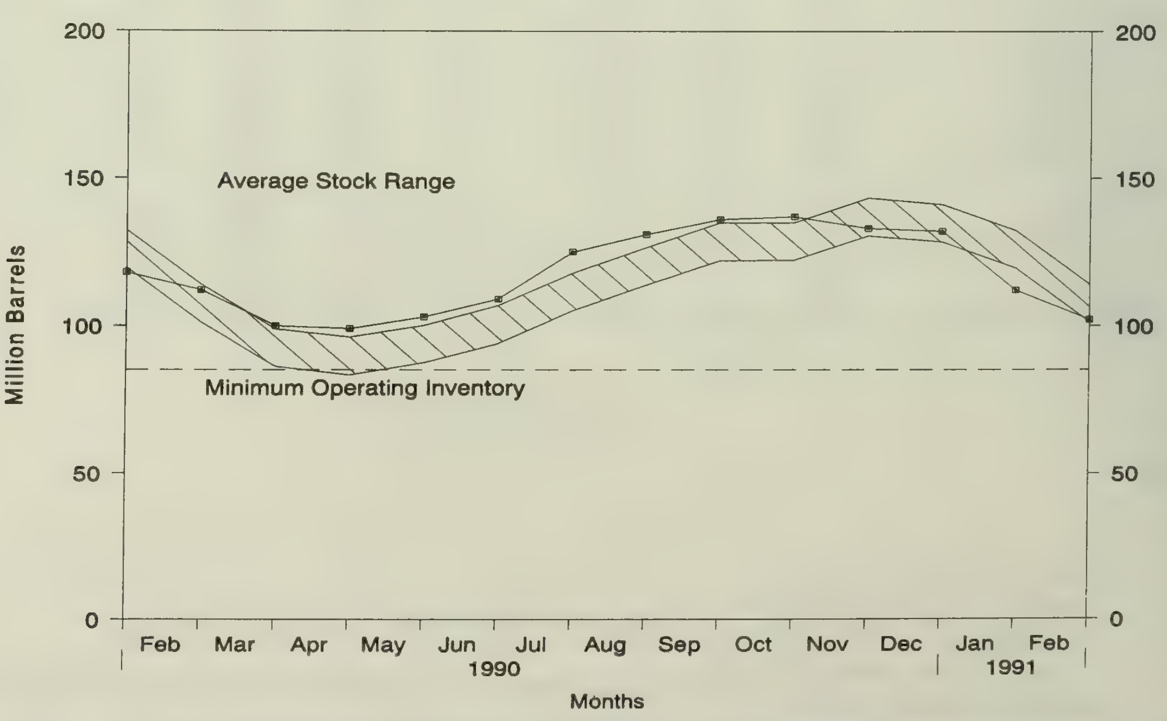
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**Average**	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] **200**
1975	**Average**	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**Average**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**Average**	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**Average**	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**Average**	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**Average**	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] **205**
1981	**Average**[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982	**Average**	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**
1983	**Average**	**2,456**	**174**	**–**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	**–**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	**–**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	**–**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	**–**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988	**Average**	**2,859**	**302**	**–**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989	January	2,974	346	–	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	–	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	–	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	–	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	–	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	–	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	–	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	–	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	–	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	–	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	–	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	–	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	**–**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	–
1990	January	3,136	501	–	398	62	3,177	118
	February	2,753	357	–	-204	65	3,250	112
	March	2,655	280	–	-405	75	3,265	100
	April	2,802	308	–	-8	59	3,059	99
	May	2,873	207	–	109	75	2,897	103
	June	2,995	257	–	219	84	2,949	109
	July	3,006	229	–	512	30	2,693	125
	August	3,131	292	–	188	51	3,184	131
	September	2,967	226	–	180	123	2,890	136
	October	2,933	190	–	10	150	2,963	137
	November	2,916	238	–	-132	188	3,098	133
	December	2,918	239	–	-21	347	2,831	132
	Average	**2,925**	**277**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,020**	–
1991	January	R 2,851	R 190	–	R -648	R 332	R 3,356	R 112
	February*	E *2,859*	E *119*	–	E *-308*	E 268	E *3,018*	E *102*
	2-Mo. Average	E **2,855**	E **156**	**–**	E **-486**	E **302**	E **3,196**	–
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**2,954**	**433**	**–**	**112**	**63**	**3,212**	–
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**2,890**	**339**	**–**	**-269**	**135**	**3,362**	–

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

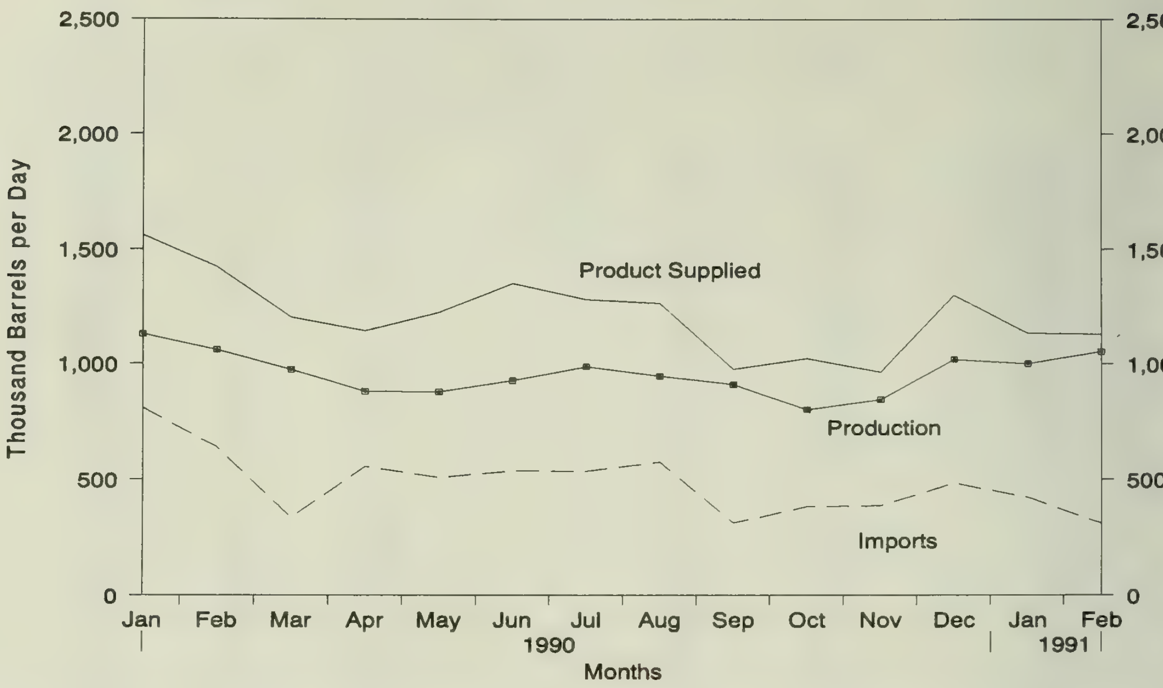
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

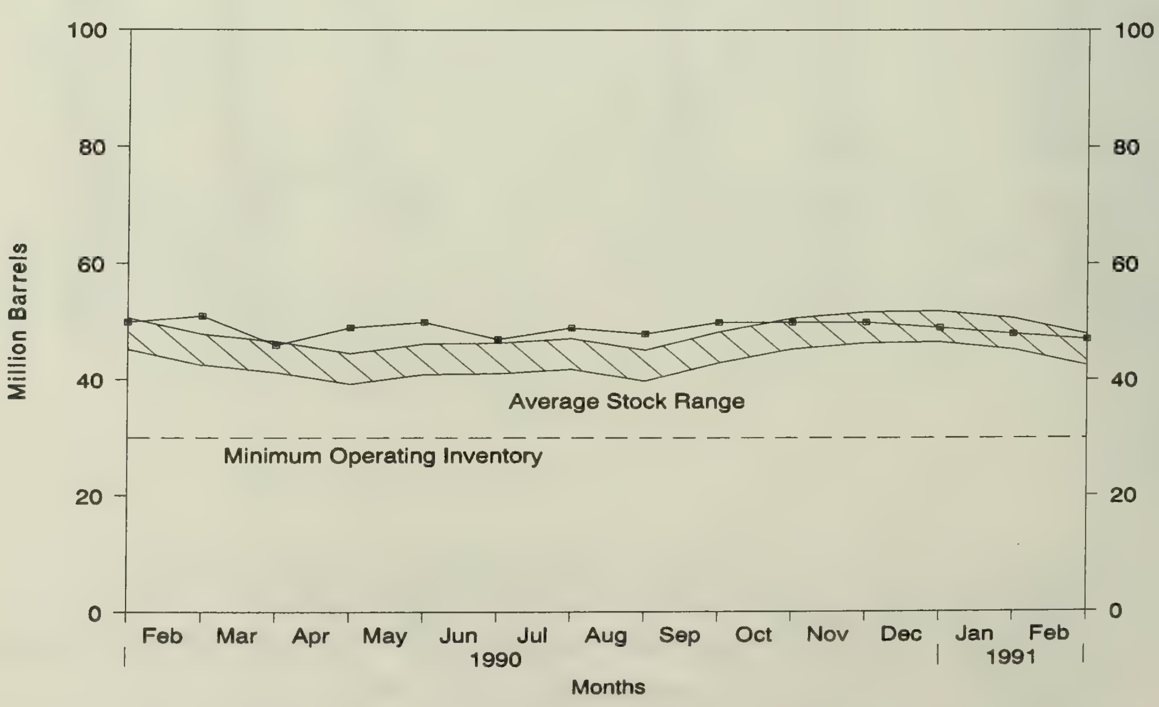
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	**Average**	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	[d] 60
1975	**Average**	1,235	1,223	15	[d] -2	15	2,462	74
1976	**Average**	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	**Average**	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	**Average**	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	**Average**	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	**Average**	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	[d] 92
1981	**Average**[e]	1,321	800	48	[d] -37	118	2,088	78
1982	**Average**	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	[d] 66
1983	**Average**	852	699	–	[d] -55	185	1,421	49
1984	**Average**	891	681	–	12	190	1,369	53
1985	**Average**	882	510	–	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	**Average**	889	669	–	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	**Average**	885	565	–	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	**Average**	926	644	–	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	January	949	909	–	84	151	1,623	47
	February	930	877	–	-58	146	1,719	46
	March	937	706	–	-128	220	1,551	42
	April	904	681	–	-52	236	1,401	40
	May	934	538	–	77	276	1,119	42
	June	953	533	–	54	208	1,223	44
	July	862	556	–	-44	176	1,286	43
	August	903	501	–	58	225	1,121	45
	September	856	454	–	162	137	1,010	49
	October	1,001	583	–	50	243	1,292	51
	November	1,075	543	–	48	330	1,240	52
	December	1,140	680	–	-275	226	1,870	44
	Average	**954**	**629**	**–**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**–**
1990	January	1,129	809	–	191	186	1,561	50
	February	1,060	640	–	63	214	1,424	51
	March	974	334	–	-171	277	1,202	46
	April	880	555	–	93	200	1,142	49
	May	877	507	–	21	141	1,222	50
	June	926	536	–	-96	207	1,350	47
	July	987	535	–	72	171	1,279	49
	August	945	574	–	-25	280	1,263	48
	September	909	311	–	43	200	977	50
	October	802	381	–	(s)	160	1,023	50
	November	845	386	–	25	243	963	50
	December	1,019	484	–	-54	259	1,299	49
	Average	**946**	**504**	**–**	**13**	**211**	**1,225**	**–**
1991	January	R 1,000	R 422	–	R -32	R 320	R 1,133	48
	February*	E *1,052*	E *309*	–	E *-19*	E 251	E *1,129*	E *47*
	2-Mo. Average	E **1,025**	E **368**	**–**	E **-26**	E **287**	E **1,131**	**–**
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**1,096**	**729**	**–**	**130**	**199**	**1,496**	**–**
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**940**	**894**	**–**	**17**	**149**	**1,668**	**–**

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

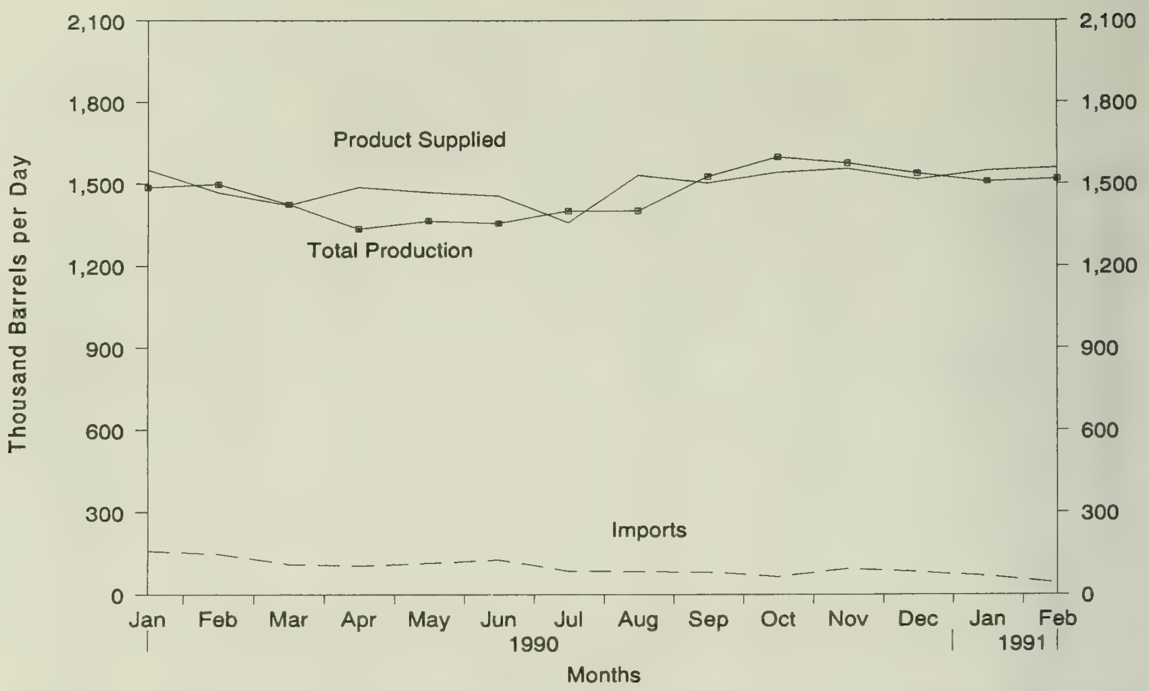
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

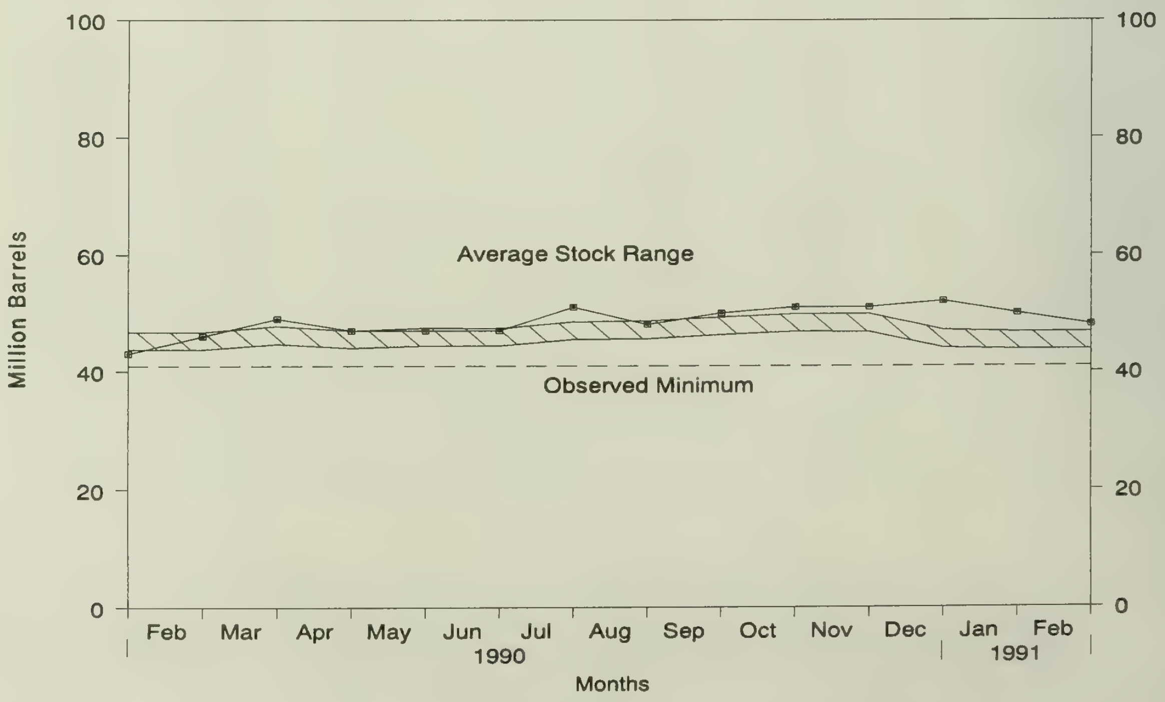
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1990 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
		Production					Product Supplied			
		Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
		Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973	**Average**	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	**Average**	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975	**Average**	871	691	133	[c] 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	**Average**	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	**Average**	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	**Average**	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	**Average**	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	**Average**	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981	**Average**	968	775	38	[c] -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	**Average**	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983	**Average**	1,022	817	29	[c] (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	**Average**	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	**Average**	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	**Average**	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	**Average**	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	**Average**	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
	February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
	March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
	April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
	May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
	June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
	July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
	August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
	September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
	October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
	November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
	December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	–	–
1990	January	1,486	1,299	157	62	30	1,551	1,369	43	36
	February	1,498	1,298	147	128	50	1,468	1,264	46	40
	March	1,425	1,224	109	82	30	1,422	1,257	49	42
	April	1,335	1,156	103	-70	19	1,488	1,292	47	41
	May	1,365	1,167	113	(s)	8	1,470	1,288	47	40
	June	1,355	1,181	125	14	10	1,456	1,286	47	40
	July	1,400	1,274	85	117	10	1,358	1,210	51	45
	August	1,400	1,226	83	-86	37	1,531	1,343	48	43
	September	1,526	1,316	81	58	47	1,502	1,297	50	44
	October	1,597	1,430	65	44	77	1,541	1,362	51	45
	November	1,575	1,414	93	-26	141	1,554	1,345	51	45
	December	1,538	1,379	82	44	60	1,516	1,353	52	46
	Average	1,458	1,280	103	30	43	1,488	1,306	–	–
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February*	E *1,517*	E *1,365*	E *42*	E *-100*	E 101	E *1,558*	E *1,384*	E *48*	E *42*
	2-Mo. Average	E 1,512	E 1,358	E 55	E -71	E 86	E 1,553	E 1,375	–	–
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	1,492	1,298	152	93	39	1,512	1,319	–	–
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	1,456	1,266	110	-8	49	1,524	1,338	–	–

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

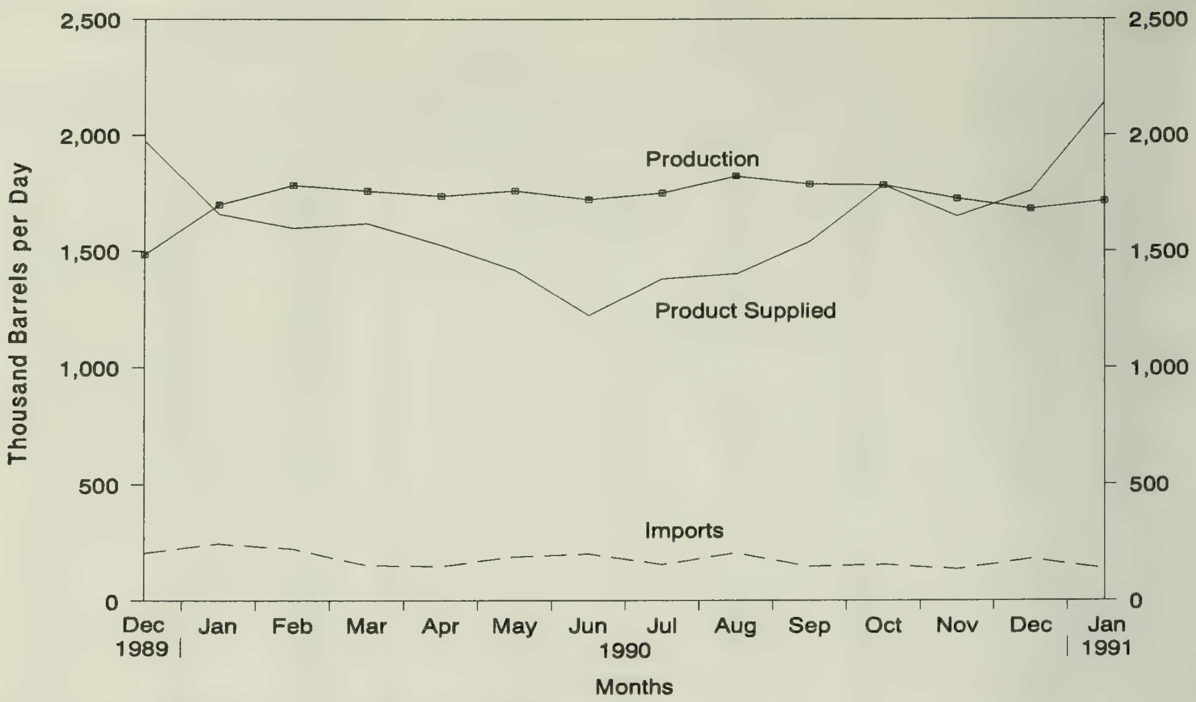
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

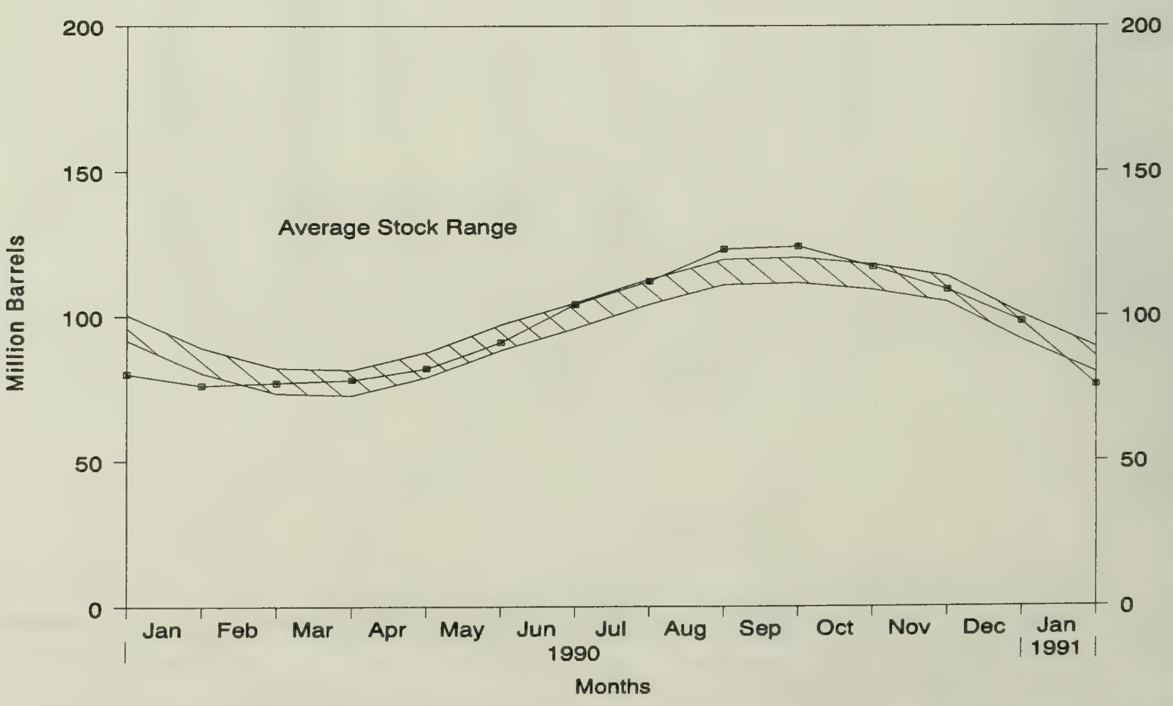
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1989 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1989 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[c]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	**Average**	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975	**Average**	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	28	1,333	125
1976	**Average**	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	**Average**	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	**Average**	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	**Average**	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	**Average**	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981	**Average**	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	**Average**	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983	**Average**	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984	**Average**	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	**Average**	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	**Average**	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	**Average**	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	**Average**	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	–
1990	January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
	February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
	March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
	April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
	May	1,760	189	279	216	36	1,417	91
	June	1,722	201	451	220	28	1,223	104
	July	1,750	156	259	230	36	1,379	112
	August	1,823	206	334	253	43	1,400	123
	September	1,788	147	55	298	41	1,540	124
	October	1,784	155	-234	352	38	1,784	117
	November	1,726	135	-252	425	39	1,650	109
	December	1,681	180	-372	417	58	1,758	98
	Average	**1,751**	**178**	**45**	**298**	**40**	**1,547**	–
1991	January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	[d] 188
1975	Average	2,547	144	[d] -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	[d] 205
1981	Average	2,771	188	[d] -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,857	[d] 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	[d] -6	712	236	1,877	[d] 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	[d] -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
	February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
	March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
	April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
	May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
	June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
	July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
	August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
	September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
	October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
	November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
	December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	--
1990	January	2,529	813	114	699	225	2,303	217
	February	2,757	672	368	645	298	2,119	227
	March	2,689	660	61	787	276	2,224	229
	April	2,790	576	-125	861	318	2,312	225
	May	2,870	748	292	531	292	2,502	234
	June	2,912	798	-155	904	334	2,626	229
	July	3,181	704	-87	954	317	2,702	227
	August	3,119	658	-285	997	297	2,768	218
	September	3,034	661	59	753	265	2,617	220
	October	2,844	587	-439	1,216	329	2,324	206
	November	2,816	794	185	1,008	270	2,146	212
	December	2,663	574	-305	1,170	249	2,123	202
	Average	2,851	687	-30	879	289	2,399	--
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1989).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1990 through January 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1990 through February 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	190	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	60
Petroleum Products Exports	987	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	268
Total Exports	1,177	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	251
Net Imports	5,288	Jet Fuel Exports	101

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

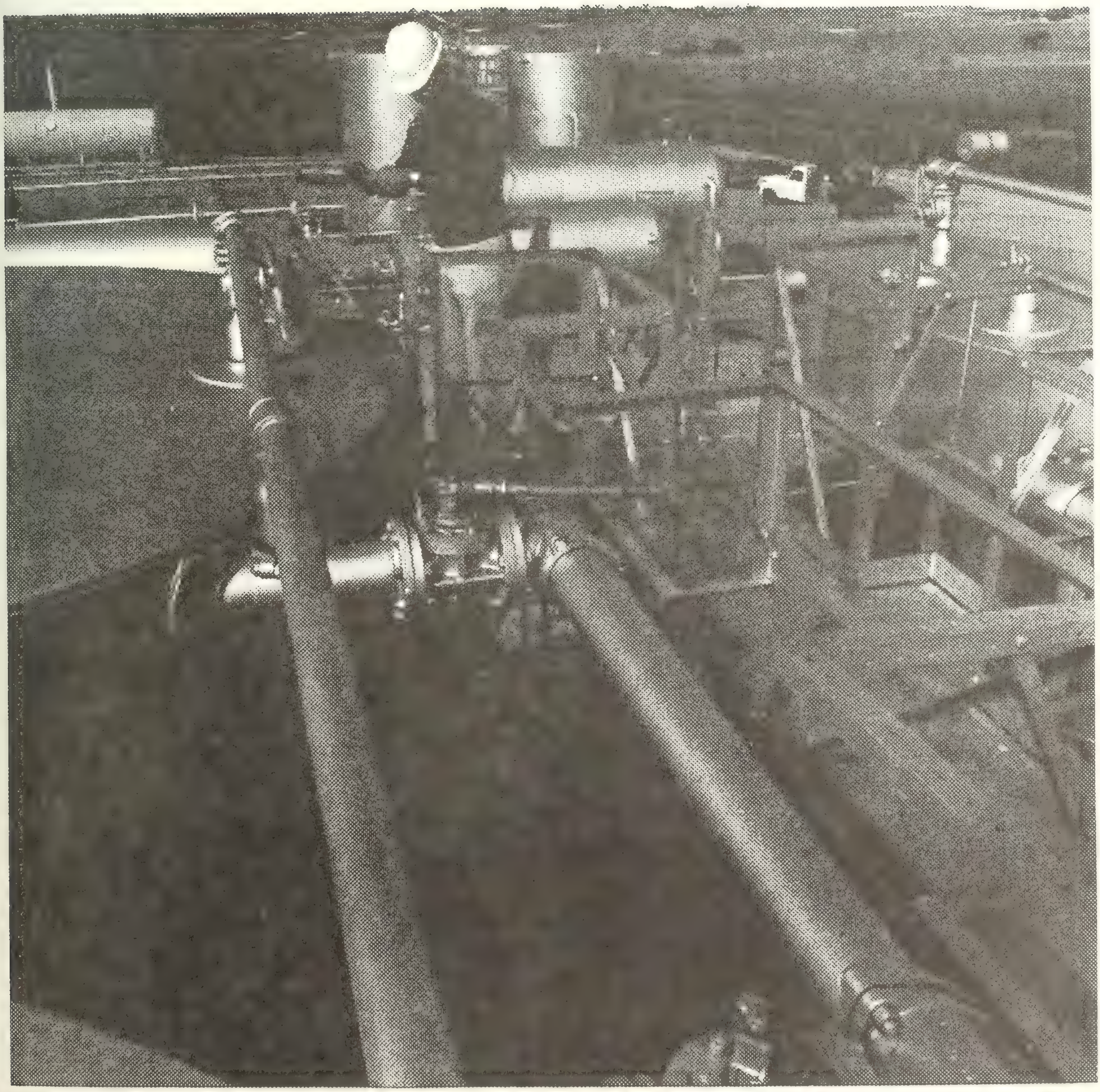
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,120; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-189; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1991

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil		
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	57,282	1,848
(2)	Lower 48 States	172,683	5,570
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**229,965**	**7,418**
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	164,391	5,303
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	1,565	50
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**162,826**	**5,252**
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,901	94
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-707	-23
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	-438	-14
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**1,756**	**57**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries** (13) = (3) + (7) + (12)	**394,547**	**12,727**
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)		
(14)	Field Production	50,670	1,635
(15)	Net Imports[b]	91	3
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	296	10
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**51,057**	**1,647**
	Other Liquids		
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,446	-111
(19)	Imports	15,737	508
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,538	82
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	21,888	706
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	707	23
(23)	**Total Other Liquids** (23) = (18) through (22)	**37,424**	**1,207**
(24)	**Total Production of Products** (24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	**483,028**	**15,582**
	Net Imports of Refined Products		
(25)	Imports (Gross)	38,837	1,253
(26)	Exports	35,604	1,149
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**3,233**	**104**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products** (28) = (24) + (27)	**486,261**	**15,686**
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	37,077	1,196
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use** (30) = (28) + (29)	**523,338**	**16,882**
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	205,920	6,643
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	104,044	3,356
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	35,118	1,133
(34)	Jet Fuel	47,988	1,548
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	66,300	2,139
(36)	Other[c]	63,261	2,041
(37)	Crude Oil	707	23
(38)	**Total Products Supplied** (38) = (31) through (37)	**523,338**	**16,882**
	Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	320,078	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	585,692	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	187,236	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	112,111	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	47,600	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	50,491	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	76,268	--
(46)	Other[c]	207,263	--
(47)	**Total Stocks** (47) = (39) through (46)	**1,586,739**	**--**

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 229,965	--	164,391	-438	-2,901	0	394,547	1,565	707	905,770
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,670	11,989	4,349	--	-21,981	--	16,936	1,726	70,327	82,130
Pentanes Plus	9,448	--	91	--	-296	--	5,808	0	4,027	5,862
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,222	11,989	4,258	--	-21,685	--	11,128	1,726	66,300	76,268
Ethane/Ethylene	16,244	481	325	--	-1,688	--	0	0	18,738	18,358
Propane/Propylene	15,424	12,636	3,022	--	-13,674	--	0	1,587	43,169	34,842
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,364	-1,426	671	--	-5,623	--	7,143	139	2,950	13,943
Isobutane	4,190	298	240	--	-700	--	3,985	0	1,443	9,125
Other Liquids	2,538	--	15,737	--	3,446	--	20,081	0	-5,252	143,369
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,538	--	0	--	-43	--	2,581	0	0	1,194
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13,980	--	2,719	--	14,893	0	-3,632	101,993
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,757	--	786	--	2,591	0	-1,620	40,043
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-16	--	16	0	0	139
Finished Petroleum Products	--	441,463	34,579	--	-15,392	--	--	33,878	457,556	455,470
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	205,513	7,041	--	5,078	--	--	1,556	205,920	187,236
Leaded	--	8,876	4	--	51	--	--	115	8,714	10,038
Unleaded	--	196,637	7,037	--	5,027	--	--	1,441	197,206	177,198
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	625	2	--	139	--	--	0	488	1,888
Jet Fuel	--	46,754	2,085	--	-1,414	--	--	2,265	47,988	50,491
Naphtha-Type	--	4,819	621	--	-166	--	--	(s)	5,606	5,999
Kerosene-Type	--	41,935	1,464	--	-1,248	--	--	2,265	42,382	44,492
Kerosene	--	2,438	268	--	-461	--	--	26	3,141	5,455
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	88,367	5,900	--	-20,076	--	--	10,299	104,044	112,111
Residual Fuel Oil	--	30,986	13,071	--	-994	--	--	9,933	35,118	47,600
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,673	627	--	118	--	--	0	5,182	1,579
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,385	4,639	--	-41	--	--	0	13,065	2,012
Special Naphthas	--	1,536	195	--	66	--	--	419	1,246	3,075
Lubricants	--	5,171	212	--	95	--	--	484	4,804	12,468
Waxes	--	525	35	--	-21	--	--	39	542	956
Petroleum Coke	--	17,592	30	--	-267	--	--	8,813	9,076	7,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,709	446	--	2,765	--	--	38	5,352	21,497
Still Gas	--	18,788	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,788	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,401	28	--	-379	--	--	5	2,803	1,973
Total	283,173	453,452	219,056	-438	-36,828	0	431,564	37,169	523,338	1,586,739

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 229,965	–	164,391	-438	-2,901	0	394,547	1,565	707	905,770
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,670	11,989	4,349	--	-21,981	--	16,936	1,726	70,327	82,130
Pentanes Plus	9,448	--	91	--	-296	--	5,808	0	4,027	5,862
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,222	11,989	4,258	--	-21,685	--	11,128	1,726	66,300	76,268
Ethane/Ethylene	16,244	481	325	--	-1,688	--	0	0	18,738	18,358
Propane/Propylene	15,424	12,636	3,022	--	-13,674	--	0	1,587	43,169	34,842
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,364	-1,426	671	--	-5,623	--	7,143	139	2,950	13,943
Isobutane	4,190	298	240	--	-700	--	3,985	0	1,443	9,125
Other Liquids	2,538	–	15,737	--	3,446	--	20,081	0	-5,252	143,369
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,538	--	0	--	-43	--	2,581	0	0	1,194
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13,980	--	2,719	--	14,893	0	-3,632	101,993
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,757	--	786	--	2,591	0	-1,620	40,043
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-16	--	16	0	0	139
Finished Petroleum Products	–	441,463	34,579	--	-15,392	--	--	33,878	457,556	455,470
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	205,513	7,041	--	5,078	--	--	1,556	205,920	187,236
Leaded	--	8,876	4	--	51	--	--	115	8,714	10,038
Unleaded	--	196,637	7,037	--	5,027	--	--	1,441	197,206	177,198
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	625	2	--	139	--	--	0	488	1,888
Jet Fuel	--	46,754	2,085	--	-1,414	--	--	2,265	47,988	50,491
Naphtha-Type	--	4,819	621	--	-166	--	--	(s)	5,606	5,999
Kerosene-Type	--	41,935	1,464	--	-1,248	--	--	2,265	42,382	44,492
Kerosene	--	2,438	268	--	-461	--	--	26	3,141	5,455
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	88,367	5,900	--	-20,076	--	--	10,299	104,044	112,111
Residual Fuel Oil	--	30,986	13,071	--	-994	--	--	9,933	35,118	47,600
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,673	627	--	118	--	--	0	5,182	1,579
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,385	4,639	--	-41	--	--	0	13,065	2,012
Special Naphthas	--	1,536	195	--	66	--	--	419	1,246	3,075
Lubricants	--	5,171	212	--	95	--	--	484	4,804	12,468
Waxes	--	525	35	--	-21	--	--	39	542	956
Petroleum Coke	--	17,592	30	--	-267	--	--	8,813	9,076	7,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,709	446	--	2,765	--	--	38	5,352	21,497
Still Gas	--	18,788	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,788	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,401	28	--	-379	--	--	5	2,803	1,973
Total	283,173	453,452	219,056	-438	-36,828	0	431,564	37,169	523,338	1,586,739

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,418	--	5,303	-14	-94	0	12,727	50	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,635	387	140	--	-709	--	546	56	2,269
Pentanes Plus	305	--	3	--	-10	--	187	0	130
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,330	387	137	--	-700	--	359	56	2,139
Ethane/Ethylene	524	16	10	--	-54	--	0	0	604
Propane/Propylene	498	408	97	--	-441	--	0	51	1,393
Normal Butane/Butylene	173	-46	22	--	-181	--	230	4	95
Isobutane	135	10	8	--	-23	--	129	0	47
Other Liquids	82	--	508	--	111	--	648	0	-169
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	82	--	0	--	-1	--	83	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	451	--	88	--	480	0	-117
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	57	--	25	--	84	0	-52
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,241	1,115	--	-497	--	--	1,093	14,760
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,629	227	--	164	--	--	50	6,643
Leaded	--	286	(s)	--	2	--	--	4	281
Unleaded	--	6,343	227	--	162	--	--	46	6,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	4	--	--	0	16
Jet Fuel	--	1,508	67	--	-46	--	--	73	1,548
Naphtha-Type	--	155	20	--	-5	--	--	(s)	181
Kerosene-Type	--	1,353	47	--	-40	--	--	73	1,367
Kerosene	--	79	9	--	-15	--	--	1	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,851	190	--	-648	--	--	332	3,356
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,000	422	--	-32	--	--	320	1,133
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	151	20	--	4	--	--	0	167
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	270	150	--	-1	--	--	0	421
Special Naphthas	--	50	6	--	2	--	--	14	40
Lubricants	--	167	7	--	3	--	--	16	155
Waxes	--	17	1	--	-1	--	--	1	17
Petroleum Coke	--	567	1	--	-9	--	--	284	293
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	249	14	--	89	--	--	1	173
Still Gas	--	606	0	--	0	--	--	0	606
Miscellaneous Products	--	77	1	--	-12	--	--	(s)	90
Total	9,135	14,627	7,066	-14	-1,188	0	13,921	1,199	16,882

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,418	--	5,303	-14	-94	0	12,727	50	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,635	387	140	--	-709	--	546	56	2,269
Pentanes Plus	305	--	3	--	-10	--	187	0	130
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,330	387	137	--	-700	--	359	56	2,139
Ethane/Ethylene	524	16	10	--	-54	--	0	0	604
Propane/Propylene	498	408	97	--	-441	--	0	51	1,393
Normal Butane/Butylene	173	-46	22	--	-181	--	230	4	95
Isobutane	135	10	8	--	-23	--	129	0	47
Other Liquids	82	--	508	--	111	--	648	0	-169
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	82	--	0	--	-1	--	83	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	451	--	88	--	480	0	-117
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	57	--	25	--	84	0	-52
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,241	1,115	--	-497	--	--	1,093	14,760
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,629	227	--	164	--	--	50	6,643
Leaded	--	286	(s)	--	2	--	--	4	281
Unleaded	--	6,343	227	--	162	--	--	46	6,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	4	--	--	0	16
Jet Fuel	--	1,508	67	--	-46	--	--	73	1,548
Naphtha-Type	--	155	20	--	-5	--	--	(s)	181
Kerosene-Type	--	1,353	47	--	-40	--	--	73	1,367
Kerosene	--	79	9	--	-15	--	--	1	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,851	190	--	-648	--	--	332	3,356
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,000	422	--	-32	--	--	320	1,133
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	151	20	--	4	--	--	0	167
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	270	150	--	-1	--	--	0	421
Special Naphthas	--	50	6	--	2	--	--	14	40
Lubricants	--	167	7	--	3	--	--	16	155
Waxes	--	17	1	--	-1	--	--	1	17
Petroleum Coke	--	567	1	--	-9	--	--	284	293
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	249	14	--	89	--	--	1	173
Still Gas	--	606	0	--	0	--	--	0	606
Miscellaneous Products	--	77	1	--	-12	--	--	(s)	90
Total	9,135	14,627	7,066	-14	-1,188	0	13,921	1,199	16,882

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 853	--	34,353	1,709	500	1,589	0	35,826	0	0	16,109
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	858	962	770	--	3,708	-1,425	--	100	40	7,583	5,016
Pentanes Plus	112	--	0	--	0	3	--	0	0	109	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	746	962	770	--	3,708	-1,428	--	100	40	7,474	4,968
Ethane/Ethylene	232	32	0	--	0	-2	--	0	0	266	14
Propane/Propylene	347	1,351	742	--	3,708	-885	--	0	26	7,007	4,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	-381	28	--	0	-507	--	89	14	171	658
Isobutane	47	-40	0	--	0	-34	--	11	0	30	192
Other Liquids	169	--	7,157	--	454	113	--	6,922	0	745	16,515
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	169	--	0	--	0	-13	--	182	0	0	287
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,631	--	302	-590	--	6,615	0	-92	11,278
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,526	--	152	716	--	125	0	837	4,950
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	44,165	25,809	--	78,383	-16,667	--	--	3,699	161,325	144,616
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	19,824	6,431	--	44,855	2,158	--	--	265	68,687	58,191
Leaded	--	166	0	--	0	-10	--	--	1	175	90
Unleaded	--	19,658	6,431	--	44,855	2,168	--	--	264	68,512	58,101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	1	--	118	64	--	--	0	78	270
Jet Fuel	--	2,511	1,949	--	12,611	-1,478	--	--	278	18,271	12,114
Naphtha-Type	--	203	560	--	338	-25	--	--	0	1,126	503
Kerosene-Type	--	2,308	1,389	--	12,273	-1,453	--	--	278	17,145	11,611
Kerosene	--	306	268	--	570	-549	--	--	3	1,690	2,363
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,657	5,496	--	18,720	-15,780	--	--	2,189	48,464	39,811
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,887	10,824	--	516	-1,336	--	--	756	16,807	21,938
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	384	163	--	-126	28	--	--	0	393	107
Special Naphthas	--	79	12	--	194	79	--	--	4	202	686
Lubricants	--	687	186	--	549	30	--	--	169	1,223	3,039
Waxes	--	113	26	--	0	29	--	--	7	103	84
Petroleum Coke	--	1,463	0	--	0	-90	--	--	21	1,532	659
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,137	431	--	278	232	--	--	2	1,612	4,723
Still Gas	--	1,696	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,696	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	398	22	--	98	-54	--	--	5	567	631
Total	1,880	45,127	68,089	1,709	83,045	-16,390	0	42,848	3,739	169,653	182,256

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unac-counted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 853	–	34,353	1,709	500	1,589	0	35,826	0	0	16,109
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	858	962	770	--	3,708	-1,425	--	100	40	7,583	5,016
Pentanes Plus	112	--	0	--	0	3	--	0	0	109	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	746	962	770	--	3,708	-1,428	--	100	40	7,474	4,968
Ethane/Ethylene	232	32	0	--	0	-2	--	0	0	266	14
Propane/Propylene	347	1,351	742	--	3,708	-885	--	0	26	7,007	4,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	-381	28	--	0	-507	--	89	14	171	658
Isobutane	47	-40	0	--	0	-34	--	11	0	30	192
Other Liquids	169	–	7,157	--	454	113	--	6,922	0	745	16,515
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	169	--	0	--	0	-13	--	182	0	0	287
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,631	--	302	-590	--	6,615	0	-92	11,278
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,526	--	152	716	--	125	0	837	4,950
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	44,165	25,809	--	78,383	-16,667	--	--	3,699	161,325	144,616
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	19,824	6,431	--	44,855	2,158	--	--	265	68,687	58,191
Leaded	--	166	0	--	0	-10	--	--	1	175	90
Unleaded	–	19,658	6,431	--	44,855	2,168	--	--	264	68,512	58,101
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	1	--	118	64	--	--	0	78	270
Jet Fuel	--	2,511	1,949	--	12,611	-1,478	--	--	278	18,271	12,114
Naphtha-Type	--	203	560	--	338	-25	--	--	0	1,126	503
Kerosene-Type	--	2,308	1,389	--	12,273	-1,453	--	–	278	17,145	11,611
Kerosene	--	306	268	--	570	-549	--	--	3	1,690	2,363
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,657	5,496	--	18,720	-15,780	--	--	2,189	48,464	39,811
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,887	10,824	--	516	-1,336	--	--	756	16,807	21,938
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	384	163	--	-126	28	--	--	0	393	107
Special Naphthas	--	79	12	--	194	79	--	–	4	202	686
Lubricants	--	687	186	--	549	30	--	–	169	1,223	3,039
Waxes	--	113	26	--	0	29	--	--	7	103	84
Petroleum Coke	--	1,463	0	--	0	-90	--	--	21	1,532	659
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,137	431	--	278	232	--	–	2	1,612	4,723
Still Gas	--	1,696	0	--	0	0	--	–	0	1,696	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	398	22	--	98	-54	--	--	5	567	631
Total	1,880	45,127	68,089	1,709	83,045	-16,390	0	42,848	3,739	169,653	182,256

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	--	1,108	55	16	51	0	1,156	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**28**	**31**	**25**	**--**	**120**	**-46**	**--**	**3**	**1**	**245**
Pentanes Plus	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	31	25	--	120	-46	--	3	1	241
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	44	24	--	120	-29	--	0	1	226
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-12	1	--	0	-16	--	3	(s)	6
Isobutane	2	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	(s)	0	1
Other Liquids	**5**	**--**	**231**	**--**	**15**	**4**	**--**	**223**	**0**	**24**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	182	--	10	-19	--	213	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	49	--	5	23	--	4	0	27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**1,425**	**833**	**--**	**2,528**	**-538**	**--**	**--**	**119**	**5,204**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	639	207	--	1,447	70	--	--	9	2,216
Leaded	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Unleaded	--	634	207	--	1,447	70	--	--	9	2,210
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	4	2	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	81	63	--	407	-48	--	--	9	589
Naphtha-Type	--	7	18	--	11	-1	--	--	0	36
Kerosene-Type	--	74	45	--	396	-47	--	--	9	553
Kerosene	--	10	9	--	18	-18	--	--	(s)	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	344	177	--	604	-509	--	--	71	1,563
Residual Fuel Oil	--	158	349	--	17	-43	--	--	24	542
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	5	--	-4	1	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	6	3	--	--	(s)	7
Lubricants	--	22	6	--	18	1	--	--	5	39
Waxes	--	4	1	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	47	0	--	0	-3	--	--	1	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	37	14	--	9	7	--	--	(s)	52
Still Gas	--	55	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	--	13	1	--	3	-2	--	--	(s)	18
Total	**61**	**1,456**	**2,196**	**55**	**2,679**	**-529**	**0**	**1,382**	**121**	**5,473**

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unac-counted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	--	1,108	55	16	51	0	1,156	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28	31	25	--	120	-46	--	3	1	245
Pentanes Plus	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	31	25	--	120	-46	--	3	1	241
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	44	24	--	120	-29	--	0	1	226
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-12	1	--	0	-16	--	3	(s)	6
Isobutane	2	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	(s)	0	1
Other Liquids	5	--	231	--	15	4	--	223	0	24
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	182	--	10	-19	--	213	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	49	--	5	23	--	4	0	27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,425	833	--	2,528	-538	--	--	119	5,204
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	639	207	--	1,447	70	--	--	9	2,216
Leaded	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Unleaded	--	634	207	--	1,447	70	--	--	9	2,210
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	4	2	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	81	63	--	407	-48	--	--	9	589
Naphtha-Type	--	7	18	--	11	-1	--	--	0	36
Kerosene-Type	--	74	45	--	396	-47	--	--	9	553
Kerosene	--	10	9	--	18	-18	--	--	(s)	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	344	177	--	604	-509	--	--	71	1,563
Residual Fuel Oil	--	158	349	--	17	-43	--	--	24	542
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	5	--	-4	1	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	6	3	--	--	(s)	7
Lubricants	--	22	6	--	18	1	--	--	5	39
Waxes	--	4	1	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	47	0	--	0	-3	--	--	1	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	37	14	--	9	7	--	--	(s)	52
Still Gas	--	55	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	--	13	1	--	3	-2	--	--	(s)	18
Total	61	1,456	2,196	55	2,679	-529	0	1,382	121	5,473

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 22,367	--	18,409	862	44,724	-1,794	0	88,156	0	0	66,576
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,505	2,573	2,715	--	349	-7,994	--	4,731	100	18,305	25,334
Pentanes Plus	1,382	--	44	--	231	-402	--	1,212	0	847	1,748
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,123	2,573	2,671	--	118	-7,592	--	3,519	100	17,458	23,586
Ethane/Ethylene	2,574	16	325	--	-1,595	-982	--	0	0	2,302	4,645
Propane/Propylene	3,623	3,042	1,835	--	1,108	-4,849	--	0	87	14,370	13,030
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,274	-500	336	--	233	-1,696	--	2,292	13	734	3,479
Isobutane	652	15	175	--	372	-65	--	1,227	0	52	2,432
Other Liquids	165	--	0	--	-25	318	--	1,620	0	-1,798	22,768
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	165	--	0	--	0	23	--	142	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	80	-489	--	860	0	-291	14,050
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-105	791	--	611	0	-1,507	8,430
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-7	--	7	0	0	78
Finished Petroleum Products	--	96,091	852	--	15,294	-65	--	--	283	112,019	107,740
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	51,874	321	--	10,948	1,354	--	--	102	61,687	49,406
Leaded	--	827	0	--	58	-172	--	--	(s)	1,057	2,228
Unleaded	--	51,047	321	--	10,890	1,526	--	--	102	60,630	47,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	68	1	--	39	29	--	--	0	79	586
Jet Fuel	--	6,104	61	--	2,215	-770	--	--	(s)	9,150	9,962
Naphtha-Type	--	377	61	--	232	6	--	--	(s)	664	990
Kerosene-Type	--	5,727	0	--	1,983	-776	--	--	(s)	8,486	8,972
Kerosene	--	1,113	0	--	-20	-36	--	--	19	1,110	1,534
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	20,728	262	--	2,891	-2,618	--	--	23	26,476	30,089
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,443	56	--	-853	94	--	--	31	1,521	3,409
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,299	19	--	35	-101	--	--	0	1,454	197
Special Naphthas	--	410	98	--	16	32	--	--	5	487	516
Lubricants	--	660	26	--	111	-150	--	--	17	930	1,608
Waxes	--	51	2	--	0	1	--	--	4	48	143
Petroleum Coke	--	3,799	0	--	0	288	--	--	78	3,433	1,302
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,179	0	--	-78	1,793	--	--	2	1,306	8,652
Still Gas	--	3,909	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,909	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	454	6	--	-10	19	--	--	0	431	338
Total	32,037	98,664	21,976	862	60,342	-9,535	0	94,507	383	128,526	222,418

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 22,367	–	18,409	862	44,724	-1,794	0	88,156	0	0	66,576
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,505	2,573	2,715	–	349	-7,994	–	4,731	100	18,305	25,334
Pentanes Plus	1,382	–	44	–	231	-402	–	1,212	0	847	1,748
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,123	2,573	2,671	–	118	-7,592	–	3,519	100	17,458	23,586
Ethane/Ethylene	2,574	16	325	–	-1,595	-982	–	0	0	2,302	4,645
Propane/Propylene	3,623	3,042	1,835	–	1,108	-4,849	–	0	87	14,370	13,030
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,274	-500	336	–	233	-1,696	–	2,292	13	734	3,479
Isobutane	652	15	175	–	372	-65	–	1,227	0	52	2,432
Other Liquids	165	–	0	–	-25	318	–	1,620	0	-1,798	22,768
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	165	–	0	–	0	23	–	142	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	–	80	-489	–	860	0	-291	14,050
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	-105	791	–	611	0	-1,507	8,430
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	-7	–	7	0	0	78
Finished Petroleum Products	–	96,091	852	–	15,294	-65	–	–	283	112,019	107,740
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	51,874	321	–	10,948	1,354	–	–	102	61,687	49,406
Leaded	–	827	0	–	58	-172	–	–	(s)	1,057	2,228
Unleaded	–	51,047	321	–	10,890	1,526	–	–	102	60,630	47,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	68	1	–	39	29	–	–	0	79	586
Jet Fuel	–	6,104	61	–	2,215	-770	–	–	(s)	9,150	9,962
Naphtha-Type	–	377	61	–	232	6	–	–	(s)	664	990
Kerosene-Type	–	5,727	0	–	1,983	-776	–	–	(s)	8,486	8,972
Kerosene	–	1,113	0	–	-20	-36	–	–	19	1,110	1,534
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	20,728	262	–	2,891	-2,618	–	–	23	26,476	30,089
Residual Fuel Oil	–	2,443	56	–	-853	94	–	–	31	1,521	3,409
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	1,299	19	–	35	-101	–	–	0	1,454	197
Special Naphthas	–	410	98	–	16	32	–	–	5	487	516
Lubricants	–	660	26	–	111	-150	–	–	17	930	1,608
Waxes	–	51	2	–	0	1	–	–	4	48	143
Petroleum Coke	–	3,799	0	–	0	288	–	–	78	3,433	1,302
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	3,179	0	–	-78	1,793	–	–	2	1,306	8,652
Still Gas	–	3,909	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	3,909	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	454	6	–	-10	19	–	–	0	431	336
Total	32,037	98,664	21,976	862	60,342	-9,535	0	94,507	383	128,526	222,418

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 722	--	594	28	1,443	-58	0	2,844	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	307	83	88	--	11	-258	--	153	3	590
Pentanes Plus	45	--	1	--	7	-13	--	39	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	83	86	--	4	-245	--	114	3	563
Ethane/Ethylene	83	1	10	--	-51	-32	--	0	0	74
Propane/Propylene	117	98	59	--	36	-156	--	0	3	464
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-16	11	--	8	-55	--	74	(s)	24
Isobutane	21	(s)	6	--	12	-2	--	40	0	2
Other Liquids	5	--	0	--	-1	10	--	52	0	-58
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	3	-16	--	28	0	-9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-3	26	--	20	0	-49
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,100	27	--	493	-2	--	--	9	3,614
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,673	10	--	353	44	--	--	3	1,990
Leaded	--	27	0	--	2	-6	--	--	(s)	34
Unleaded	--	1,647	10	--	351	49	--	--	3	1,956
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	197	2	--	71	-25	--	--	(s)	295
Naphtha-Type	--	12	2	--	7	(s)	--	--	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	--	185	0	--	64	-25	--	--	(s)	274
Kerosene	--	36	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	1	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	669	8	--	93	-84	--	--	1	854
Residual Fuel Oil	--	79	2	--	-28	3	--	--	1	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	42	1	--	1	-3	--	--	0	47
Special Naphthas	--	13	3	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	4	-5	--	--	1	30
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	123	0	--	0	9	--	--	3	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	103	0	--	-3	58	--	--	(s)	42
Still Gas	--	126	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	--	15	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	14
Total	1,033	3,183	709	28	1,947	-308	0	3,049	12	4,146

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 722	–	594	28	1,443	-58	0	2,844	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	307	83	88	--	11	-258	--	153	3	590
Pentanes Plus	45	--	1	--	7	-13	--	39	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	83	86	--	4	-245	--	114	3	563
Ethane/Ethylene	83	1	10	--	-51	-32	--	0	0	74
Propane/Propylene	117	98	59	--	36	-156	--	0	3	464
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-16	11	--	8	-55	--	74	(s)	24
Isobutane	21	(s)	6	--	12	-2	--	40	0	2
Other Liquids	5	–	0	--	-1	10	--	52	0	-58
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	3	-16	--	28	0	-9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-3	26	--	20	0	-49
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,100	27	--	493	-2	--	–	9	3,614
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,673	10	--	353	44	--	--	3	1,990
Leaded	--	27	0	--	2	-6	--	--	(s)	34
Unleaded	--	1,647	10	--	351	49	--	--	3	1,956
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	197	2	--	71	-25	--	--	(s)	295
Naphtha-Type	--	12	2	--	7	(s)	--	--	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	--	185	0	--	64	-25	--	--	(s)	274
Kerosene	--	36	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	1	36
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	669	8	--	93	-84	--	--	1	854
Residual Fuel Oil	--	79	2	--	-28	3	--	--	1	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	42	1	--	1	-3	--	--	0	47
Special Naphthas	--	13	3	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	4	-5	--	--	1	30
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	123	0	--	0	9	--	--	3	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	103	0	--	-3	58	--	--	(s)	42
Still Gas	--	126	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	--	15	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	14
Total	1,033	3,183	709	28	1,947	-308	0	3,049	12	4,146

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 104,929	--	106,262	-909	-30,457	-1,095	0	180,920	0	0	736,045
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,436	7,126	416	–	-2,200	-11,641	--	8,773	1,199	40,447	48,672
Pentanes Plus	5,628	--	0	--	106	133	--	3,196	0	2,405	3,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,808	7,126	416	--	-2,306	-11,774	--	5,577	1,199	38,042	44,777
Ethane/Ethylene	12,261	408	0	--	2,406	-709	--	0	0	15,784	13,520
Propane/Propylene	9,697	6,857	206	--	-4,501	-7,514	--	0	1,088	18,685	16,921
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,818	-411	157	--	2	-2,885	--	3,368	111	1,972	8,293
Isobutane	3,032	272	53	--	-213	-666	--	2,209	0	1,601	6,043
Other Liquids	1,545	--	8,580	–	-520	1,431	--	11,650	0	-3,476	65,279
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,545	--	0	--	0	-66	--	1,611	0	0	387
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,349	--	-473	2,801	--	7,864	0	-2,789	49,146
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	231	--	-47	-1,291	--	2,162	0	-687	15,691
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-13	--	13	0	0	55
Finished Petroleum Products	--	204,264	6,615	–	-96,471	-225	--	--	18,354	96,279	130,973
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	91,651	0	--	-57,300	34	--	--	1,160	33,157	49,495
Leaded	--	1,914	0	--	-113	134	--	--	112	1,555	985
Unleaded	--	89,737	0	--	-57,187	-100	--	--	1,048	31,602	48,510
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	365	0	--	-157	45	--	--	0	163	624
Jet Fuel	--	23,797	0	--	-15,743	430	--	--	1,094	6,530	18,141
Naphtha-Type	--	2,962	0	--	-710	60	--	--	0	2,192	2,305
Kerosene-Type	--	20,835	0	--	-15,033	370	--	--	1,094	4,338	15,836
Kerosene	--	864	0	--	-550	94	--	--	2	218	1,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	39,868	0	--	-21,894	-930	--	--	6,381	12,523	27,198
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,704	1,476	--	337	39	--	--	3,808	10,670	14,422
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11,016	5,047	--	91	194	--	--	0	15,960	2,994
Special Naphthas	--	995	78	--	-210	-49	--	--	410	502	1,757
Lubricants	--	3,152	0	--	-757	71	--	--	231	2,093	5,933
Waxes	--	305	4	--	0	-9	--	--	16	302	466
Petroleum Coke	--	7,616	0	--	0	-344	--	--	5,233	2,727	3,249
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,005	10	--	-200	527	--	--	18	1,270	4,395
Still Gas	--	8,566	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,566	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,360	0	--	-88	-327	--	--	(s)	1,599	876
Total	139,910	211,390	121,873	-909	-129,648	-11,530	0	201,343	19,553	133,250	980,969

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 104,929	--	106,262	-909	-30,457	-1,095	0	180,920	0	0	736,045
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,436	7,126	416	--	-2,200	-11,641	--	8,773	1,199	40,447	48,672
Pentanes Plus	5,628	--	0	--	106	133	--	3,196	0	2,405	3,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,808	7,126	416	--	-2,306	-11,774	--	5,577	1,199	38,042	44,777
Ethane/Ethylene	12,261	408	0	--	2,406	-709	--	0	0	15,784	13,520
Propane/Propylene	9,697	6,857	206	--	-4,501	-7,514	--	0	1,088	18,685	16,921
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,818	-411	157	--	2	-2,885	--	3,368	111	1,972	8,293
Isobutane	3,032	272	53	--	-213	-666	--	2,209	0	1,601	6,043
Other Liquids	1,545	--	8,580	--	-520	1,431	--	11,650	0	-3,476	65,279
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,545	--	0	--	0	-66	--	1,611	0	0	387
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,349	--	-473	2,801	--	7,864	0	-2,789	49,146
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	231	--	-47	-1,291	--	2,162	0	-687	15,691
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-13	--	13	0	0	55
Finished Petroleum Products	--	204,264	6,615	--	-96,471	-225	--	--	18,354	96,279	130,973
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	91,651	0	--	-57,300	34	--	--	1,160	33,157	49,495
Leaded	--	1,914	0	--	-113	134	--	--	112	1,555	985
Unleaded	--	89,737	0	--	-57,187	-100	--	–	1,048	31,602	48,510
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	365	0	--	-157	45	--	--	0	163	624
Jet Fuel	--	23,797	0	--	-15,743	430	--	--	1,094	6,530	18,141
Naphtha-Type	--	2,962	0	--	-710	60	--	--	0	2,192	2,305
Kerosene-Type	--	20,835	0	--	-15,033	370	--	--	1,094	4,338	15,836
Kerosene	--	864	0	--	-550	94	--	--	2	218	1,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	39,868	0	--	-21,894	-930	--	--	6,381	12,523	27,198
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,704	1,476	--	337	39	--	--	3,808	10,670	14,422
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11,016	5,047	--	91	194	--	–	0	15,960	2,994
Special Naphthas	--	995	78	--	-210	-49	--	--	410	502	1,757
Lubricants	--	3,152	0	--	-757	71	--	--	231	2,093	5,933
Waxes	--	305	4	--	0	-9	--	--	16	302	466
Petroleum Coke	--	7,616	0	--	0	-344	--	–	5,233	2,727	3,249
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,005	10	--	-200	527	--	--	18	1,270	4,395
Still Gas	--	8,566	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,566	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,360	0	--	-88	-327	--	--	(s)	1,599	876
Total	139,910	211,390	121,873	-909	-129,648	-11,530	0	201,343	19,553	133,250	980,969

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,385	--	3,428	-29	-982	-35	0	5,836	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,079	230	13	--	-71	-376	--	283	39	1,305
Pentanes Plus	182	--	0	--	3	4	--	103	0	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	897	230	13	--	-74	-380	--	180	39	1,227
Ethane/Ethylene	396	13	0	--	78	-23	--	0	0	509
Propane/Propylene	313	221	7	--	-145	-242	--	0	35	603
Normal Butane/Butylene	91	-13	5	--	(s)	-93	--	109	4	64
Isobutane	98	9	2	--	-7	-21	--	71	0	52
Other Liquids	50	--	277	--	-17	46	--	376	0	-112
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	50	--	0	--	0	-2	--	52	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	269	--	-15	90	--	254	0	-90
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	7	--	-2	-42	--	70	0	-22
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,589	213	--	-3,112	-7	--	--	592	3,106
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,956	0	--	-1,848	1	--	--	37	1,070
Leaded	--	62	0	--	-4	4	--	--	4	50
Unleaded	--	2,895	0	--	-1,845	-3	--	--	34	1,019
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	768	0	--	-508	14	--	--	35	211
Naphtha-Type	--	96	0	--	-23	2	--	--	0	71
Kerosene-Type	--	672	0	--	-485	12	--	--	35	140
Kerosene	--	28	0	--	-18	3	--	--	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,286	0	--	-706	-30	--	--	206	404
Residual Fuel Oil	--	410	48	--	11	1	--	--	123	344
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	355	163	--	3	6	--	--	0	515
Special Naphthas	--	32	3	--	-7	-2	--	--	13	16
Lubricants	--	102	0	--	-24	2	--	--	7	68
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	246	0	--	0	-11	--	--	169	88
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	65	(s)	--	-6	17	--	--	1	41
Still Gas	--	276	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	0	--	-3	-11	--	--	(s)	52
Total	4,513	6,819	3,931	-29	-4,182	-372	0	6,495	631	4,298

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,385	--	3,428	-29	-982	-35	0	5,836	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,079	230	13	--	-71	-376	--	283	39	1,305
Pentanes Plus	182	--	0	--	3	4	--	103	0	78
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	897	230	13	--	-74	-380	--	180	39	1,227
Ethane/Ethylene	396	13	0	--	78	-23	--	0	0	509
Propane/Propylene	313	221	7	--	-145	-242	--	0	35	603
Normal Butane/Butylene	91	-13	5	--	(s)	-93	--	109	4	64
Isobutane	98	9	2	--	-7	-21	--	71	0	52
Other Liquids	50	--	277	--	-17	46	--	376	0	-112
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	50	--	0	--	0	-2	--	52	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	269	--	-15	90	--	254	0	-90
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	7	--	-2	-42	--	70	0	-22
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,589	213	--	-3,112	-7	--	--	592	3,106
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,956	0	--	-1,848	1	--	--	37	1,070
Leaded	--	62	0	--	-4	4	--	--	4	50
Unleaded	--	2,895	0	--	-1,845	-3	--	--	34	1,019
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	768	0	--	-508	14	--	--	35	211
Naphtha-Type	--	96	0	--	-23	2	--	--	0	71
Kerosene-Type	--	672	0	--	-485	12	--	--	35	140
Kerosene	--	28	0	--	-18	3	--	--	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,286	0	--	-706	-30	--	--	206	404
Residual Fuel Oil	--	410	48	--	11	1	--	--	123	344
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	355	163	--	3	6	--	--	0	515
Special Naphthas	--	32	3	--	-7	-2	--	--	13	16
Lubricants	--	102	0	--	-24	2	--	--	7	68
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	246	0	--	0	-11	--	--	169	88
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	65	(s)	--	-6	17	--	--	1	41
Still Gas	--	276	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	0	--	-3	-11	--	--	(s)	52
Total	4,513	6,819	3,931	-29	-4,182	-372	0	6,495	631	4,298

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,582	--	2,049	1,024	-4,752	334	0	12,569	0	0	12,263
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,234	27	335	--	-1,857	-54	--	775	3	2,015	1,132
Pentanes Plus	817	--	47	--	-337	-18	--	209	0	336	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,417	27	288	--	-1,520	-36	--	566	3	1,679	993
Ethane/Ethylene	1,173	0	0	--	-811	5	--	0	0	357	179
Propane/Propylene	1,434	188	142	--	-315	-35	--	0	3	1,481	352
Normal Butane/Butylene	564	-130	134	--	-235	-2	--	467	0	-132	326
Isobutane	246	-31	12	--	-159	-4	--	99	0	-27	136
Other Liquids	95	--	0	--	0	-84	--	187	0	-8	4,721
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	95	--	0	--	0	3	--	92	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-185	--	177	0	8	1,808
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	98	--	-82	0	-16	2,801
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	13,830	102	--	-368	533	--	--	9	13,022	11,769
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,847	27	--	-284	131	--	--	6	6,453	4,975
Leaded	--	1,360	4	--	-371	57	--	--	0	936	1,308
Unleaded	--	5,487	23	--	87	74	--	--	6	5,517	3,667
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	0	--	0	-8	--	--	0	28	47
Jet Fuel	--	1,080	0	--	368	5	--	--	0	1,443	1,024
Naphtha-Type	--	212	0	--	-89	-44	--	--	0	167	330
Kerosene-Type	--	868	0	--	457	49	--	--	0	1,276	694
Kerosene	--	51	0	--	0	25	--	--	0	26	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,663	65	--	-452	-91	--	--	(s)	3,367	3,183
Residual Fuel Oil	--	367	10	--	0	-62	--	--	0	439	434
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	21	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	22	18
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	4
Lubricants	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	1	-1	9
Waxes	--	14	0	--	0	-28	--	--	(s)	42	102
Petroleum Coke	--	359	0	--	0	10	--	--	2	347	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	755	0	--	0	558	--	--	0	197	1,893
Still Gas	--	584	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	584	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	68	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	75	18
Total	18,911	13,857	2,486	1,024	-6,977	729	0	13,531	12	15,029	29,885

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 14,582	–	2,049	1,024	-4,752	334	0	12,569	0	0	12,263
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,234	27	335	--	-1,857	-54	--	775	3	2,015	1,132
Pentanes Plus	817	--	47	--	-337	-18	--	209	0	336	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,417	27	288	--	-1,520	-36	--	566	3	1,679	993
Ethane/Ethylene	1,173	0	0	--	-811	5	--	0	0	357	179
Propane/Propylene	1,434	188	142	--	-315	-35	--	0	3	1,481	352
Normal Butane/Butylene	564	-130	134	--	-235	-2	--	467	0	-132	326
Isobutane	246	-31	12	--	-159	-4	--	99	0	-27	136
Other Liquids	95	--	0	--	0	-84	--	187	0	-8	4,721
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	95	--	0	--	0	3	--	92	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-185	--	177	0	8	1,808
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	98	--	-82	0	-16	2,801
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	13,830	102	--	-368	533	--	--	9	13,022	11,769
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,847	27	--	-284	131	--	--	5	6,453	4,975
Leaded	--	1,360	4	--	-371	57	--	--	0	936	1,308
Unleaded	--	5,487	23	--	87	74	--	--	5	5,517	3,667
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	0	--	0	-8	--	--	0	28	47
Jet Fuel	--	1,080	0	--	368	5	--	--	0	1,443	1,024
Naphtha-Type	--	212	0	--	-89	-44	--	--	0	167	330
Kerosene-Type	--	868	0	--	457	49	--	--	0	1,276	694
Kerosene	--	51	0	--	0	25	--	--	0	26	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,663	65	--	-452	-91	--	--	(s)	3,367	3,183
Residual Fuel Oil	--	367	10	--	0	-62	--	--	0	439	434
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	21	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	22	18
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	4
Lubricants	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	1	-1	9
Waxes	--	14	0	--	0	-28	--	--	(s)	42	102
Petroleum Coke	--	359	0	--	0	10	--	--	2	347	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	755	0	--	0	558	--	--	0	197	1,893
Still Gas	--	584	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	584	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	68	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	75	18
Total	18,911	13,857	2,486	1,024	-6,977	729	0	13,531	12	15,029	29,885

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 470	--	66	33	-153	11	0	405	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	1	11	--	-60	-2	--	25	(s)	65
Pentanes Plus	26	--	2	--	-11	-1	--	7	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	1	9	--	-49	-1	--	18	(s)	54
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-26	(s)	--	0	0	12
Propane/Propylene	46	6	5	--	-10	-1	--	0	(s)	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-4	4	--	-8	(s)	--	15	0	-4
Isobutane	8	-1	(s)	--	-5	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	-3	--	6	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	446	3	--	-12	17	--	--	(s)	420
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	221	1	--	-9	4	--	--	(s)	208
Leaded	--	44	(s)	--	-12	2	--	--	0	30
Unleaded	--	177	1	--	3	2	--	--	(s)	178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	35	0	--	12	(s)	--	--	0	47
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	28	0	--	15	2	--	--	0	41
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	118	2	--	-15	-3	--	--	(s)	109
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	24	0	--	0	18	--	--	0	6
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	610	447	80	33	-225	24	0	436	(s)	485

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 470	–	66	33	-153	11	0	405	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	1	11	–	-60	-2	--	25	(s)	65
Pentanes Plus	26	--	2	--	-11	-1	--	7	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	1	9	--	-49	-1	--	18	(s)	54
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-26	(s)	--	0	0	12
Propane/Propylene	46	6	5	--	-10	-1	--	0	(s)	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-4	4	--	-8	(s)	--	15	0	-4
Isobutane	8	-1	(s)	--	-5	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	3	–	0	–	0	-3	–	6	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	–	446	3	–	-12	17	–	–	(s)	420
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	221	1	--	-9	4	--	--	(s)	208
Leaded	--	44	(s)	--	-12	2	--	--	0	30
Unleaded	--	177	1	--	3	2	--	--	(s)	178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	35	0	--	12	(s)	--	--	0	47
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	28	0	--	15	2	--	--	0	41
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	118	2	--	-15	-3	--	--	(s)	109
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	24	0	--	0	18	--	--	0	6
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	610	447	80	33	-225	24	0	436	(s)	485

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 87,234	--	3,318	-3,124	-10,015	-1,935	0	77,076	1,565	707	74,777
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,637	1,301	113	--	0	-867	--	2,557	384	1,977	1,976
Pentanes Plus	1,509	--	0	--	0	-12	--	1,191	0	330	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,128	1,301	113	--	0	-855	--	1,366	384	1,647	1,944
Ethane/Ethylene	4	25	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	29	0
Propane/Propylene	323	1,198	97	--	0	-391	--	0	384	1,625	435
Normal Butane/Butylene	588	-4	16	--	0	-533	--	927	(s)	206	1,187
Isobutane	213	82	0	--	0	69	--	439	0	-213	322
Other Liquids	564	--	0	--	91	1,668	--	-298	0	-715	34,086
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	564	--	0	--	0	10	--	554	0	0	198
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	91	1,182	--	-623	0	-468	25,711
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	472	--	-225	0	-247	8,171
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	--	83,113	1,201	--	3,162	1,032	--	--	11,532	74,912	60,372
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	35,317	262	--	1,781	1,401	--	--	23	35,936	25,169
Leaded	--	4,609	0	--	426	42	--	--	2	4,991	5,427
Unleaded	--	30,708	262	--	1,355	1,359	--	--	22	30,944	19,742
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	149	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	140	361
Jet Fuel	--	13,262	75	--	549	399	--	--	892	12,595	9,250
Naphtha-Type	--	1,065	0	--	229	-163	--	--	0	1,457	1,871
Kerosene-Type	--	12,197	75	--	320	562	--	--	892	11,138	7,379
Kerosene	--	104	0	--	0	5	--	--	1	98	85
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,451	77	--	735	-657	--	--	1,705	13,215	11,830
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,585	705	--	0	271	--	--	5,337	5,682	7,397
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	338	37	--	0	-43	--	--	0	418	275
Special Naphthas	--	52	7	--	0	4	--	--	1	54	112
Lubricants	--	671	0	--	97	143	--	--	66	559	1,879
Waxes	--	42	3	--	0	-14	--	--	12	47	161
Petroleum Coke	--	4,355	30	--	0	-131	--	--	3,479	1,037	1,907
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	633	5	--	0	-345	--	--	16	967	1,834
Still Gas	--	4,033	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,033	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	121	0	--	0	-10	--	--	(s)	131	112
Total	90,435	84,414	4,632	-3,124	-6,762	-102	0	79,335	13,482	76,881	171,211

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 87,234	--	3,318	-3,124	-10,015	-1,935	0	77,076	1,565	707	74,777
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,637	1,301	113	--	0	-867	--	2,557	384	1,977	1,976
Pentanes Plus	1,509	--	0	--	0	-12	--	1,191	0	330	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,128	1,301	113	--	0	-855	--	1,366	384	1,647	1,944
Ethane/Ethylene	4	25	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	29	0
Propane/Propylene	323	1,198	97	--	0	-391	--	0	384	1,625	435
Normal Butane/Butylene	588	-4	16	--	0	-533	--	927	(s)	206	1,187
Isobutane	213	82	0	--	0	69	--	439	0	-213	322
Other Liquids	564	--	0	--	91	1,668	--	-298	0	-715	34,086
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	564	--	0	--	0	10	--	554	0	0	198
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	91	1,182	--	-623	0	-468	25,711
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	472	--	-225	0	-247	8,171
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	--	83,113	1,201	--	3,162	1,032	--	--	11,532	74,912	60,372
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	35,317	262	--	1,781	1,401	--	--	23	35,936	25,169
Leaded	--	4,609	0	--	426	42	--	--	2	4,991	5,427
Unleaded	--	30,708	262	--	1,355	1,359	--	--	22	30,944	19,742
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	149	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	140	361
Jet Fuel	--	13,262	75	--	549	399	--	--	892	12,595	9,250
Naphtha-Type	--	1,065	0	--	229	-163	--	--	0	1,457	1,871
Kerosene-Type	--	12,197	75	--	320	562	--	--	892	11,138	7,379
Kerosene	--	104	0	--	0	5	--	--	1	98	85
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,451	77	--	735	-657	--	--	1,705	13,215	11,830
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,585	705	--	0	271	--	--	5,337	5,682	7,397
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	338	37	--	0	-43	--	--	0	418	275
Special Naphthas	--	52	7	--	0	4	--	--	1	54	112
Lubricants	--	671	0	--	97	143	--	--	66	559	1,879
Waxes	--	42	3	--	0	-14	--	--	12	47	161
Petroleum Coke	--	4,355	30	--	0	-131	--	--	3,479	1,037	1,907
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	633	5	--	0	-345	--	--	16	967	1,834
Still Gas	--	4,033	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,033	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	121	0	--	0	-10	--	--	(s)	131	112
Total	90,435	84,414	4,632	-3,124	-6,762	-102	0	79,335	13,482	76,881	171,211

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V —Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,814	--	107	-101	-323	-62	0	2,486	50	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	85	42	4	–	0	-28	--	82	12	64
Pentanes Plus	49	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36	42	4	--	0	-28	--	44	12	53
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	39	3	--	0	-13	--	0	12	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	(s)	1	--	0	-17	--	30	(s)	7
Isobutane	7	3	0	--	0	2	--	14	0	-7
Other Liquids	18	–	0	–	3	54	--	-10	0	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	3	38	--	-20	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	15	--	-7	0	-8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,681	39	–	102	33	--	--	372	2,417
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,139	8	--	57	45	--	--	1	1,159
Leaded	--	149	0	--	14	1	--	--	(s)	161
Unleaded	--	991	8	--	44	44	--	--	1	998
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	428	2	--	18	13	--	--	29	406
Naphtha-Type	--	34	0	--	7	-5	--	--	0	47
Kerosene-Type	--	393	2	--	10	18	--	--	29	359
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	2	--	24	-21	--	--	55	426
Residual Fuel Oil	--	341	23	--	0	9	--	--	172	183
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	1	--	0	-1	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	22	0	--	3	5	--	--	2	18
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	140	1	--	0	-4	--	--	112	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	20	(s)	--	0	-11	--	--	1	31
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	2,917	2,723	149	-101	-218	-3	0	2,559	435	2,480

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,814	--	107	-101	-323	-62	0	2,486	50	23
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	85	42	4	--	0	-28	--	82	12	54
Pentanes Plus	49	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36	42	4	--	0	-28	--	44	12	53
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	39	3	--	0	-13	--	0	12	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	(s)	1	--	0	-17	--	30	(s)	7
Isobutane	7	3	0	--	0	2	--	14	0	-7
Other Liquids	18	--	0	--	3	54	--	-10	0	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	3	38	--	-20	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	15	--	-7	0	-8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,681	39	--	102	33	--	--	372	2,417
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,139	8	--	57	45	--	--	1	1,159
Leaded	--	149	0	--	14	1	--	--	(s)	161
Unleaded	--	991	8	--	44	44	--	--	1	998
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	428	2	--	18	13	--	--	29	406
Naphtha-Type	--	34	0	--	7	-5	--	--	0	47
Kerosene-Type	--	393	2	--	10	18	--	--	29	359
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	2	--	24	-21	--	--	55	426
Residual Fuel Oil	--	341	23	--	0	9	--	--	172	183
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	1	--	0	-1	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	22	0	--	3	5	--	--	2	18
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	140	1	--	0	-4	--	--	112	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	20	(s)	--	0	-11	--	--	1	31
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	2,917	2,723	149	-101	-218	-3	0	2,559	435	2,480

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	November 1990		January-November 1990	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 798**	**E 27**	**E 10,129**	**E 30**
Florida	408	14	5,254	16
New York	E 42	E 1	E 399	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 200	E 7	E 2,434	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	E 15	E (s)
West Virginia	174	6	1,976	6
Adjustment[a]	-27	-1	53	(s)
PAD District II	**E 22,380**	**E 746**	**E 247,523**	**E 741**
Illinois	1,650	55	18,333	55
Indiana	265	9	2,774	8
Kansas	4,659	155	50,334	151
Kentucky	499	17	4,989	15
Michigan	E 1,605	E 54	E 18,071	E 54
Missouri	14	(s)	124	(s)
Nebraska	474	16	5,415	16
North Dakota	3,059	102	33,612	101
Ohio	E 771	E 26	E 8,865	E 27
Oklahoma	9,357	312	101,924	305
South Dakota	142	5	1,512	5
Tennessee	40	1	471	1
Adjustment[a]	-155	-5	1,099	3
PAD District III	**E 99,573**	**E 3,319**	**E 1,100,321**	**E 3,294**
Alabama	1,400	47	16,955	51
Arkansas	E 803	E 27	E 9,407	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 11,957	E 399	E 133,312	E 399
Mississippi	2,253	75	24,682	74
New Mexico	5,660	189	61,502	184
Texas[b]	56,998	1,900	617,265	1,848
Federal Offshore PAD District III	21,602	720	E 233,132	E 698
Adjustment[a]	-1,100	-37	4,068	12
PAD District IV	**14,643**	**488**	**E 165,391**	**E 495**
Colorado	2,452	82	27,182	81
Montana	1,648	55	E 18,021	E 54
Utah	2,246	75	25,264	76
Wyoming	8,504	283	94,486	283
Adjustment[a]	-207	-7	440	1
PAD District V	**81,843**	**2,728**	**E 915,758**	**E 2,742**
Alaska[b]	52,377	1,746	590,676	1,768
South Alaska	1,242	41	10,203	31
North Slope	51,135	1,705	580,473	1,738
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	-1	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)	115	(s)
California[b]	26,561	885	293,258	878
Nevada	347	12	E 3,644	E 11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,424	81	27,632	83
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	124	4	430	1
U.S. Total[b]	**E 219,237**	**E 7,308**	**E 2,439,122**	**E 7,303**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,158; California: State - 1,963; Louisiana: State - E1,853; Texas: State -162; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E32,161.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
				Net Production			
Natural Gas Liquids	**186**	**672**	**858**	**624**	**408**	**8,473**	**9,505**
Pentanes Plus	33	79	112	127	97	1,158	1,382
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	153	593	746	497	311	7,315	8,123
Ethane	43	189	232	83	1	2,490	2,574
Propane	68	279	347	248	194	3,181	3,623
Normal Butane	33	87	120	92	112	1,070	1,274
Isobutane	9	38	47	74	4	574	652
				Stocks			
Natural Gas Liquids	**124**	**39**	**163**	**105**	**53**	**2,129**	**2,287**
Pentanes Plus	4	7	11	19	18	221	258
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120	32	152	86	35	1,908	2,029
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	327	340
Propane	67	26	93	38	27	999	1,064
Normal Butane	52	4	56	18	8	325	351
Isobutane	1	2	3	17	0	257	274

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
					Net Production				
Natural Gas Liquids	**17,910**	**2,987**	**7,864**	**804**	**4,071**	**33,436**	**4,234**	**2,637**	**50,670**
Pentanes Plus	3,068	574	1,346	176	464	5,628	817	1,509	9,448
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,842	2,413	6,518	428	3,607	27,808	3,417	1,128	41,222
Ethane	6,309	1,305	2,869	101	1,677	12,261	1,173	4	16,244
Propane	5,428	682	2,164	173	1,250	9,697	1,434	323	15,424
Normal Butane	2,272	-752	758	99	441	2,818	564	588	5,364
Isobutane	833	1,178	727	55	239	3,032	246	213	4,190
					Stocks				
Natural Gas Liquids	**878**	**1,470**	**1,023**	**163**	**75**	**3,607**	**184**	**74**	**6,315**
Pentanes Plus	400	273	218	37	14	942	63	14	1,288
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	476	1,197	805	126	61	2,665	121	60	5,027
Ethane	76	411	13	46	0	546	5	0	891
Propane	155	299	198	41	47	740	72	46	2,015
Normal Butane	203	306	428	29	7	973	34	7	1,421
Isobutane	42	181	166	10	7	406	10	7	700

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**32,869**	**2,957**	**35,826**	**60,155**	**9,765**	**18,236**	**88,156**
Natural Gas Liquids	**99**	**1**	**100**	**2,833**	**423**	**1,475**	**4,731**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	571	27	614	1,212
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	1	100	2,262	396	861	3,519
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	88	1	89	1,421	309	562	2,292
Isobutane	11	0	11	841	87	299	1,227
Other Liquids	**6,659**	**263**	**6,922**	**1,083**	**77**	**460**	**1,620**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	182	0	182	116	4	22	142
Unfinished Oils (net)	6,349	266	6,615	163	145	552	860
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	128	-3	125	802	-72	-119	611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	2	0	5	7
Total Input to Refineries	**39,627**	**3,221**	**42,848**	**64,071**	**10,265**	**20,171**	**94,507**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,024	95	1,120	1,971	319	593	2,883
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	73.9	91.1	75.1	88.7	89.0	79.4	86.6
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	509	18	527	690	110	207	1,007
Catalytic Hydrocracking	54	5	59	105	0	8	113
Delayed and Fluid Coking	75	0	75	155	59	59	274
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.09	0.77	1.06	1.08	2.03	0.63	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.53	37.43	31.09	34.94	29.81	36.53	34.69
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,386**	**105**	**1,490**	**2,222**	**358**	**747**	**3,327**
Operating	1,230	105	1,335	2,221	358	747	3,326
Idle	155	0	155	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**257**	**0**	**507**	**764**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**15,069**	**84,109**	**73,913**	**5,730**	**2,099**	**180,920**	**12,569**	**77,076**	**394,547**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,406**	**3,292**	**3,591**	**317**	**167**	**8,773**	**775**	**2,557**	**16,936**
Pentanes Plus	855	1,474	567	180	120	3,196	209	1,191	5,808
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	551	1,818	3,024	137	47	5,577	566	1,366	11,128
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	312	1,037	1,963	46	10	3,368	467	927	7,143
Isobutane	239	781	1,061	91	37	2,209	99	439	3,985
Other Liquids	**233**	**10,768**	**462**	**120**	**67**	**11,650**	**187**	**-298**	**20,081**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	200	964	426	2	19	1,611	92	554	2,581
Unfinished Oils (net)	-219	9,043	-1,098	132	6	7,864	177	-623	14,893
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	252	761	1,121	-14	42	2,162	-82	-225	2,591
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	-4	16
Total Input to Refineries	**16,708**	**98,169**	**77,966**	**6,167**	**2,333**	**201,343**	**13,531**	**79,335**	**431,564**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	490	2,742	2,420	178	68	5,898	408	2,620	12,928
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,346	2,950	246	79	7,208	555	3,090	15,670
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	83.6	81.9	82.0	72.2	85.9	81.8	73.5	84.8	82.5
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	160	1,179	741	31	25	2,136	149	589	4,408
Catalytic Hydrocracking	19	165	148	0	0	331	4	408	915
Delayed and Fluid Coking	10	207	357	14	0	587	21	504	1,461
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.17	1.39	1.45	0.96	1.23	0.99	1.12	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.12	32.75	30.15	33.56	37.97	32.31	35.32	25.13	31.46
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**587**	**3,346**	**2,950**	**246**	**79**	**7,208**	**555**	**3,090**	**15,670**
Operating	556	3,319	2,583	230	75	6,763	540	2,982	14,946
Idle	30	27	367	16	4	444	15	108	724
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**3,685**	**1,122**	**147**	**0**	**4,954**	**0**	**42,707**	**48,425**

[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,007	-45	962	2,316	201	56	2,573
Ethane/Ethylene	32	0	32	16	0	0	16
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,328	23	1,351	2,259	249	534	3,042
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-313	-68	-381	10	-32	-478	-500
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-40	0	-40	31	-16	0	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,539	1,285	19,824	35,233	5,555	11,086	51,874
Leaded	139	27	166	111	141	575	827
Unleaded	18,400	1,258	19,658	35,122	5,414	10,511	51,047
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	22	35	11	68
Jet Fuel	2,508	3	2,511	3,991	598	1,515	6,104
Naphtha-Type	203	0	203	115	5	257	377
Kerosene-Type	2,305	3	2,308	3,876	593	1,258	5,727
Kerosene	185	121	306	894	91	128	1,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,676	981	10,657	13,315	2,570	4,843	20,728
Residual Fuel Oil	4,808	79	4,887	1,990	235	218	2,443
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,083	16	1,099	56	0	0	56
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,570	0	2,570	324	0	130	454
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,155	63	1,218	1,610	235	88	1,933
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	376	0	376	592	0	43	635
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8	0	8	624	0	40	664
Special Naphthas	56	23	79	178	0	232	410
Lubricants	443	244	687	408	0	252	660
Naphthenic	216	0	216	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	227	244	471	408	0	252	660
Waxes	0	113	113	25	0	26	51
Petroleum Coke	1,435	28	1,463	2,347	621	831	3,799
Marketable	409	0	409	1,351	469	570	2,390
Catalyst	1,026	28	1,054	996	152	261	1,409
Asphalt and Road Oil	889	248	1,137	2,072	507	600	3,179
Still Gas	1,567	129	1,696	2,721	374	814	3,909
Miscellaneous Products	377	21	398	353	47	54	454
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	377	21	398	353	47	54	454
Total	**41,897**	**3,230**	**45,127**	**67,081**	**10,834**	**20,749**	**98,664**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,270	-9	-2,279	-3,010	-569	-578	-4,157

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	597	3,805	2,544	97	83	7,126	27	1,301	11,989
Ethane/Ethylene	-28	138	298	0	0	408	0	25	481
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	403
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	78
Propane/Propylene	651	3,838	2,196	94	78	6,857	188	1,198	12,636
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,147
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,489
Normal Butane/Butylene	-255	-190	30	0	4	-411	-130	-4	-1,426
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,555
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	129
Isobutane	229	19	20	3	1	272	-31	82	298
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,264	44,689	34,430	1,997	1,271	91,651	6,847	35,317	205,513
Leaded	525	369	720	1	299	1,914	1,360	4,609	8,876
Unleaded	8,739	44,320	33,710	1,996	972	89,737	5,487	30,708	196,637
Finished Aviation Gasoline	87	130	148	0	0	365	20	149	625
Jet Fuel	1,713	10,960	10,518	262	344	23,797	1,080	13,262	46,754
Naphtha-Type	443	1,418	646	163	292	2,962	212	1,065	4,819
Kerosene-Type	1,270	9,542	9,872	99	52	20,835	868	12,197	41,935
Kerosene	53	215	575	21	0	864	51	104	2,438
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,567	17,519	16,573	1,705	504	39,868	3,663	13,451	88,367
Residual Fuel Oil	447	7,145	4,732	364	16	12,704	367	10,585	30,986
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	149	0	582	90	10	831	91	1,282	3,359
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	149	1,588	248	218	6	2,209	26	1,230	6,489
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	149	5,557	3,902	56	0	9,664	250	8,073	21,138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	3,392	56	0	5	3,548	0	114	4,673
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	142	4,278	3,048	0	0	7,468	21	224	8,385
Special Naphthas	87	695	107	106	0	995	0	52	1,536
Lubricants	32	1,871	750	499	0	3,152	1	671	5,171
Naphthenic	32	509	0	382	0	923	0	253	1,392
Paraffinic	0	1,362	750	117	0	2,229	1	418	3,779
Waxes	7	149	88	61	0	305	14	42	525
Petroleum Coke	320	3,280	3,832	168	16	7,616	359	4,355	17,592
Marketable	48	1,626	2,937	120	0	4,731	170	3,376	11,076
Catalyst	272	1,654	895	48	16	2,885	189	979	6,516
Asphalt and Road Oil	241	395	512	760	97	2,005	755	633	7,709
Still Gas	613	4,595	3,085	203	70	8,566	584	4,033	18,788
Miscellaneous Products	44	545	771	0	0	1,360	68	121	2,401
Fuel Use	1	0	270	0	0	271	0	0	271
Nonfuel Use	43	545	501	0	0	1,089	68	121	2,130
Total	**17,309**	**103,683**	**81,769**	**6,243**	**2,406**	**211,390**	**13,857**	**84,414**	**453,452**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-601	-5,494	-3,803	-76	-73	-10,047	-326	-5,079	-21,888

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,777	1,005	14,782	7,659	2,037	2,040	11,736
Petroleum Products	41,603	2,653	44,256	37,662	6,450	13,903	58,015
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	63	40	116	219
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,340	10	1,350	2,167	178	462	2,807
Ethane/Ethylene	12	0	12	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	831	0	831	1,119	30	48	1,197
Normal Butane/Butylene	317	6	323	730	91	288	1,109
Isobutane	180	4	184	317	57	126	500
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	283	4	287	171	6	33	210
Unfinished Oils	10,539	739	11,278	9,671	365	4,014	14,050
Naphthas and Lighter	2,346	197	2,543	2,699	116	1,149	3,964
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,142	84	2,226	1,245	71	250	1,566
Heavy Gas Oils	5,179	347	5,526	2,951	176	1,662	4,789
Residuum	872	111	983	2,776	2	953	3,731
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,588	88	4,676	5,148	683	1,641	7,472
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	74	0	4	78
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,156	399	10,555	6,657	1,377	2,458	10,492
Leaded	0	30	30	135	105	265	505
Unleaded	10,156	369	10,525	6,522	1,272	2,193	9,987
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	0	24	63	35	20	118
Jet Fuel	2,600	1	2,601	1,798	265	554	2,617
Naphtha-Type	123	0	123	219	31	151	401
Kerosene-Type	2,477	1	2,478	1,579	234	403	2,216
Kerosene	192	68	260	518	28	245	791
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,621	389	6,010	4,213	1,094	2,393	7,700
Residual Fuel Oil	3,469	50	3,519	1,833	181	178	2,192
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,389	34	1,423	36	0	0	36
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,692	0	1,692	357	0	118	475
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	388	16	404	1,440	181	60	1,681
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	104	0	104	127	0	63	190
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	0	0	7	7
Special Naphthas	52	42	94	108	0	132	240
Lubricants	402	462	864	754	0	0	754
Waxes	0	84	84	119	0	24	143
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	659	0	659	560	440	302	1,302
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,441	289	1,730	3,391	1,753	1,230	6,374
Miscellaneous Products	116	28	144	227	5	27	259
Total Stocks, All Oils	55,380	3,658	59,038	45,321	8,487	15,943	69,751

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,345	24,171	16,293	1,371	291	43,471	2,035	21,296	93,320
Petroleum Products	10,541	77,850	48,047	5,263	1,344	143,045	11,784	66,792	323,892
Pentanes Plus	210	173	72	13	25	493	3	3	732
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,423	3,459	3,109	30	55	8,076	375	923	13,531
Ethane/Ethylene	115	1,048	0	0	0	1,163	0	0	1,176
Propane/Propylene	550	1,168	1,219	6	11	2,954	70	107	5,159
Normal Butane/Butylene	375	568	1,204	8	34	2,189	219	508	4,348
Isobutane	383	675	686	16	10	1,770	86	308	2,848
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	37	284	53	0	13	387	112	198	1,194
Unfinished Oils	2,536	27,704	17,873	832	201	49,146	1,808	25,711	101,993
Naphthas and Lighter	822	7,134	4,830	192	56	13,034	449	4,872	24,862
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	400	6,061	2,512	69	3	9,045	372	3,907	17,116
Heavy Gas Oils	823	8,746	6,109	499	142	16,319	587	13,429	40,650
Residuum	491	5,763	4,422	72	0	10,748	400	3,503	19,365
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,389	7,675	5,157	156	218	14,595	2,739	8,096	37,578
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	6	139
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,053	10,403	5,214	585	212	18,467	1,859	9,934	51,307
Leaded	246	127	37	1	57	468	532	1,981	3,516
Unleaded	1,807	10,276	5,177	584	155	17,999	1,327	7,953	47,791
Finished Aviation Gasoline	98	287	163	0	0	548	38	169	897
Jet Fuel	747	5,020	3,057	182	245	9,251	528	5,280	20,277
Naphtha-Type	190	889	348	145	174	1,746	210	858	3,338
Kerosene-Type	557	4,131	2,709	37	71	7,505	318	4,422	16,939
Kerosene	39	385	295	23	0	742	28	54	1,875
Distillate Fuel Oil	937	8,766	4,366	912	157	15,138	1,830	5,689	36,367
Residual Fuel Oil	222	4,315	3,229	186	9	7,961	434	5,248	19,354
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	71	0	1,268	4	8	1,351	95	684	3,589
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	55	848	339	146	1	1,389	97	770	4,423
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	96	3,467	1,622	36	0	5,221	242	3,794	11,342
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	1,029	141	0	8	1,193	0	92	1,579
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	89	1,474	238	0	0	1,801	18	183	2,012
Special Naphthas	77	1,508	15	58	0	1,658	4	106	2,102
Lubricants	15	3,709	1,098	613	0	5,435	9	1,201	8,263
Waxes	7	236	197	26	0	466	102	161	956
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	15	239	2,597	398	0	3,249	12	1,907	7,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	614	871	819	1,249	201	3,754	1,867	1,737	15,462
Miscellaneous Products	18	313	299	0	0	630	18	94	1,145
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,886	102,021	64,340	6,634	1,635	186,516	13,819	88,088	417,212

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] January 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.6	-1.4	2.3	3.8	2.0	0.3	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	46.2	39.9	45.8	52.2	52.5	51.7	52.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.9	0.1	5.4	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.4
Kerosene	0.5	3.8	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.7	30.4	25.1	22.1	25.9	25.8	23.3
Residual Fuel Oil	12.3	2.5	11.5	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5
Lubricants	1.1	7.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.7
Waxes	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.7	0.9	3.4	3.9	6.3	4.4	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.3	7.7	2.7	3.4	5.1	3.2	3.6
Still Gas	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.8	-0.3	-5.4	-5.0	-5.7	-3.1	-4.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	4.1	3.5	1.7	3.9	3.8	0.2	1.7	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.9	42.6	40.2	28.9	49.5	41.9	47.6	42.4	44.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.8	13.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.6	10.2	13.6	1.7	2.5	11.0	6.8	16.0	10.2
Kerosene	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.0	18.8	22.8	29.1	23.9	21.1	28.7	17.6	21.6
Residual Fuel Oil	3.0	7.7	6.5	6.2	0.8	6.7	2.9	13.8	7.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	4.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	2.0	1.0	8.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	1.3
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.5	5.3	2.9	0.8	4.0	2.8	5.7	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.6	0.4	0.7	13.0	4.6	1.1	5.9	0.8	1.9
Still Gas	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.0	-5.9	-5.2	-1.3	-3.5	-5.3	-2.6	-6.6	-5.3

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, January 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**3,413**	**3,201**	**4,210**	**10,824**
Connecticut	0	60	0	60
Florida	0	75	497	572
Maine	0	0	595	595
Massachusetts	0	738	1,182	1,920
New Jersey	706	268	472	1,446
New York	2,365	2,009	884	5,258
North Carolina	0	0	214	214
Pennsylvania	342	51	93	486
South Carolina	0	0	107	107
Vermont	0	0	21	21
Virginia	0	0	145	145
PAD District II	**0**	**33**	**23**	**56**
Michigan	0	0	15	15
North Dakota	0	33	8	41
PAD District III	**351**	**399**	**726**	**1,476**
Texas	351	399	726	1,476
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
Idaho	0	0	10	10
PAD District V	**208**	**180**	**317**	**705**
California	0	180	258	438
Hawaii	208	0	0	208
Washington	0	0	59	59
U.S. Total	**3,972**	**3,813**	**5,286**	**13,071**

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**34,353**	**30,259**	**94,412**	**2,049**	**3,318**	**164,391**	**5,303**
Natural Gas Liquids	**770**	**2,715**	**416**	**335**	**113**	**4,349**	**140**
Pentanes Plus	0	44	0	47	0	91	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	770	2,671	416	288	113	4,258	137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	325	0	0	0	325	10
Propane/Propylene	742	1,835	206	142	97	3,022	97
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	336	157	134	16	671	22
Isobutane	0	175	53	12	0	240	8
Other Liquids	**7,157**	**0**	**8,580**	**0**	**0**	**15,737**	**508**
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,631	0	8,349	0	0	13,980	451
Naphthas and Lighter	768	0	2,324	0	0	3,092	100
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,157	0	2,305	0	0	6,462	208
Residuum	706	0	3,720	0	0	4,426	143
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,526	0	231	0	0	1,757	57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**25,809**	**852**	**6,615**	**102**	**1,201**	**34,579**	**1,115**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,431	321	0	27	262	7,041	227
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	6,431	321	0	23	262	7,037	227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,949	61	0	0	75	2,085	67
Naphtha-Type	560	61	0	0	0	621	20
Kerosene-Type	1,389	0	0	0	75	1,464	47
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	957	0	0	0	0	957	31
Other	432	0	0	0	75	507	16
Kerosene	268	0	0	0	0	268	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,496	262	0	65	77	5,900	190
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	0	0	116	4
Other	5,380	262	0	65	77	5,784	187
Residual Fuel Oil	10,824	56	1,476	10	705	13,071	422
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,824	56	1,476	10	705	13,071	422
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,413	0	351	0	208	3,972	128
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,201	33	399	0	180	3,813	123
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,210	23	726	10	317	5,286	171
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	163	19	408	0	37	627	20
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,639	0	0	4,639	150
Special Naphthas	12	98	78	0	7	195	6
Lubricants	186	26	0	0	0	212	7
Waxes	26	2	4	0	3	35	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	431	0	10	0	5	446	14
Miscellaneous Products	22	6	0	0	0	28	1
Total	**68,089**	**33,826**	**110,023**	**2,486**	**4,632**	**219,056**	**7,066**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	34,353	30,259	94,412	2,049	3,318	164,391	5,303
Natural Gas Liquids	770	2,715	416	335	113	4,349	140
Pentanes Plus	0	44	0	47	0	91	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	770	2,671	416	288	113	4,258	137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	325	0	0	0	325	10
Propane/Propylene	742	1,835	206	142	97	3,022	97
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	336	157	134	16	671	22
Isobutane	0	175	53	12	0	240	8
Other Liquids	7,157	0	8,580	0	0	15,737	508
Unfinished Oils[a]	5,631	0	8,349	0	0	13,980	451
Naphthas and Lighter	768	0	2,324	0	0	3,092	100
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,157	0	2,305	0	0	6,462	208
Residuum	706	0	3,720	0	0	4,426	143
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,526	0	231	0	0	1,757	57
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,809	852	6,615	102	1,201	34,579	1,115
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,431	321	0	27	262	7,041	227
Leaded	0	0	0	4	0	4	(s)
Unleaded	6,431	321	0	23	262	7,037	227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,949	61	0	0	75	2,085	67
Naphtha-Type	560	61	0	0	0	621	20
Kerosene-Type	1,389	0	0	0	75	1,464	47
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	957	0	0	0	0	957	31
Other	432	0	0	0	75	507	16
Kerosene	268	0	0	0	0	268	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,496	262	0	65	77	5,900	190
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	0	0	116	4
Other	5,380	262	0	65	77	5,784	187
Residual Fuel Oil	10,824	56	1,476	10	705	13,071	422
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,824	56	1,476	10	705	13,071	422
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,413	0	351	0	208	3,972	128
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,201	33	399	0	180	3,813	123
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,210	23	726	10	317	5,286	171
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	163	19	408	0	37	627	20
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,639	0	0	4,639	150
Special Naphthas	12	98	78	0	7	195	6
Lubricants	186	26	0	0	0	212	7
Waxes	26	2	4	0	3	35	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	431	0	10	0	5	446	14
Miscellaneous Products	22	6	0	0	0	28	1
Total	68,089	33,826	110,023	2,486	4,632	219,056	7,066

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**57,220**	**97**	**4,198**	**0**	**746**	**190**	**0**	**3,006**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,963	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	2,225	0	0
Saudi Arabia	55,257	97	2,874	0	746	190	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**39,599**	**420**	**2,111**	**0**	**1,638**	**957**	**2,785**	**2,592**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Gabon	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	0
Venezuela	21,362	420	2,111	0	1,638	957	2,785	1,699	0	0
Non OPEC	**67,572**	**3,741**	**7,671**	**1,757**	**4,657**	**938**	**3,115**	**7,473**	**268**	**195**
Angola	7,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	9	554	7	0	0	0	755	0	11
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	656	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	289	0	0	595	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Canada	22,368	3,325	40	0	1,670	272	1,204	572	54	177
China, People's Republic of	1,960	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,541	376	0	220	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	675	0	482	0	108	1,716	214	0
Norway	1,057	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	713	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	590	0	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	794	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,776	166	2,057	407	1,677	1,004	0	0
Zaire	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**164,391**	**4,258**	**13,980**	**1,757**	**7,041**	**2,085**	**5,900**	**13,071**	**268**	**195**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**4,639**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12,876**	**1,846**	**415**	**70,096**	**2,261**
Algeria	0	4,639	0	0	0	8,188	63	264	10,151	327
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,688	1,782	151	59,945	1,934
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**11,178**	**1,277**	**361**	**50,777**	**1,638**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	180	6	6	365	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	1,267	41
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	1,884	61
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	713	481	23	15,614	504
Venezuela	254	0	0	421	0	10,285	689	332	31,647	1,021
Non OPEC	**373**	**0**	**212**	**25**	**186**	**30,611**	**2,180**	**987**	**98,183**	**3,167**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	7,201	232
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	43	1,336	43
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	636	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	25	784	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	21	663	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	889	0	29	889	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	9	289	9
Canada	73	0	78	15	142	7,622	722	246	29,990	967
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	159	63	5	2,119	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	619	174	20	6,016	194
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	5	166	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	23	(s)	708	23
France	36	0	0	0	0	206	0	7	206	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	11	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	213	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	8	256	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	762	0	25	762	25
Japan	7	0	0	0	2	9	0	(s)	9	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	37	1
Mexico	0	0	0	10	3	619	759	20	24,160	779
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	6	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,195	0	103	3,195	103
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	34	10	1,381	45
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	249	6	8	438	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	9	267	9
Puerto Rico	202	0	134	0	22	686	0	22	686	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	17	517	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	814	0	26	814	26
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	64	11	2,322	75
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	390	19	13	980	32
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	873	0	28	873	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,087	0	261	8,087	261
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	1,209	39
Other	0	0	0	0	2	260	0	8	260	8
Total	**627**	**4,639**	**212**	**446**	**186**	**54,665**	**5,303**	**1,763**	**219,056**	**7,066**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**7,626**	**97**	**1,110**	**0**	**746**	**115**	**0**	**1,732**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	1,034	0	0	0	0	1,732	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,626	97	76	0	746	115	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**15,403**	**420**	**240**	**0**	**1,638**	**957**	**2,785**	**2,412**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	0
Venezuela	2,672	420	240	0	1,638	957	2,785	1,699	0	0
Non OPEC	**11,324**	**253**	**4,281**	**1,526**	**4,047**	**877**	**2,711**	**6,680**	**268**	12
Angola	2,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	656	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	595	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Canada	1,757	253	0	0	1,219	211	800	447	54	12
Colombia	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,179	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	452	0	482	0	108	1,716	214	0
Norway	1,057	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	713	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,835	166	2,057	407	1,677	1,004	0	0
Zaire	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,353**	**770**	**5,631**	**1,526**	**6,431**	**1,949**	**5,496**	**10,824**	**268**	**12**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,800**	**246**	**123**	**11,426**	369
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,766	0	89	2,766	89
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	246	33	8,660	279
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**8,873**	**497**	**286**	**24,276**	783
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	185	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	1,267	41
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	713	364	23	11,992	387
Venezuela	0	0	0	421	0	8,160	86	263	10,832	349
Non OPEC	**163**	**0**	**186**	**10**	**49**	**21,063**	**365**	**679**	**32,387**	1,045
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	2,937	95
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	18	547	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	25	772	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	21	663	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	885	0	29	885	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	3	87	3
Canada	12	0	52	10	14	3,084	57	99	4,841	156
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	619	14	20	1,068	34
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	5	166	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	(s)	706	23
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	7	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	17	516	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	10	103	(s)	3,189	103
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,972	0	96	2,972	96
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	34	10	1,381	45
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	249	6	8	438	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	9	267	9
Puerto Rico	151	0	134	0	22	635	0	20	635	20
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	17	517	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	814	0	26	814	26
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	11	327	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	372	0	12	372	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	3	79	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,146	0	231	7,146	231
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	1,051	34
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Total	**163**	**0**	**186**	**431**	**49**	**33,736**	**1,108**	**1,088**	**68,089**	2,196

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,548**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	4,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,234**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**22,477**	**2,671**	**0**	**0**	**321**	**61**	**262**	**56**	**0**	**98**
Canada	18,409	2,671	0	0	321	61	262	56	0	98
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**30,259**	**2,671**	**0**	**0**	**321**	**61**	**262**	**56**	**0**	**98**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**4,548**	147
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	4,548	147
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**3,234**	104
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	3,234	104
Non OPEC	**19**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**53**	**3,567**	**725**	**115**	**26,044**	840
Canada	19	0	26	0	51	3,565	594	115	21,974	709
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	3,563	115
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	505	16
Total	**19**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**53**	**3,567**	**976**	**115**	**33,826**	1,091

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**45,046**	**0**	**3,088**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,274**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,963	0	290	0	0	0	0	493	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,083	0	2,798	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**19,078**	**0**	**1,871**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	3,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	15,456	0	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**30,288**	**416**	**3,390**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**202**	**0**	**78**
Angola	4,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	9	554	7	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
China, People's Republic of	1,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,799	376	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**94,412**	**416**	**8,349**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,476**	**0**	**78**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	0	4,639	0	0	0	9,001	1,453	290	54,047	1,743
Algeria	0	4,639	0	0	0	5,422	63	175	7,385	238
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	1,390	115	46,662	1,505
Other OPEC	254	0	0	0	0	2,125	615	69	21,203	684
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	3,622	117
Venezuela	254	0	0	0	0	2,125	499	69	17,581	567
Non OPEC	154	0	0	10	4	4,485	977	145	34,773	1,122
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	4,264	138
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	581	0	19	581	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	12	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	4	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	7	202	7
Canada	42	0	0	0	0	142	0	5	142	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	1,315	42
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	4,948	160
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
France	36	0	0	0	0	206	0	7	206	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	213	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	8	256	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	8	246	8
Japan	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	10	0	606	542	20	17,405	561
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	6	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	7	223	7
Puerto Rico	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	2	51	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	1,490	48
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	18	19	1	608	20
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	794	0	26	794	26
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	941	0	30	941	30
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	158	5
Total	408	4,639	0	10	4	15,611	3,046	504	110,023	3,549

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**2,049**	**288**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**65**	**10**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,049	288	0	0	27	0	65	10	0	0
Total	**2,049**	**288**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**65**	**10**	**0**	**0**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**1,884**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Indonesia	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,434**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**262**	**0**	**77**	**525**	**0**	**7**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	153	113	0	0	103	0	77	59	0	7
China, People's Republic of	645	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**3,318**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**262**	**75**	**77**	**705**	**0**	**7**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**437**	**66**	**14**	**2,486**	**80**
Canada	0	0	0	0	47	437	66	14	2,486	80
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**437**	**66**	**14**	**2,486**	**80**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**2**	**75**	**2**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	2	75	2
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**61**	**6**	**2,064**	**67**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	6	180	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	1,884	61
Non OPEC	**37**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**33**	**1,059**	**46**	**34**	**2,493**	**80**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	7	208	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	636	21
Canada	0	0	0	5	30	394	5	13	547	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	159	21	5	804	26
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	37	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	3	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	8	258	8
Total	**37**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**33**	**1,314**	**107**	**42**	**4,632**	**149**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**57,220**	**97**	**4,198**	**0**	**746**	**190**	**0**	**3,006**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,963	0	1,324	0	0	0	0	2,225	0	0
Saudi Arabia	55,257	97	2,874	0	746	190	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**39,599**	**420**	**2,111**	**0**	**1,638**	**957**	**2,785**	**2,592**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Gabon	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	0
Venezuela	21,362	420	2,111	0	1,638	957	2,785	1,699	0	0
Non OPEC	**67,572**	**3,741**	**7,671**	**1,757**	**4,657**	**938**	**3,115**	**7,473**	**268**	**195**
Angola	7,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	9	554	7	0	0	0	755	0	11
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	656	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	289	0	0	595	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Canada	22,368	3,325	40	0	1,670	272	1,204	572	54	177
China, People's Republic of	1,960	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,541	376	0	220	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	675	0	482	0	108	1,716	214	0
Norway	1,057	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	713	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	590	0	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	794	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,776	166	2,057	407	1,677	1,004	0	0
Zaire	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**164,391**	**4,258**	**13,980**	**1,757**	**7,041**	**2,085**	**5,900**	**13,071**	**268**	**195**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**4,639**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12,876**	**1,846**	**415**	**70,096**	2,261
Algeria	0	4,639	0	0	0	8,188	63	264	10,151	327
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,688	1,782	151	59,945	1,934
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**11,178**	**1,277**	**361**	**50,777**	1,638
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	180	6	6	365	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	1,267	41
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	1,884	61
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	713	481	23	15,614	504
Venezuela	254	0	0	421	0	10,285	689	332	31,647	1,021
Non OPEC	**373**	**0**	**212**	**25**	**186**	**30,611**	**2,180**	**987**	**98,183**	3,167
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	7,201	232
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	0	43	1,336	43
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	636	21
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	25	784	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	21	663	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	889	0	29	889	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	9	289	9
Canada	73	0	78	15	142	7,622	722	246	29,990	967
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	159	63	5	2,119	68
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	619	174	20	6,016	194
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	5	166	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	23	(s)	708	23
France	36	0	0	0	0	206	0	7	206	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	11	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	213	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	8	256	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	762	0	25	762	25
Japan	7	0	0	0	2	9	0	(s)	9	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	37	1
Mexico	0	0	0	10	3	619	759	20	24,160	779
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	6	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,195	0	103	3,195	103
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	34	10	1,381	45
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	249	6	8	438	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	9	267	9
Puerto Rico	202	0	134	0	22	686	0	22	686	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	17	517	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	814	0	26	814	26
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	64	11	2,322	75
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	390	19	13	980	32
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	873	0	28	873	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,087	0	261	8,087	261
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	1,209	39
Other	0	0	0	0	2	260	0	8	260	8
Total	**627**	**4,639**	**212**	**446**	**186**	**54,665**	**5,303**	**1,763**	**219,056**	7,066

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,626	97	1,110	0	746	115	0	1,732	0	0
Algeria	0	0	1,034	0	0	0	0	1,732	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,626	97	76	0	746	115	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,403	420	240	0	1,638	957	2,785	2,412	0	0
Ecuador	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	0
Venezuela	2,672	420	240	0	1,638	957	2,785	1,699	0	0
Non OPEC	11,324	253	4,281	1,526	4,047	877	2,711	6,680	268	12
Angola	2,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	656	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	595	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Canada	1,757	253	0	0	1,219	211	800	447	54	12
Colombia	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	619	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,179	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	452	0	482	0	108	1,716	214	0
Norway	1,057	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	259	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	713	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,835	166	2,057	407	1,677	1,004	0	0
Zaire	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,353	770	5,631	1,526	6,431	1,949	5,496	10,824	268	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,800**	**246**	**123**	**11,426**	369
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,766	0	89	2,766	89
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	246	33	8,660	279
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**421**	**0**	**8,873**	**497**	**286**	**24,276**	783
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	185	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	1,267	41
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	713	364	23	11,992	387
Venezuela	0	0	0	421	0	8,160	86	263	10,832	349
Non OPEC	**163**	**0**	**186**	**10**	**49**	**21,063**	**365**	**679**	**32,387**	1,045
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	2,937	95
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	18	547	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	25	772	25
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	663	0	21	663	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	885	0	29	885	29
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	3	87	3
Canada	12	0	52	10	14	3,084	57	99	4,841	156
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	619	14	20	1,068	34
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	5	166	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	(s)	706	23
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	7	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	17	516	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	10	103	(s)	3,189	103
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,972	0	96	2,972	96
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	34	10	1,381	45
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	249	6	8	438	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	9	267	9
Puerto Rico	151	0	134	0	22	635	0	20	635	20
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	0	17	517	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	814	0	26	814	26
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	11	327	11
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	372	0	12	372	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	3	79	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,146	0	231	7,146	231
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	1,051	34
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Total	**163**	**0**	**186**	**431**	**49**	**33,736**	**1,108**	**1,088**	**68,089**	2,196

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**4,548**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	4,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,234**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	3,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**22,477**	**2,671**	**0**	**0**	**321**	**61**	**262**	**56**	**0**	**98**
Canada	18,409	2,671	0	0	321	61	262	56	0	98
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**30,259**	**2,671**	**0**	**0**	**321**	**61**	**262**	**56**	**0**	**98**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**147**	**0**	**4,548**	147
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	4,548	147
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**0**	**3,234**	104
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	3,234	104
Non OPEC	**19**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**53**	**3,567**	**725**	**115**	**26,044**	840
Canada	19	0	26	0	51	3,565	594	115	21,974	709
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	3,563	115
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	505	16
Total	**19**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**53**	**3,567**	**976**	**115**	**33,826**	**1,091**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**45,046**	**0**	**3,088**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,274**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,963	0	290	0	0	0	0	493	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,083	0	2,798	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**19,078**	**0**	**1,871**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	3,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	15,456	0	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**30,288**	**416**	**3,390**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**202**	**0**	**78**
Angola	4,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	9	554	7	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
China, People's Republic of	1,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16,799	376	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**94,412**	**416**	**8,349**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,476**	**0**	**78**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
Arab OPEC	0	4,639	0	0	0	9,001	1,453	290	54,047	1,743
Algeria	0	4,639	0	0	0	5,422	63	175	7,385	238
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,579	1,390	115	46,662	1,505
Other OPEC	254	0	0	0	0	2,125	615	69	21,203	684
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	3,622	117
Venezuela	254	0	0	0	0	2,125	499	69	17,581	567
Non OPEC	154	0	0	10	4	4,485	977	145	34,773	1,122
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	4,264	138
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	581	0	19	581	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	12	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	4	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	7	202	7
Canada	42	0	0	0	0	142	0	5	142	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	1,315	42
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	4,948	160
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
France	36	0	0	0	0	206	0	7	206	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	(s)	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	213	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	8	256	8
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	8	246	8
Japan	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	10	0	606	542	20	17,405	561
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	6	192	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	7	223	7
Puerto Rico	51	0	0	0	0	51	0	2	51	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	511	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	1,490	48
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	18	19	1	608	20
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	794	0	26	794	26
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	941	0	30	941	30
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	158	5
Total	**408**	**4,639**	**0**	**10**	**4**	**15,611**	**3,046**	**504**	**110,023**	**3,549**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**2,049**	**288**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**65**	**10**	**0**	**0**
Canada	2,049	288	0	0	27	0	65	10	0	0
Total	**2,049**	**288**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**65**	**10**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**1,884**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Indonesia	1,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,434**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**262**	**0**	**77**	**525**	**0**	**7**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	153	113	0	0	103	0	77	59	0	7
China, People's Republic of	645	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**3,318**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**262**	**75**	**77**	**705**	**0**	**7**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Crude Oil Daily Average	Products Daily Average	Crude Oil and Products	
									Total	Daily Average
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**437**	66	14	**2,486**	80
Canada	0	0	0	0	47	437	66	14	2,486	80
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47**	**437**	66	14	**2,486**	80
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**2**	**75**	**2**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	2	75	2
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**180**	**61**	**6**	**2,064**	**67**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	6	180	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	1,884	61
Non OPEC	**37**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**33**	**1,059**	**46**	**34**	**2,493**	80
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	7	208	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	636	21
Canada	0	0	0	5	30	394	5	13	547	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	159	21	5	804	26
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	0	1	37	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	3	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	8	258	8
Total	**37**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**33**	**1,314**	**107**	**42**	**4,632**	**149**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	0	0	0	0	1,565	1,565	50
Natural Gas Liquids	40	100	1,199	3	384	1,726	56
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	100	1,199	3	384	1,726	56
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	26	87	1,088	3	384	1,587	51
Normal Butane/Butylene	14	13	111	0	(s)	139	4
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3,699	283	18,354	9	11,532	33,878	1,093
Finished Motor Gasoline	265	102	1,160	6	23	1,556	50
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	278	(s)	1,094	0	892	2,265	73
Kerosene	3	19	2	0	1	26	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,189	23	6,381	(s)	1,705	10,299	332
Residual Fuel Oil	756	31	3,808	0	5,337	9,933	320
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	5	410	(s)	1	419	14
Lubricants	169	17	231	1	66	484	16
Waxes	7	4	16	(s)	12	39	1
Petroleum Coke	21	78	5,233	2	3,479	8,813	284
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	2	18	0	16	38	1
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Total	3,739	383	19,553	12	13,482	37,169	1,199

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	0	0	0	0	1,565	1,565	50
Natural Gas Liquids	40	100	1,199	3	384	1,726	56
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	100	1,199	3	384	1,726	56
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	26	87	1,088	3	384	1,587	51
Normal Butane/Butylene	14	13	111	0	(s)	139	4
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3,699	283	18,354	9	11,532	33,878	1,093
Finished Motor Gasoline	265	102	1,160	6	23	1,556	50
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	278	(s)	1,094	0	892	2,265	73
Kerosene	3	19	2	0	1	26	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,189	23	6,381	(s)	1,705	10,299	332
Residual Fuel Oil	756	31	3,808	0	5,337	9,933	320
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	5	410	(s)	1	419	14
Lubricants	169	17	231	1	66	484	16
Waxes	7	4	16	(s)	12	39	1
Petroleum Coke	21	78	5,233	2	3,479	8,813	284
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	2	18	0	16	38	1
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Total	3,739	383	19,553	12	13,482	37,169	1,199

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	253	530	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	10	36	20	0	132	450	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	313	0	161	394	42	22	62	832	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	959	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	13	7	0	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	35	0	0	61	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	349	0	0	0	1,624	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0
Guatemala	0	0	12	227	47	0	410	15	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	4	0
India	0	0	0	0	311	0	632	262	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	240	0	0	84	0
Italy	0	0	132	0	0	1	678	799	0
Jamaica	0	0	9	88	0	0	88	619	0
Japan	0	0	0	27	486	0	(s)	513	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,783	1,750	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	643	379	(s)	1	45	1,375	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	217	0	0	1,395	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	258	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	136	0	0	125	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	28	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	52	0	0	2	13	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	841	0	944	0	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	398	184	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	265	(s)	2	0	142	215	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	92	0
Virgin Islands	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	58	1	275	0	5	171	0
Total	**1,565**	**0**	**1,726**	**1,556**	**2,265**	**26**	**10,299**	**9,933**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	7	1	692	(s)	(s)	1,484	48
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	649	21
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	1	(s)	1,228	1	0	1,231	40
Brazil	0	0	21	(s)	0	(s)	0	21	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	1
Canada	0	7	56	8	203	4	1	2,105	68
Chile	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	270	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	17	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1,229	40
Colombia	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	0	6	(s)
Costa Rica	0	1	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Denmark	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	24	1
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	97	3
Finland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	1	3	55	1	0	2,033	66
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	323	10
Germany, FR	0	0	3	2	335	8	(s)	347	11
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	179	6
Guatemala	0	1	19	(s)	0	0	0	732	24
Guinea	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	50	2
India	0	0	7	1	0	(s)	0	1,213	39
Indonesia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	56	2
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	287	9
Israel	0	0	6	0	358	0	0	688	22
Italy	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,013	(s)	0	2,624	85
Jamaica	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	807	26
Japan	0	1	16	3	1,745	2	(s)	2,794	90
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3	1	1	(s)	(s)	3,538	114
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	1	129	13	85	4	(s)	2,675	86
Netherlands	0	320	1	(s)	712	2	(s)	2,648	85
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	485	16
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	124	(s)	0	125	4
Nigeria	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	96	0	0	96	3
Panama	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	264	9
Peru	0	0	26	1	0	0	(s)	331	11
Philippines	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Poland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	84	8	1	0	0	1	161	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	2	0	4	0	(s)	1,792	58
Singapore	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	586	19
South Africa	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,548	(s)	0	1,755	57
Suriname	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	1
Sweden	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	13	1	318	2	0	958	31
U.S.S.R.	0	(s)	71	0	0	0	0	74	2
Uruguay	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	109	13	(s)	397	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1,252	40
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	(s)	52	0	0	52	2
Other	0	(s)	26	(s)	96	(s)	0	633	20
Total	**0**	**419**	**484**	**39**	**8,813**	**38**	**5**	**37,169**	**1,199**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	253	530	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	10	36	20	0	132	450	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	313	0	161	394	42	22	62	832	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	959	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	13	7	0	0	1	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	35	0	0	61	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	349	0	0	0	1,624	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0
Guatemala	0	0	12	227	47	0	410	15	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	4	0
India	0	0	0	0	311	0	632	262	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	240	0	0	84	0
Italy	0	0	132	0	0	1	678	799	0
Jamaica	0	0	9	88	0	0	88	619	0
Japan	0	0	0	27	486	0	(s)	513	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1,783	1,750	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	643	379	(s)	1	45	1,375	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	217	0	0	1,395	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	258	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	136	0	0	125	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	28	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	52	0	0	2	13	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	841	0	944	0	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	398	184	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	265	(s)	2	0	142	215	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	92	0
Virgin Islands	1,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	58	1	275	0	5	171	0
Total	1,565	0	1,726	1,556	2,265	26	10,299	9,933	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Australia	0	0	7	1	692	(s)	(s)	1,484	48
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	649	21
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	1	(s)	1,228	1	0	1,231	40
Brazil	0	0	21	(s)	0	(s)	0	21	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	1
Canada	0	7	56	8	203	4	1	2,105	68
Chile	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	270	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	17	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1,229	40
Colombia	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	0	6	(s)
Costa Rica	0	1	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Denmark	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	24	1
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Egypt	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	97	3
Finland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	1	3	55	1	0	2,033	66
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	323	10
Germany, FR	0	0	3	2	335	8	(s)	347	11
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	179	6
Guatemala	0	1	19	(s)	0	0	0	732	24
Guinea	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Hong Kong	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	50	2
India	0	0	7	1	0	(s)	0	1,213	39
Indonesia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	56	2
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	287	9
Israel	0	0	6	0	358	0	0	688	22
Italy	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,013	(s)	0	2,624	85
Jamaica	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	807	26
Japan	0	1	16	3	1,745	2	(s)	2,794	90
Korea, Republic of	0	0	3	1	1	(s)	(s)	3,538	114
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	1	129	13	85	4	(s)	2,675	86
Netherlands	0	320	1	(s)	712	2	(s)	2,648	85
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	485	16
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	124	(s)	0	125	4
Nigeria	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	96	0	0	96	3
Panama	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	264	9
Peru	0	0	26	1	0	0	(s)	331	11
Philippines	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Poland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	84	8	1	0	0	1	161	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	2	0	4	0	(s)	1,792	58
Singapore	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	586	19
South Africa	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,548	(s)	0	1,755	57
Suriname	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	1
Sweden	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
United Kingdom	0	(s)	13	1	318	2	0	958	31
U.S.S.R.	0	(s)	71	0	0	0	0	74	2
Uruguay	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	109	13	(s)	397	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1,252	40
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	(s)	52	0	0	52	2
Other	0	(s)	26	(s)	96	(s)	0	633	20
Total	**0**	**419**	**484**	**39**	**8,813**	**38**	**5**	**37,169**	**1,199**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,846**	**3**	**24**	**-21**	**-31**	**97**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**285**	**357**	**2,203**
Algeria	63	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	192	264	327
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,782	3	24	-21	-30	25	(s)	(s)	93	93	1,876
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	**1,277**	**14**	**53**	**31**	**82**	**81**	**-4**	**(s)**	**89**	**346**	**1,623**
Ecuador	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	12
Gabon	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Indonesia	61	0	0	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	59
Nigeria	481	0	0	0	0	23	0	(s)	0	23	504
Venezuela	689	14	53	31	84	52	-4	(s)	89	319	1,008
Non OPEC	**2,129**	**65**	**100**	**-16**	**-194**	**-76**	**-280**	**-9**	**320**	**-88**	**2,041**
Angola	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	232
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	24	0	(s)	18	43	43
Australia	21	0	0	0	-8	-17	-22	(s)	(s)	-48	-27
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-1	7	0	(s)	(s)	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40	(s)	21	-18	-18
Brazil	0	0	9	0	0	19	0	-1	(s)	28	28
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	9	-1	0	0	8	8
Canada	711	102	41	7	37	-8	-6	1	14	188	900
China, People's Republic of	63	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	68
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-8	-31	(s)	-1	(s)	-40	-40
Colombia	174	(s)	0	0	0	20	(s)	(s)	0	20	194
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	-11	0	0	-52	0	-2	(s)	6	-59	-59
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	0	-6	-6
Guatemala	7	(s)	-7	-2	-13	(s)	0	-1	(s)	-24	-17
India	0	0	0	-10	-20	-8	0	(s)	8	-31	-31
Italy	0	-4	0	0	-22	-26	-33	(s)	25	-60	-60
Jamaica	0	(s)	-3	0	-3	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
Japan	0	0	-1	-16	(s)	-17	-56	-1	(s)	-90	-90
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	-58	-56	(s)	(s)	1	-113	-113
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	759	-9	-12	(s)	-1	-44	-3	-4	7	-66	693
Netherlands	0	(s)	-7	0	-45	0	-23	(s)	-5	-79	-79
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	0	-4	47	0	(s)	29	87	87
Norway	34	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	10	7	41
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Peru	6	0	0	0	-9	7	0	-1	(s)	-3	3
Puerto Rico	0	-2	0	8	(s)	(s)	0	4	7	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	-7	0	-50	(s)	26	-30	-30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	16	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	64	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	11	75
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	19	-9	(s)	(s)	-5	-7	-10	(s)	12	-18	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	28	26	26
Virgin Islands	-40	0	66	13	54	32	0	0	95	261	220
Zaire	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	39
Other	0	-3	-2	-17	-25	-17	-31	-2	(s)	-96	-96
Total	**5,252**	**82**	**177**	**-6**	**-142**	**101**	**-283**	**-9**	**695**	**615**	**5,867**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,846**	**3**	**24**	**-21**	**-31**	**97**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**285**	**357**	**2,203**
Algeria	63	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	192	264	327
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,782	3	24	-21	-30	25	(s)	(s)	93	93	1,876
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	**1,277**	**14**	**53**	**31**	**82**	**81**	**-4**	**(s)**	**89**	**346**	**1,623**
Ecuador	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	12
Gabon	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Indonesia	61	0	0	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	59
Nigeria	481	0	0	0	0	23	0	(s)	0	23	504
Venezuela	689	14	53	31	84	52	-4	(s)	89	319	1,008
Non OPEC	**2,129**	**65**	**100**	**-16**	**-194**	**-76**	**-280**	**-9**	**320**	**-88**	**2,041**
Angola	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	232
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	24	0	(s)	18	43	43
Australia	21	0	0	0	-8	-17	-22	(s)	(s)	-48	-27
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-1	7	0	(s)	(s)	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40	(s)	21	-18	-18
Brazil	0	0	9	0	0	19	0	-1	(s)	28	28
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	9	-1	0	0	8	8
Canada	711	102	41	7	37	-8	-6	1	14	188	900
China, People's Republic of	63	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	5	68
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-8	-31	(s)	-1	(s)	-40	-40
Colombia	174	(s)	0	0	0	20	(s)	(s)	0	20	194
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	-11	0	0	-52	0	-2	(s)	6	-59	-59
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	0	-6	-6
Guatemala	7	(s)	-7	-2	-13	(s)	0	-1	(s)	-24	-17
India	0	0	0	-10	-20	-8	0	(s)	8	-31	-31
Italy	0	-4	0	0	-22	-26	-33	(s)	25	-60	-60
Jamaica	0	(s)	-3	0	-3	-20	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
Japan	0	0	-1	-16	(s)	-17	-56	-1	(s)	-90	-90
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	-58	-56	(s)	(s)	1	-113	-113
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	759	-9	-12	(s)	-1	-44	-3	-4	7	-66	693
Netherlands	0	(s)	-7	0	-45	0	-23	(s)	-5	-79	-79
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	16	0	-4	47	0	(s)	29	87	87
Norway	34	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	10	7	41
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Peru	6	0	0	0	-9	7	0	-1	(s)	-3	3
Puerto Rico	0	-2	0	8	(s)	(s)	0	4	7	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	-7	0	-50	(s)	26	-30	-30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	16	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	64	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	11	75
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	19	-9	(s)	(s)	-5	-7	-10	(s)	12	-18	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	28	26	26
Virgin Islands	-40	0	66	13	54	32	0	0	95	261	220
Zaire	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	39
Other	0	-3	-2	-17	-25	-17	-31	-2	(s)	-96	-96
Total	**5,252**	**82**	**177**	**-6**	**-142**	**101**	**-283**	**-9**	**695**	**615**	**5,867**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**16,109**	**66,576**	**736,045**	**12,263**	**74,777**	**905,770**
Refinery	14,782	11,736	43,471	2,035	21,296	93,320
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,306	53,403	90,998	9,235	30,978	185,920
Leases	21	1,437	15,884	993	1,022	19,357
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	585,692	0	0	585,692
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	21,481	21,481
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**166,147**	**155,842**	**244,924**	**17,622**	**96,434**	**680,969**
Refinery	44,256	58,015	143,045	11,784	66,792	323,892
Bulk Terminal	95,049	60,703	56,122	3,257	24,230	239,361
Pipeline	26,679	34,837	42,150	2,397	5,338	111,401
Natural Gas Processing Plant	163	2,287	3,607	184	74	6,315
Pentanes Plus	**48**	**1,748**	**3,895**	**139**	**32**	**5,862**
Refinery	14	219	493	3	3	732
Bulk Terminal	23	744	1,459	0	2	2,228
Pipeline	0	527	1,001	73	13	1,614
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	258	942	63	14	1,288
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**4,968**	**23,586**	**44,777**	**993**	**1,944**	**76,268**
Refinery	1,350	2,807	8,076	375	923	13,531
Bulk Terminal	1,945	11,698	27,264	53	961	41,921
Pipeline	1,521	7,052	6,772	444	0	15,789
Natural Gas Processing Plant	152	2,029	2,665	121	60	5,027
Ethane/Ethylene	**14**	**4,645**	**13,520**	**179**	**0**	**18,358**
Refinery	12	1	1,163	0	0	1,176
Bulk Terminal	2	2,506	9,152	0	0	11,660
Pipeline	0	1,798	2,659	174	0	4,631
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	340	546	5	0	891
Propane/Propylene	**4,104**	**13,030**	**16,921**	**352**	**435**	**34,842**
Refinery	831	1,197	2,954	70	107	5,159
Bulk Terminal	1,700	6,847	10,314	52	282	19,195
Pipeline	1,480	3,922	2,913	158	0	8,473
Natural Gas Processing Plant	93	1,064	740	72	46	2,015
Normal Butane/Butylene	**658**	**3,479**	**8,293**	**326**	**1,187**	**13,943**
Refinery	323	1,109	2,189	219	508	4,348
Bulk Terminal	238	1,237	4,349	1	672	6,497
Pipeline	41	782	782	72	0	1,677
Natural Gas Processing Plant	56	351	973	34	7	1,421
Isobutane	**192**	**2,432**	**6,043**	**136**	**322**	**9,125**
Refinery	184	500	1,770	86	308	2,848
Bulk Terminal	5	1,108	3,449	0	7	4,569
Pipeline	0	550	418	40	0	1,008
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	274	406	10	7	700
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	**287**	**210**	**387**	**112**	**198**	**1,194**
Refinery	287	210	387	112	198	1,194
Unfinished Oils	**11,278**	**14,050**	**49,146**	**1,808**	**25,711**	**101,993**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,543	3,964	13,034	449	4,872	24,862
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,226	1,566	9,045	372	3,907	17,116
Heavy Gas Oils	5,526	4,789	16,319	587	13,429	40,650
Residuum	983	3,731	10,748	400	3,503	19,365
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**4,950**	**8,430**	**15,691**	**2,801**	**8,171**	**40,043**
Refinery	4,676	7,472	14,595	2,739	8,096	37,578
Bulk Terminal	82	666	1,000	62	61	1,871
Pipeline	192	292	96	0	14	594

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**78**	**55**	**0**	**6**	139
Refinery	0	78	55	0	6	139
Finished Motor Gasoline	**58,191**	**49,406**	**49,495**	**4,975**	**25,169**	187,236
Refinery	10,555	10,492	18,467	1,859	9,934	51,307
Bulk Terminal	33,558	23,725	10,579	2,003	12,498	82,363
Pipeline	14,078	15,189	20,449	1,113	2,737	53,566
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**90**	**2,228**	**985**	**1,308**	**5,427**	10,038
Refinery	30	505	468	532	1,981	3,516
Bulk Terminal	60	800	199	499	3,122	4,680
Pipeline	0	923	318	277	324	1,842
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**58,101**	**47,178**	**48,510**	**3,667**	**19,742**	177,198
Refinery	10,525	9,987	17,999	1,327	7,953	47,791
Bulk Terminal	33,498	22,925	10,380	1,504	9,376	77,683
Pipeline	14,078	14,266	20,131	836	2,413	51,724
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**270**	**586**	**624**	**47**	**361**	1,888
Refinery	24	118	548	38	169	897
Bulk Terminal	246	441	76	9	192	964
Pipeline	0	27	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**503**	**990**	**2,305**	**330**	**1,871**	5,999
Refinery	123	401	1,746	210	858	3,338
Bulk Terminal	273	235	151	0	626	1,285
Pipeline	107	354	408	120	387	1,376
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**11,611**	**8,972**	**15,836**	**694**	**7,379**	44,492
Refinery	2,478	2,216	7,505	318	4,422	16,939
Bulk Terminal	5,130	3,574	2,162	251	2,123	13,240
Pipeline	4,003	3,182	6,169	125	834	14,313
Kerosene	**2,363**	**1,534**	**1,423**	**50**	**85**	5,455
Refinery	260	791	742	28	54	1,875
Bulk Terminal	1,914	554	302	22	27	2,819
Pipeline	189	189	379	0	4	761
Distillate Fuel Oil	**39,811**	**30,089**	**27,198**	**3,183**	**11,830**	112,111
Refinery	6,010	7,700	15,138	1,830	5,689	36,367
Bulk Terminal	27,212	14,424	5,204	831	4,877	52,548
Pipeline	6,589	7,965	6,856	522	1,264	23,196
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**21,938**	**3,409**	**14,422**	**434**	**7,397**	47,600
Refinery	3,519	2,192	7,961	434	5,248	19,354
Bulk Terminal	18,419	1,217	6,461	0	2,064	28,161
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	85	85
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**6,075**	**387**	**1,380**	**95**	**738**	8,675
Refinery	1,423	36	1,351	95	684	3,589
Bulk Terminal	4,652	351	29	0	54	5,086
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**8,395**	**828**	**3,623**	**97**	**1,041**	13,984
Refinery	1,692	475	1,389	97	770	4,423
Bulk Terminal	6,703	353	2,234	0	271	9,561
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**7,468**	**2,194**	**9,419**	**242**	**5,533**	24,856
Refinery	404	1,681	5,221	242	3,794	11,342
Bulk Terminal	7,064	513	4,198	0	1,739	13,514
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**104**	**190**	**1,193**	**0**	**92**	1,579
Refinery	104	190	1,193	0	92	1,579

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**3**	**7**	**1,801**	**18**	**183**	**2,012**
Refinery	3	7	1,801	18	183	2,012
Special Naphthas	**686**	**516**	**1,757**	**4**	**112**	**3,075**
Refinery	94	240	1,658	4	106	2,102
Bulk Terminal	592	276	99	0	6	973
Lubricants	**3,039**	**1,608**	**5,933**	**9**	**1,879**	**12,468**
Refinery	864	754	5,435	9	1,201	8,263
Bulk Terminal	2,175	854	498	0	678	4,205
Waxes	**84**	**143**	**466**	**102**	**161**	**956**
Refinery	84	143	466	102	161	956
Petroleum Coke	**659**	**1,302**	**3,249**	**12**	**1,907**	**7,129**
Refinery	659	1,302	3,249	12	1,907	7,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,723**	**8,652**	**4,395**	**1,893**	**1,834**	**21,497**
Refinery	1,730	6,374	3,754	1,867	1,737	15,462
Bulk Terminal	2,993	2,278	641	26	97	6,035
Miscellaneous Products	**631**	**336**	**876**	**18**	**112**	**1,973**
Refinery	144	259	630	18	94	1,145
Bulk Terminal	487	17	226	0	18	748
Pipeline	0	60	20	0	0	80
Total Stocks, All Oils	**182,256**	**222,418**	**980,969**	**29,885**	**171,211**	**1,586,739**

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[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**90**	**44,023**	**2,174**	**33,222**	**21,938**	**2,624**
Connecticut	0	1,696	63	1,522	234	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	35	2,307	99	2,676	3,003	W
Florida	0	6,288	197	2,241	1,380	152
Georgia	0	3,038	100	1,319	173	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	1,073	198	1,598	322	W
Massachusetts	0	2,224	113	1,630	1,057	W
New Jersey	1	9,086	46	8,278	7,980	W
New York	3	4,883	311	4,482	5,417	W
North Carolina	6	3,191	226	1,202	210	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,899	465	4,472	1,310	W
Rhode Island	0	641	W	624	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,476	130	897	W	W
Virginia	12	2,964	155	2,126	429	W
West Virginia	30	257	W	155	W	W
PAD District II	**1,305**	**32,912**	**1,345**	**22,124**	**3,409**	**9,108**
Illinois	163	6,505	303	4,246	1,552	895
Indiana	245	4,360	116	2,453	379	W
Iowa	81	1,308	W	1,343	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	339	2,240	43	2,172	113	4,786
Kentucky	10	1,505	85	710	W	W
Michigan	64	3,483	122	2,192	80	1,036
Minnesota	155	1,489	W	1,603	155	W
Missouri	117	1,163	W	686	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	42	798	W	732	W	W
Ohio	4	4,382	369	2,194	252	W
Oklahoma	80	1,552	W	1,421	303	938
Tennessee	0	2,417	68	885	289	W
Wisconsin	5	1,710	W	1,487	30	W
PAD District III	**667**	**28,379**	**1,044**	**20,342**	**14,422**	**14,008**
Alabama	0	1,664	65	731	423	107
Arkansas	3	574	W	408	W	W
Louisiana	10	5,567	334	4,385	5,520	2,672
Mississippi	28	2,298	9	1,630	W	2,428
New Mexico	134	409	W	306	9	W
Texas	492	17,867	628	12,882	8,182	8,670
PAD District IV	**1,031**	**2,831**	**50**	**2,661**	**434**	**194**
Colorado	132	954	W	414	W	W
Idaho	199	306	W	235	W	W
Montana	323	634	W	737	68	24
Utah	133	399	W	436	183	61
Wyoming	244	538	W	839	W	43
PAD District V	**5,103**	**17,329**	**81**	**10,566**	**7,312**	**435**
Alaska	139	479	W	1,202	W	W
Arizona	335	643	W	193	W	W
California	2,628	11,728	55	6,086	5,021	112
Hawaii	31	620	W	531	W	W
Nevada	106	268	W	143	W	W
Oregon	577	1,201	W	788	69	W
Washington	1,287	2,390	W	1,623	764	37
U.S. Total	**8,196**	**125,474**	**4,694**	**88,915**	**47,515**	**26,369**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	16	0	0	193	1,640	568	0	323	43,355
Petroleum Products	6,721	223	0	3,932	6,667	2,028	0	85,557	20,086
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	203	0	0	0	349
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	947	3,321	225	0	2,761	4,154
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	80
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	16	52	0	121	0	0	0	99	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,688	0	0	1,481	1,398	1,058	0	48,062	9,718
Leaded	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	6
Unleaded	4,688	0	0	1,481	1,382	1,058	0	48,062	9,712
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	39
Jet Fuel	325	0	0	201	347	558	0	12,735	2,930
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	338	184
Kerosene-Type	325	0	0	201	331	558	0	12,397	2,746
Kerosene	59	0	0	79	0	0	0	550	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,579	0	0	902	535	187	0	19,397	2,585
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	18	835	0	0	498	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	54	81	0	9	10	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	195	16
Lubricants	0	81	0	96	8	0	0	534	215
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	200	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	106	0
Total	6,737	223	0	4,125	8,307	2,596	0	85,880	63,441

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,754	1,566	0	0	0	10,015	0
Petroleum Products	10	1,987	1,438	1,550	1,275	0	0	9	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	85	252	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10	0	457	1,298	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	918	479	0	863	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	123	68	0	303	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	795	411	0	560	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	425	66	0	124	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	204	64	0	25	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	221	2	0	99	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	447	351	0	288	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	1,987	5,192	3,116	1,275	0	0	10,024	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, January 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	16	0	90	1,640	568	0	43,355
Petroleum Products	6,639	0	2,204	5,814	2,028	70,390	17,165
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	203	0	0	349
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	947	3,321	225	2,518	4,110
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	121	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,688	0	699	1,398	1,058	39,633	8,356
Leaded	0	0	0	16	0	0	6
Unleaded	4,688	0	699	1,382	1,058	39,633	8,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Jet Fuel	325	0	102	347	558	10,164	2,466
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	16	0	166	0
Kerosene-Type	325	0	102	331	558	9,998	2,466
Kerosene	59	0	0	0	0	550	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,567	0	335	535	187	17,525	1,845
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Total	6,655	0	2,294	7,454	2,596	70,390	60,520

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,754	1,566	0	3,932	0
Petroleum Products	10	1,790	1,438	1,550	1,275	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	85	252	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10	0	457	1,298	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	918	479	0	863	0	0
Leaded	0	123	68	0	303	0	0
Unleaded	0	795	411	0	560	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	425	66	0	124	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	204	64	0	25	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	221	2	0	99	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	447	351	0	288	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	1,790	5,192	3,116	1,275	3,932	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	103	0	0	323	0
Petroleum Products	82	223	0	1,728	853	0	15,167	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	16	52	0	0	0	0	99	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	782	0	0	8,429	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	782	0	0	8,429	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	99	0	0	2,571	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	99	0	0	2,399	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	12	0	0	567	0	0	1,872	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	18	835	0	498	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	18	835	0	498	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	54	81	0	9	10	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	0	0	0	195	0
Lubricants	0	81	0	96	8	0	534	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	78	0	0	200	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	0	0	106	0
Total	82	223	0	1,831	853	0	15,490	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	323	0	0	0	0	0	6,083
Petroleum Products	1,310	13,857	2,921	197	0	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	243	44	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	171	131	80	91	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	8,429	1,362	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	8,429	1,362	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	106	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	396	2,175	464	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	172	0	184	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	224	2,175	280	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	99	1,773	740	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	498	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	498	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	43	152	16	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	384	150	215	106	0	0	9
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,633	13,857	2,921	197	0	0	6,092

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**516**	**16**	**500**	**47,125**	**2,401**	**44,724**
Petroleum Products	**89,489**	**6,944**	**82,545**	**28,245**	**12,627**	**15,618**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	434	203	231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,708	0	3,708	4,611	4,493	118
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	211	1,806	-1,595
Propane/Propylene	3,708	0	3,708	3,483	2,375	1,108
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	497	264	233
Isobutane	0	0	0	420	48	372
Unfinished Oils	302	0	302	80	0	80
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	220	68	152	16	121	-105
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,543	4,688	44,855	14,885	3,937	10,948
Leaded	0	0	0	74	16	58
Unleaded	49,543	4,688	44,855	14,811	3,921	10,890
Finished Aviation Gasoline	118	0	118	39	0	39
Jet Fuel	12,936	325	12,611	3,321	1,106	2,215
Naphtha-Type	338	0	338	248	16	232
Kerosene-Type	12,598	325	12,273	3,073	1,090	1,983
Kerosene	629	59	570	59	79	-20
Distillate Fuel Oil	20,299	1,579	18,720	4,515	1,624	2,891
Residual Fuel Oil	516	0	516	0	853	-853
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	9	135	-126	54	19	35
Special Naphthas	195	1	194	16	0	16
Lubricants	630	81	549	215	104	111
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	278	0	278	0	78	-78
Miscellaneous Products	106	8	98	0	10	-10
Total	**90,005**	**6,960**	**83,045**	**75,370**	**15,028**	**60,342**

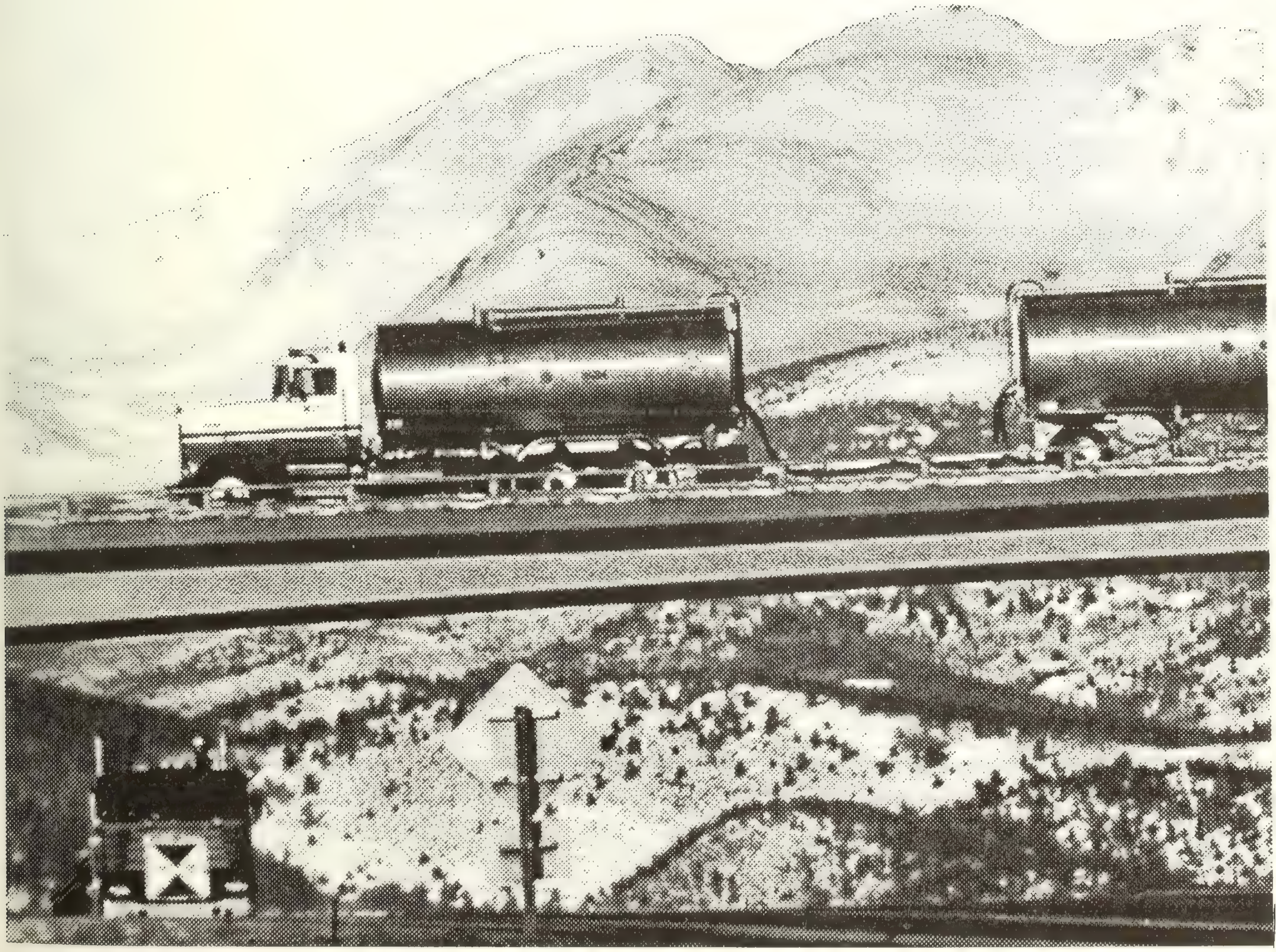
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**13,221**	**43,678**	**-30,457**	**568**	**5,320**	**-4,752**	**0**	**10,015**	**-10,015**
Petroleum Products	**8,449**	**107,640**	**-99,191**	**2,038**	**4,263**	**-2,225**	**3,262**	**9**	**3,253**
Pentanes Plus	455	349	106	0	337	-337	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,619	6,925	-2,306	235	1,755	-1,520	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,467	61	2,406	0	811	-811	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,565	6,066	-4,501	231	546	-315	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	419	417	2	4	239	-235	0	0	0
Isobutane	168	381	-213	0	159	-159	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	473	-473	0	0	0	91	0	91
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	52	99	-47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,398	58,698	-57,300	1,058	1,342	-284	1,781	0	1,781
Leaded	16	129	-113	0	371	-371	426	0	426
Unleaded	1,382	58,569	-57,187	1,058	971	87	1,355	0	1,355
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	157	-157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	347	16,090	-15,743	558	190	368	549	0	549
Naphtha-Type	16	726	-710	0	89	-89	229	0	229
Kerosene-Type	331	15,364	-15,033	558	101	457	320	0	320
Kerosene	0	550	-550	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	535	22,429	-21,894	187	639	-452	735	0	735
Residual Fuel Oil	835	498	337	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	1	211	-210	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	98	855	-757	0	0	0	106	9	97
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	200	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	18	106	-88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**21,670**	**151,318**	**-129,648**	**2,606**	**9,583**	**-6,977**	**3,262**	**10,024**	**-6,762**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

CentralAtlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

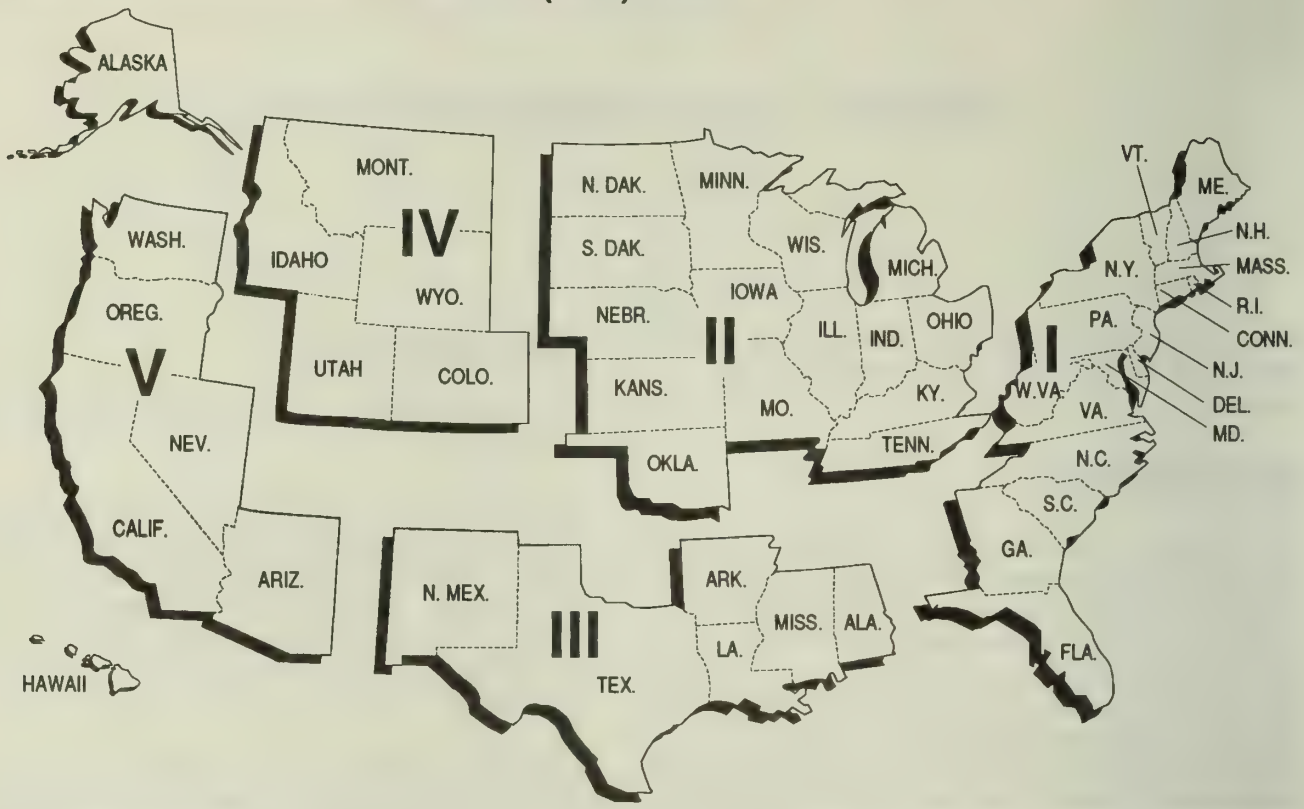
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

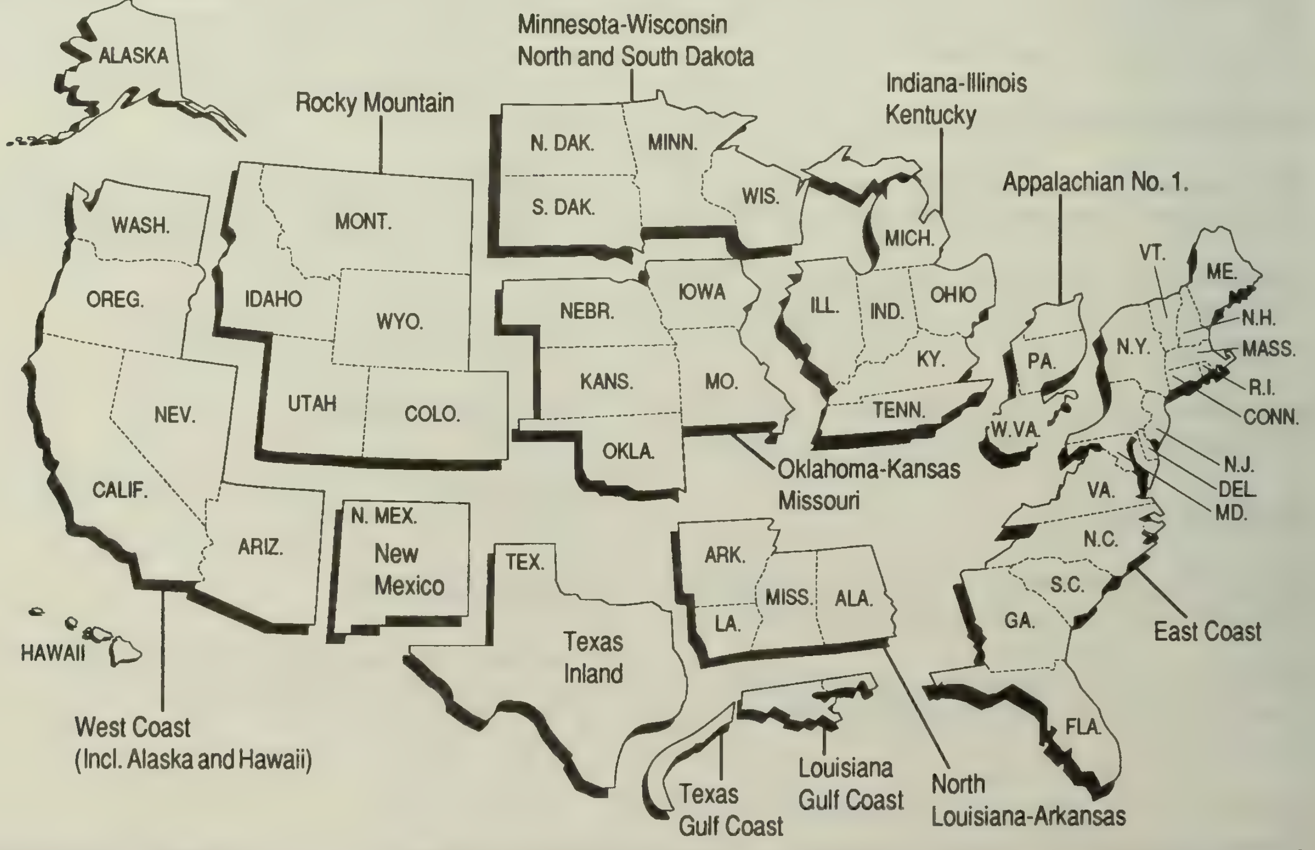
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

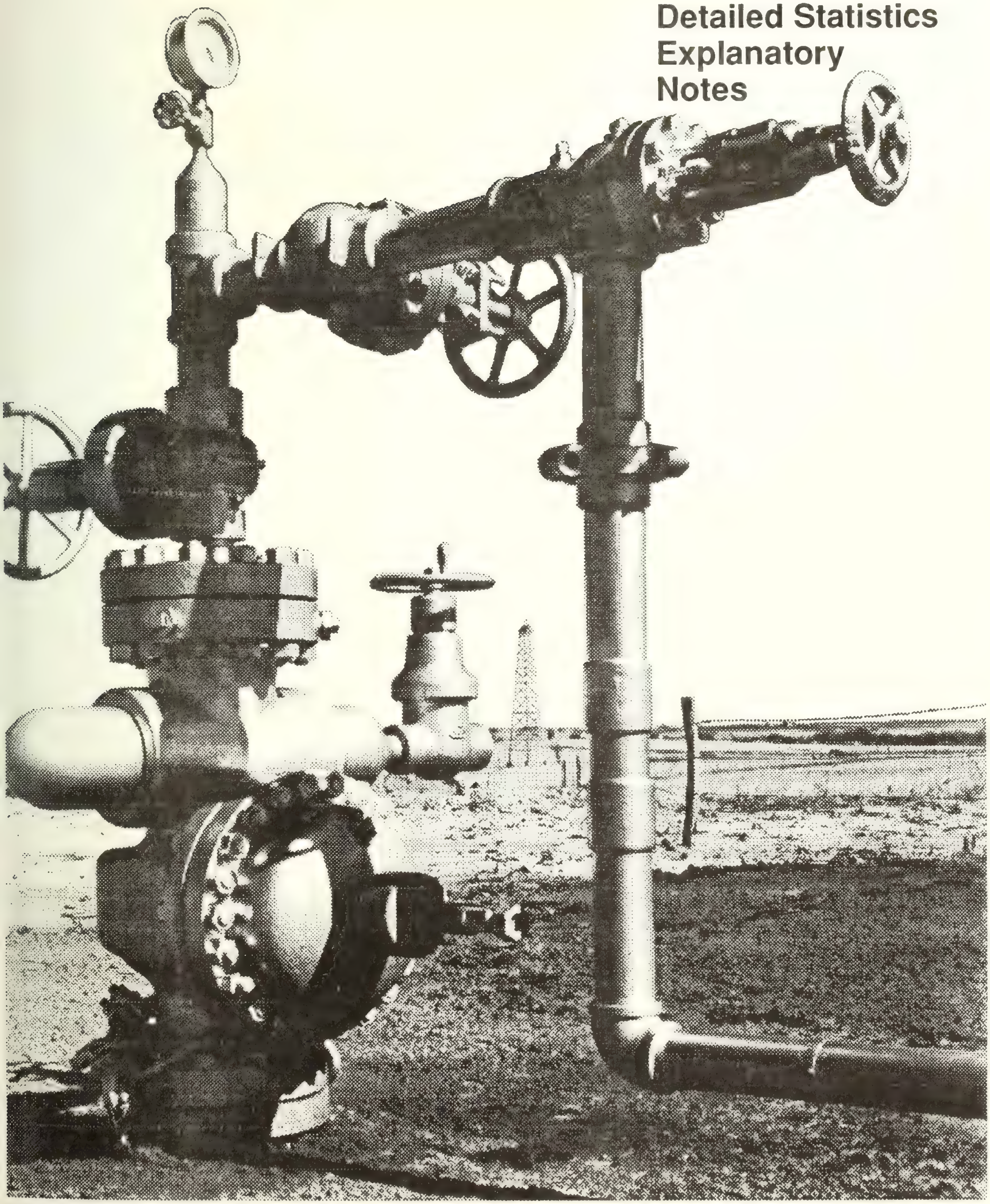


Refining Districts



Appendix B

# Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the information may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to other components of the DOE, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. Detailed provisions of the restrictions on the disclosure of this information can be found in the Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the possession of the EIA (45 *Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refinery Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 51, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 51 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor

gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91
	Reported State Data[c]																	
11-14-89	1974	0																
12-14-89	4639	1960	0															
1-14-90	6659	4426	1993	0														
2-14-90	7385	6640	4406	1990	0													
3-14-90	7445	7367	6975	4649	1927	0												
4-14-90	7542	7447	7532	6259	4575	1912	0											
5-14-90	7549	7456	7541	7308	6240	4598	1893	0										
6-14-90	7555	7461	7559	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0									
7-14-90	7555	7462	7568	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0								
8-14-90	7556	7464	7572	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0							
9-14-90	7556	7464	7572	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0						
10-14-90	7556	7464	7572	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0					
11-14-90	7556	7464	7572	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0				
12-14-90	7559	7484	7591	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0			
1-14-91	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0		
2-14-91	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0	
3-14-91	7559	7468	7591	7333	7442	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
3-14-91	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	14	28	33

	Month of Production																	
	9-89	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	7641	7644	7601	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427
Interim[f]	7563	7462	7564	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7442	7378	7473	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	
Revised	7448	7389	7497	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210		
Final[g]	7548	7453	7536	7337														

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	265	488	645	723
Other Primary	265	380	351	379
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,120	1,425	1,461	1,454
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	222
Finished	NA	NA	202	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	140
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	49
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	39
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	189	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).

- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.

- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.

- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.

- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."

- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.

- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.

- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis: Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports (Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day) Reported by New Respondents	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day) Published U.S. Total	Stocks[a] (thousand barrels) Reported by New Respondents	Stocks[a] (thousand barrels) Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, " U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.
- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

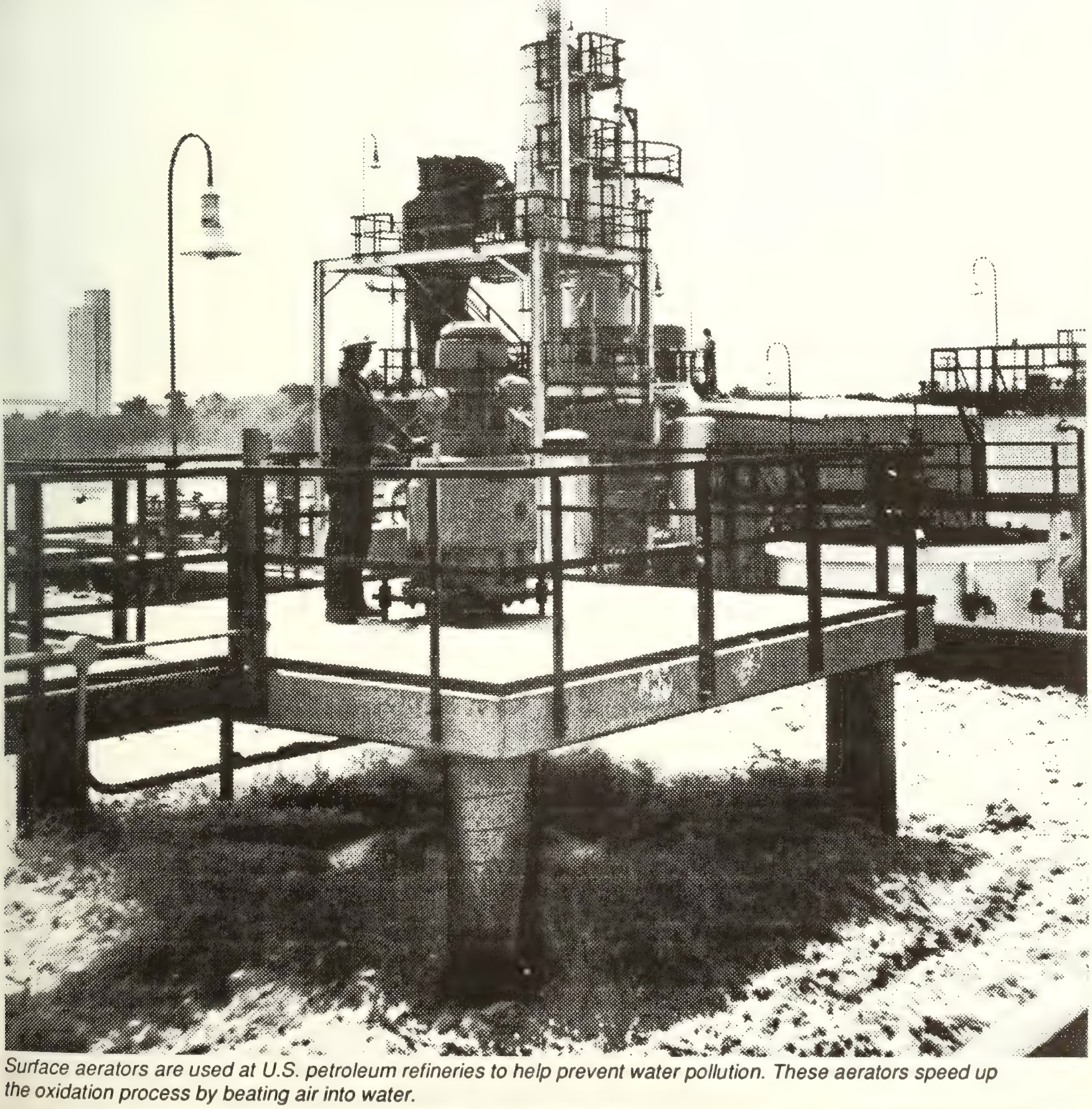
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**14,614**	**27**	**14,484**	**-5**	**13,868**	**6**	**14,112**	**3**	**14,136**	**3**	**14,815**	**4**
Crude Oil	13,499	-8	13,494	-7	12,876	0	13,051	(s)	13,389	-3	13,690	-2
Pentanes Plus	165	3	176	4	171	4	179	1	179	-5	173	-5
LPGs	416	-2	346	-8	205	-2	200	-4	216	-8	220	-9
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Propane/Propylene	7	-7	9	-9	8	-4	6	-5	8	-8	9	-8
Normal Butane/Butylene	248	4	183	1	68	1	53	(s)	53	(s)	54	(s)
Isobutane	161	1	154	(s)	129	1	141	1	154	1	158	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	68	10	66	6	65	3	74	4	75	3	71	4
Unfinished Oils	534	7	513	-4	481	-3	510	-2	338	3	599	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	-68	16	-107	3	69	4	98	5	-60	12	61	15
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	1	0	-3	0	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1	0
Production	**16,868**	**43**	**16,830**	**7**	**16,116**	**24**	**16,310**	**20**	**16,343**	**5**	**16,994**	**28**
Pentanes Plus	288	9	304	7	299	5	296	3	306	3	307	2
LPGs	1,700	-11	1,784	-39	1,760	9	1,738	14	1,760	4	1,722	-3
Ethane/Ethylene	462	5	465	7	454	3	453	5	448	-1	434	(s)
Propane/Propylene	874	7	914	3	880	5	862	8	848	6	836	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	228	-25	230	-48	256	2	258	2	291	-2	283	-3
Isobutane	136	2	176	-1	169	-1	165	(s)	173	(s)	169	-1
Other Hydrocarbons	66	-17	69	-7	72	4	72	-2	80	-5	73	-4
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,889	-9	6,978	11	6,612	1	6,764	11	6,599	11	7,084	18
Leaded	411	-8	396	(s)	389	(s)	393	3	400	(s)	380	(s)
Unleaded	6,477	-1	6,582	11	6,223	1	6,371	8	6,199	11	6,704	17
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	28	0	29	0
Jet Fuel	1,486	41	1,498	31	1,425	31	1,335	22	1,365	27	1,355	33
Naphtha-Type Jet	187	-1	200	-1	201	0	178	(s)	198	0	175	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,299	42	1,298	32	1,224	31	1,156	22	1,167	27	1,181	33
Kerosene	134	-42	96	-33	70	-31	63	-22	50	-29	29	-33
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,136	-7	2,753	(s)	2,655	2	2,802	(s)	2,873	1	2,995	1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,129	33	1,060	0	974	1	880	1	877	6	926	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	109	21	133	0	143	0	137	0	142	0	109	17
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	200	21	264	37	268	1	303	-9	287	-16	246	-6
Special Naphthas	54	-1	54	0	52	0	56	(s)	59	0	60	0
Lubricants	156	(s)	166	0	162	0	173	0	165	0	155	0
Waxes	14	0	19	(s)	17	0	15	0	15	0	16	0
Petroleum Coke	538	1	561	-1	537	-1	546	-1	541	-1	548	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	251	0	326	0	345	1	382	1	480	1	571	1
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	1	670	3	650	3	700	4
Miscellaneous Products	58	(s)	67	1	55	(s)	57	0	66	(s)	68	(s)
Imports	**9,147**	**50**	**8,306**	**91**	**7,925**	**35**	**7,758**	**97**	**8,738**	**74**	**8,690**	**55**
Crude Oil	6,206	6	5,858	36	6,125	-8	5,740	73	6,438	7	6,413	8
Pentanes Plus	18	0	11	0	4	0	4	0	13	0	4	0
LPGs	245	16	223	11	152	3	148	2	189	1	201	1
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Propane/Propylene	172	14	147	5	117	1	115	1	135	(s)	100	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	(s)	65	-7	22	1	19	1	37	1	69	(s)
Isobutane	12	2	11	12	7	1	9	(s)	13	(s)	27	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	441	0	401	0	369	20	350	11	430	-7	384	68
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	71	0	61	0	71	0	49	0	74	(s)	131	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	417	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	1	535	50	361	15
Leaded	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Unleaded	416	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	1	533	50	358	15
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel	157	6	147	12	109	11	103	0	113	6	125	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	155	6	145	12	108	11	102	0	111	6	122	1
Kerosene	24	0	6	0	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	4	357	(s)	280	(s)	308	(s)	207	2	257	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	809	16	640	23	334	1	555	4	507	2	536	-51
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	139	-71	118	-62	111	-49	47	0	59	0	39	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	74	67	18	62	65	49	79	0	111	0	166	0
Special Naphthas	5	6	14	5	3	3	10	4	18	-1	15	13
Lubricants	12	0	14	0	11	0	7	0	3	13	7	0
Waxes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	0	21	(s)	19	(s)	20	0	35	2	41	1
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	3	0	1	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**15,392**	**-6**	**15,389**	**-13**	**15,157**	**-1**	**14,393**	**-9**	**14,387**	**3**	**--**	**--**	**1**
Crude Oil	14,208	4	14,140	2	14,105	-2	12,825	(s)	12,955	-1	--	--	-1
Pentanes Plus	186	-3	182	-7	182	(s)	181	0	166	(s)	--	--	-1
LPGs	230	-14	253	-17	298	-6	352	-4	425	2	--	--	-6
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	8	-8	8	-8	5	-5	3	-3	4	-4	--	--	-6
Normal Butane/Butylene	64	-6	73	-9	133	(s)	195	(s)	257	7	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	158	(s)	171	(s)	161	-1	154	-1	164	-1	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	62	4	65	3	67	3	79	4	82	1	--	--	4
Unfinished Oils	746	-4	739	-7	560	-5	835	-16	616	1	--	--	-3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-42	7	13	12	-57	9	122	7	144	1	--	--	8
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	-2	0	2	0	-1	0	1	0	--	--	0
Production	**17,554**	**1**	**17,733**	**5**	**17,475**	**32**	**16,850**	**-9**	**16,819**	**12**	**--**	**--**	**15**
Pentanes Plus	310	1	318	(s)	314	(s)	322	(s)	312	(s)	--	--	3
LPGs	1,750	7	1,823	3	1,788	2	1,784	11	1,726	7	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	453	1	498	13	529	11	551	12	575	1	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene	859	2	880	1	888	(s)	906	-2	902	-3	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	261	3	272	-10	196	-8	161	1	114	10	--	--	-7
Isobutane	178	1	173	-1	174	(s)	165	(s)	135	1	--	--	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	70	-4	65	-3	65	-3	83	-5	80	4	--	--	-4
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,230	9	7,315	10	7,251	24	6,890	-10	6,941	-1	--	--	7
Leaded	406	(s)	410	(s)	359	2	326	-4	291	(s)	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,824	8	6,905	10	6,891	22	6,564	-6	6,651	-1	--	--	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	26	0	34	0	25	0	19	0	22	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,400	33	1,400	24	1,526	22	1,597	33	1,575	31	--	--	30
Naphtha-Type Jet	126	0	174	(s)	210	0	168	0	161	(s)	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,274	33	1,226	24	1,316	22	1,430	33	1,414	31	--	--	30
Kerosene	76	-33	57	-25	75	-22	78	-29	86	-30	--	--	-30
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,006	1	3,131	(s)	2,967	1	2,933	-5	2,916	-1	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	987	(s)	945	-1	909	(s)	802	-3	845	1	--	--	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	152	-9	123	0	159	0	132	(s)	135	0	--	--	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	305	-7	276	-9	231	5	226	0	297	0	--	--	1
Special Naphthas	59	0	60	(s)	45	0	56	0	52	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants	175	0	173	0	179	0	161	(s)	185	0	--	--	0
Waxes	21	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	16	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	554	(s)	583	(s)	551	-1	546	-4	558	-1	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	626	1	600	1	596	2	501	(s)	402	(s)	--	--	1
Still Gas	743	2	739	4	704	4	630	3	606	3	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products	65	0	73	0	69	0	74	0	65	0	--	--	(s)
Imports	**8,893**	**154**	**8,558**	**80**	**7,336**	**16**	**6,701**	**15**	**6,968**	**13**	**--**	**--**	**62**
Crude Oil	6,812	43	6,432	20	5,656	8	5,132	0	5,062	8	--	--	18
Pentanes Plus	3	0	12	0	4	0	10	0	17	0	--	--	0
LPGs	156	1	206	49	147	1	155	4	135	4	--	--	8
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	14	0	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene	90	1	110	2	76	(s)	89	2	70	1	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	45	(s)	68	31	43	1	54	1	45	3	--	--	3
Isobutane	21	0	28	16	14	(s)	3	(s)	6	(s)	--	--	3
Other Hydrocarbons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	353	0	373	0	383	0	418	0	552	0	--	--	8
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	70	20	44	(s)	62	0	24	0	57	0	--	--	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	372	60	313	(s)	254	(s)	192	(s)	259	0	--	--	12
Leaded	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Unleaded	372	60	307	(s)	253	(s)	192	(s)	259	0	--	--	12
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	85	15	83	0	81	0	65	6	93	0	--	--	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	2	0	2	0	10	0	20	0	34	0	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	83	15	81	0	72	0	45	6	59	0	--	--	5
Kerosene	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	229	8	292	1	226	(s)	190	(s)	238	(s)	--	--	1
Residual Fuel Oil	535	1	574	0	311	2	381	2	386	(s)	--	--	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	67	0	36	7	22	0	32	2	37	0	--	--	-16
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	129	0	120	0	48	0	81	0	--	--	16
Special Naphthas	4	5	6	2	4	2	7	(s)	8	0	--	--	4
Lubricants	12	0	10	0	11	(s)	11	0	11	0	--	--	1
Waxes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	(s)	2	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	(s)	44	1	49	1	32	(s)	25	(s)	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Diffe enc
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,051,022	-1,956	1,058,003	-4,394	1,061,200	-1,710	1,056,496	144	1,084,920	289	1,097,103	1,15
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,267	-3,378	343,081	-3,765	373,655	-2,954	369,705	637	382,480	-23	384,237	-124
Pentanes Plus	7,968	42	7,239	10	7,334	-76	7,091	23	7,279	4	7,757	0
LPGs	76,107	1,278	76,675	997	77,962	2,178	82,047	833	90,706	1,086	104,249	1,620
Ethane/Ethylene	23,585	656	24,511	479	24,158	-295	24,219	4	22,899	1	22,378	0
Propane/Propylene	32,979	488	32,171	1,044	31,103	1,950	31,705	401	35,584	618	43,990	1,038
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,571	333	12,142	-161	14,739	443	17,857	275	22,867	335	27,893	468
Isobutane	6,972	-199	7,851	-365	7,962	80	8,266	153	9,356	132	9,988	114
Other Hydrocarbons	644	208	749	235	977	29	907	23	1,037	82	1,104	62
Unfinished Oils	103,511	-160	106,468	-150	109,780	-102	108,729	-136	116,582	-81	117,515	-277
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,350	-269	44,325	-282	42,133	-221	39,126	-270	39,575	-289	37,554	-261
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	141	0	180	0	145	0	125	0	159	0	178	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	195,634	761	201,341	-309	186,056	-508	184,486	-298	178,416	-79	175,840	-294
Leaded	17,828	-36	15,444	-146	13,559	-181	12,603	-20	11,906	-23	10,560	-20
Unleaded	177,806	797	185,897	-163	172,497	-327	171,883	-278	166,510	-56	165,280	-274
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,976	4	1,947	-1	1,843	-39	1,830	-30	1,884	0	1,833	0
Jet Fuel	42,818	388	46,389	174	48,938	474	46,844	-158	46,832	95	47,255	71
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,381	5	6,336	1	7,082	-34	6,328	-29	6,853	0	6,969	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,437	383	40,053	173	41,856	508	40,516	-129	39,979	95	40,286	71
Kerosene	6,495	-460	5,693	-378	5,129	-123	5,194	-188	5,501	-316	5,071	-145
Distillate Fuel Oil	117,949	-220	112,224	-506	99,684	-818	99,459	-313	102,828	-319	109,392	493
Residual Fuel Oil	49,729	477	51,479	-261	46,190	117	48,993	16	49,641	55	46,766	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,106	-5	2,292	-5	2,322	0	2,220	0	1,993	0	1,849	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,935	0	2,848	0	2,614	0	2,022	0	2,670	0	2,589	0
Special Naphthas	2,691	-94	2,844	-96	2,949	-4	2,699	-1	2,724	0	2,697	0
Lubricants	13,597	-12	13,011	-19	12,264	2	12,353	8	12,256	65	12,351	0
Waxes	953	-2	1,032	-1	1,044	0	955	0	941	0	901	0
Petroleum Coke	9,228	0	9,444	0	8,954	0	9,423	1	9,989	0	8,603	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,215	-45	25,957	103	28,519	311	29,873	-24	29,091	5	26,977	8
Miscellaneous Products	2,708	-469	2,785	-140	2,708	24	2,415	21	2,336	4	2,385	0
Product Supplied	16,968	23	17,024	141	17,083	-4	16,666	100	16,843	46	17,112	41
Crude Oil	40	0	36	0	24	0	24	0	30	0	29	0
Pentanes Plus	156	5	161	5	128	3	128	-2	133	8	120	7
LPGs	1,660	-34	1,599	-10	1,620	-24	1,525	65	1,417	4	1,223	-12
Ethane/Ethylene	462	-16	431	15	471	28	455	-5	495	-1	456	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,012	12	1,048	-3	993	-20	935	66	825	7	626	-5
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-40	117	-39	113	-17	112	8	101	-3	123	-7
Isobutane	22	10	2	17	44	-15	23	-3	-4	1	17	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-17	0	-7	0	4	0	-2	0	-5	0	-4
Unfinished Oils	-7	-2	-218	3	-219	22	-125	15	-161	-12	-247	74
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	14	-8	26	-3	73	-6	51	-4	119	-11	138	-16
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,675	-34	7,129	53	7,325	13	7,116	5	7,304	54	7,478	40
Leaded	404	-7	472	4	443	1	420	-3	421	(s)	420	(s)
Unleaded	6,272	-27	6,657	49	6,881	12	6,696	8	6,884	54	7,059	40
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	(s)	23	(s)	24	1	23	(s)	27	-1	31	0
Jet Fuel	1,551	35	1,468	51	1,423	32	1,488	43	1,470	25	1,456	34
Naphtha-Type Jet	182	-1	203	-1	165	1	196	-1	182	-1	170	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,369	36	1,265	52	1,257	31	1,292	43	1,288	26	1,286	34
Kerosene	113	-27	130	-35	87	-39	66	-20	41	-25	50	-38
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,177	5	3,250	10	3,265	12	3,059	-16	2,897	3	2,949	-26
Residual Fuel Oil	1,561	34	1,424	49	1,202	-10	1,142	9	1,222	6	1,350	-49
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	238	-50	237	-62	250	-49	184	0	201	0	148	17
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	257	88	226	99	319	49	371	-9	350	-16	396	-6
Special Naphthas	62	8	46	5	43	(s)	73	4	71	-1	72	13
Lubricants	160	1	185	(s)	180	-1	147	(s)	153	12	138	2
Waxes	16	(s)	17	0	15	(s)	17	0	16	0	15	0
Petroleum Coke	346	1	332	-1	336	-1	291	-1	295	-1	317	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	223	1	211	-5	280	-6	351	12	540	2	680	2
Still Gas	642	2	676	0	649	1	670	3	650	3	700	4
Miscellaneous Products	64	15	66	-11	58	-5	66	(s)	68	1	67	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

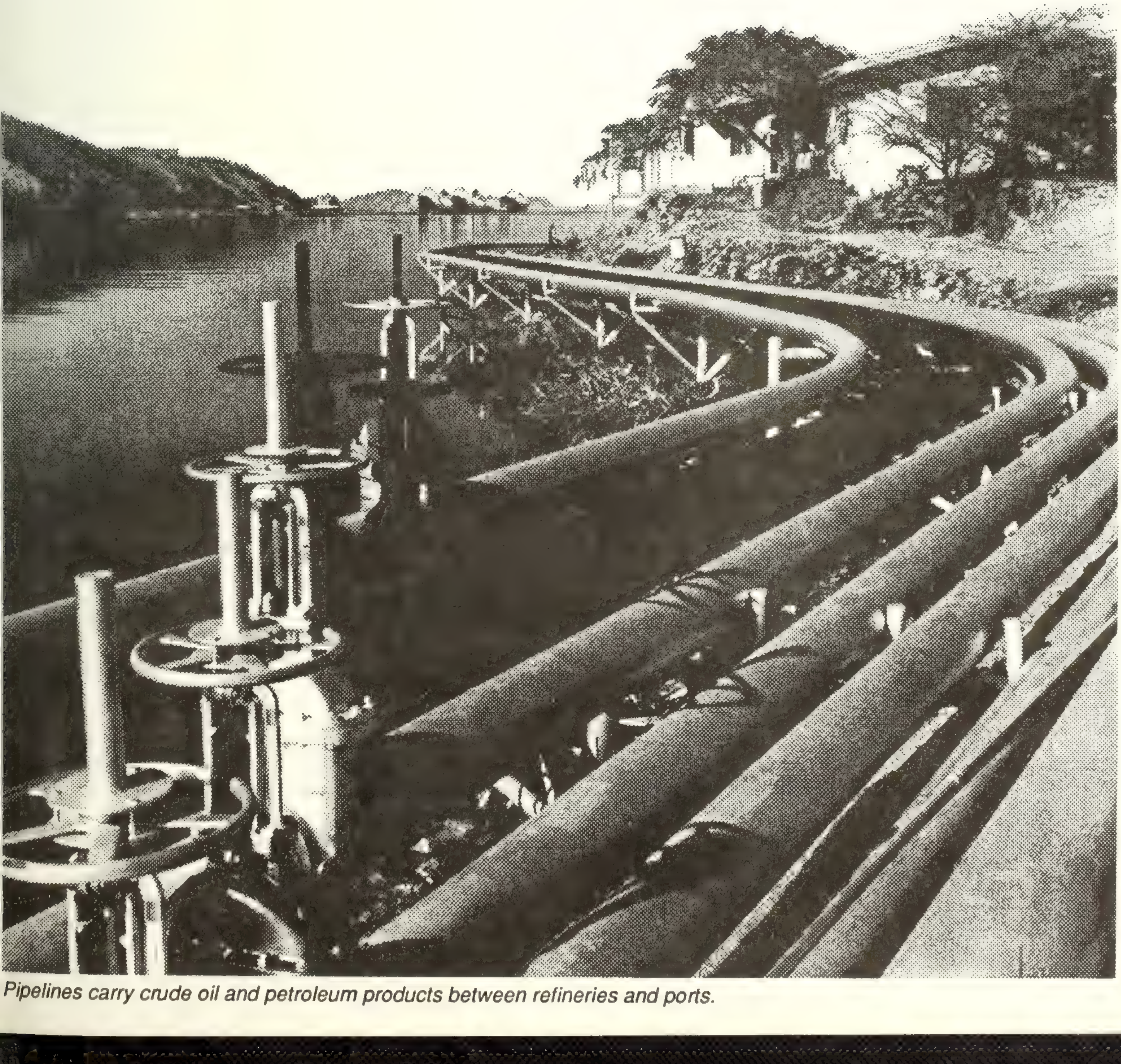
Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousands Barrels)	**1,123,959**	**-1,549**	**1,111,144**	**-2,196**	**1,111,647**	**1,228**	**1,089,341**	**-2,743**	**1,072,067**	**-2,851**	--	--	**-1,325**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	379,518	-223	369,567	-196	343,044	-554	346,434	-249	338,864	-319	--	--	-1,013
Pentanes Plus	8,731	5	8,980	60	7,753	53	7,166	2	6,748	19	--	--	13
LPGs	112,289	2,040	122,639	2,178	124,291	1,672	117,048	1,474	109,480	482	--	--	1,440
Ethane/Ethylene	20,713	99	20,536	216	20,360	89	18,435	196	19,436	-35	--	--	128
Propane/Propylene	48,930	1,252	52,873	1,337	56,205	1,052	54,098	646	53,341	496	--	--	938
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,665	482	38,547	359	36,359	312	33,269	428	25,785	15	--	--	299
Isobutane	9,981	207	10,683	266	11,367	219	11,246	204	10,918	6	--	--	74
Other Hydrocarbons	1,342	89	1,361	84	1,311	94	1,445	129	1,381	-1	--	--	94
Unfinished Oils	112,429	-320	111,030	-218	113,076	-346	103,775	-234	108,756	-12	--	--	-185
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,993	-240	37,779	-337	41,274	-277	40,502	-512	40,418	100	--	--	-260
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	142	0	199	0	153	0	170	0	152	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	180,358	-685	173,549	-1,113	188,697	787	182,180	-664	178,492	-591	--	--	-272
Leaded	10,589	-95	10,595	-95	11,403	2	10,600	-110	9,939	-105	--	--	-75
Unleaded	169,769	-590	162,954	-1,018	177,294	785	171,580	-554	168,553	-486	--	--	-197
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,672	-16	1,814	-56	1,794	0	1,696	-1	1,789	-12	--	--	-14
Jet Fuel	50,891	56	48,232	170	49,971	117	51,323	-252	50,551	-55	--	--	98
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,334	15	5,719	-3	6,088	0	6,183	0	5,790	1	--	--	-4
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,557	41	42,513	173	43,883	117	45,140	-252	44,761	-56	--	--	102
Kerosene	5,957	-201	5,949	-402	6,438	-222	6,495	-107	6,621	-192	--	--	-249
Distillate Fuel Oil	125,250	-271	131,093	-1,285	136,497	-108	136,812	-542	132,844	-437	--	--	-393
Residual Fuel Oil	49,000	0	48,233	742	49,534	11	49,540	-152	50,281	-183	--	--	75
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,813	8	1,451	0	1,429	0	1,488	-2	1,442	0	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,398	0	2,029	0	2,034	0	2,708	0	2,436	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	2,954	-54	2,910	-71	2,675	0	2,565	-61	2,831	-51	--	--	-39
Lubricants	13,052	-616	12,017	-565	11,730	-1	10,875	-528	12,004	-600	--	--	-206
Waxes	930	0	865	0	974	0	946	0	921	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke	7,527	0	7,568	0	7,252	0	7,148	0	7,545	0	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	26,298	-1,023	21,335	-1,078	19,178	28	16,391	-937	16,190	-612	--	--	-297
Miscellaneous Products	2,415	-98	2,544	-109	2,542	-26	2,634	-107	2,321	-387	--	--	-117
Product Supplied	**16,856**	**209**	**17,936**	**105**	**16,437**	**-84**	**16,851**	**158**	**16,681**	**10**	--	--	**68**
Crude Oil	31	0	18	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus	95	4	139	5	176	(s)	169	1	175	(s)	--	--	3
LPGs	1,379	8	1,400	65	1,540	26	1,784	25	1,650	43	--	--	14
Ethane/Ethylene	507	-2	504	10	549	15	624	8	555	8	--	--	5
Propane/Propylene	758	4	831	8	822	14	1,029	16	964	7	--	--	10
Normal Butane/Butylene	74	6	58	34	165	-6	113	-2	143	19	--	--	-4
Isobutane	40	-2	8	13	5	2	18	2	-12	9	--	--	3
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-4	0	-3	0	-3	0	-5	0	4	--	--	-4
Unfinished Oils	-230	5	-321	4	-245	9	-118	12	-229	-8	--	--	11
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	65	12	70	-9	3	-11	-72	1	-84	-21	--	--	-7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,415	81	7,771	24	6,897	-40	7,201	37	7,257	-4	--	--	21
Leaded	403	3	412	(s)	323	-1	347	(s)	301	(s)	--	--	(s)
Unleaded	7,012	78	7,360	24	6,574	-38	6,854	37	6,956	-4	--	--	21
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	1	30	1	26	-2	22	(s)	20	(s)	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,358	48	1,531	21	1,502	24	1,541	52	1,554	24	--	--	35
Naphtha-Type Jet	148	(s)	188	1	205	(s)	179	0	208	0	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,210	49	1,343	20	1,297	24	1,362	52	1,345	24	--	--	35
Kerosene	48	-31	58	-16	59	-28	51	-33	51	-27	--	--	-29
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,693	33	3,184	34	2,890	-38	2,963	9	3,098	-4	--	--	2
Residual Fuel Oil	1,279	1	1,263	-25	977	27	1,023	4	963	2	--	--	4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	218	-9	164	7	178	0	159	2	171	(s)	--	--	-13
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	446	-7	402	-9	329	5	232	0	364	0	--	--	18
Special Naphthas	43	7	55	3	50	(s)	34	2	38	(s)	--	--	4
Lubricants	150	20	196	-2	178	-18	173	17	140	2	--	--	3
Waxes	19	0	18	0	16	0	18	0	17	0	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	329	(s)	352	(s)	358	-1	338	-4	376	-1	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	682	35	799	4	715	-34	618	32	429	-11	--	--	3
Still Gas	743	2	739	4	704	4	630	3	606	3	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products	63	3	66	(s)	70	-3	71	3	75	9	--	--	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene **(C_4H_8).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> *No. 1 Fuel Oil.* A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> *No. 2 Fuel Oil.* A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> *No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.* Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
> > *No. 1-D.* A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
> >
> > *No. 2-D.* A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> *No. 4 Fuel Oil.* A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plant pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sand oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> *Paraffinic.* Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> *Naphthenic.* Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> *Note:* The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> *Exceptions:* Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene **($C_6H_5CH_3$).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> *Microcrystalline Wax.* Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.* A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Other Wax.* A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene **($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$)** One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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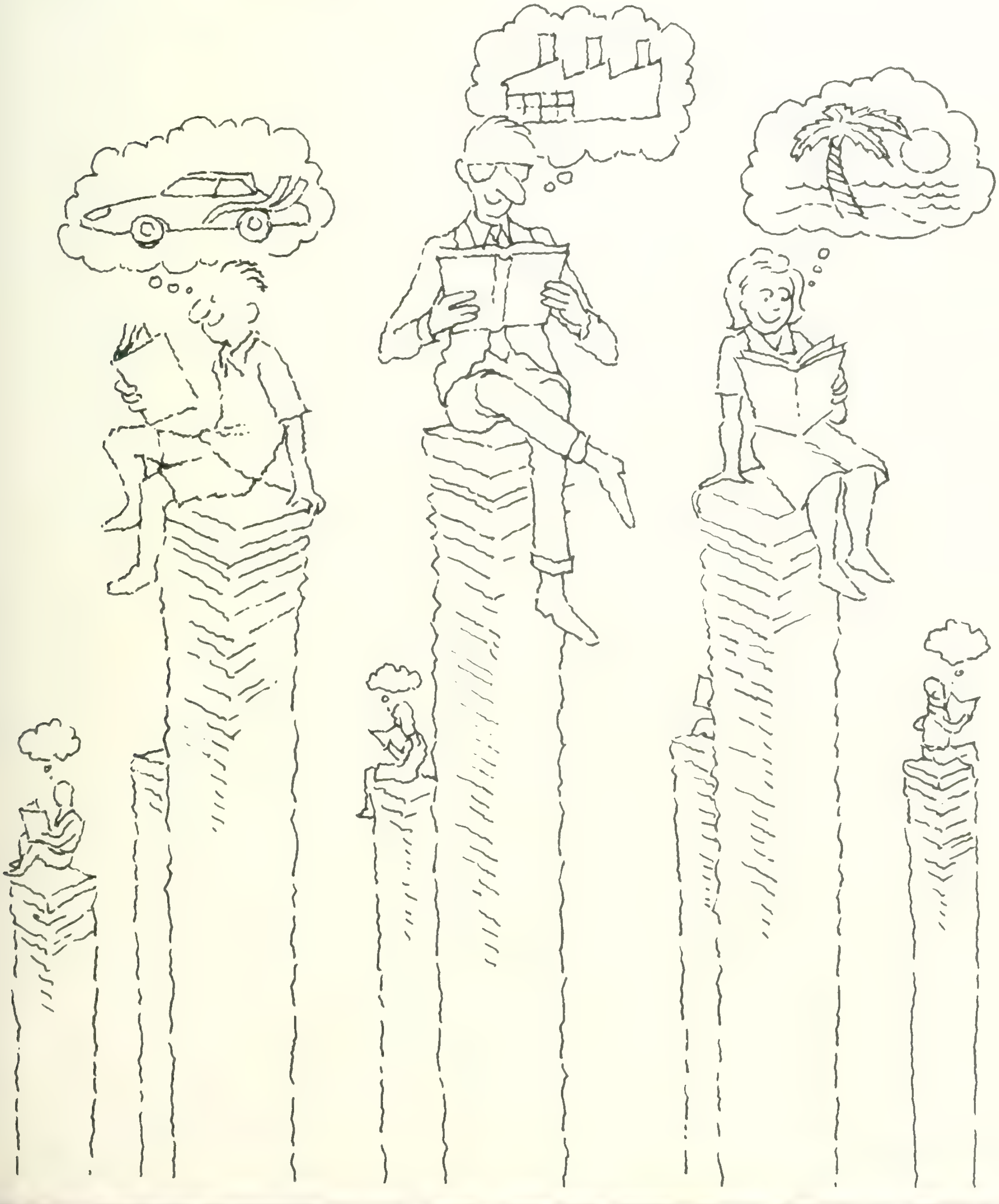

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERG
ISSN 0733-0553

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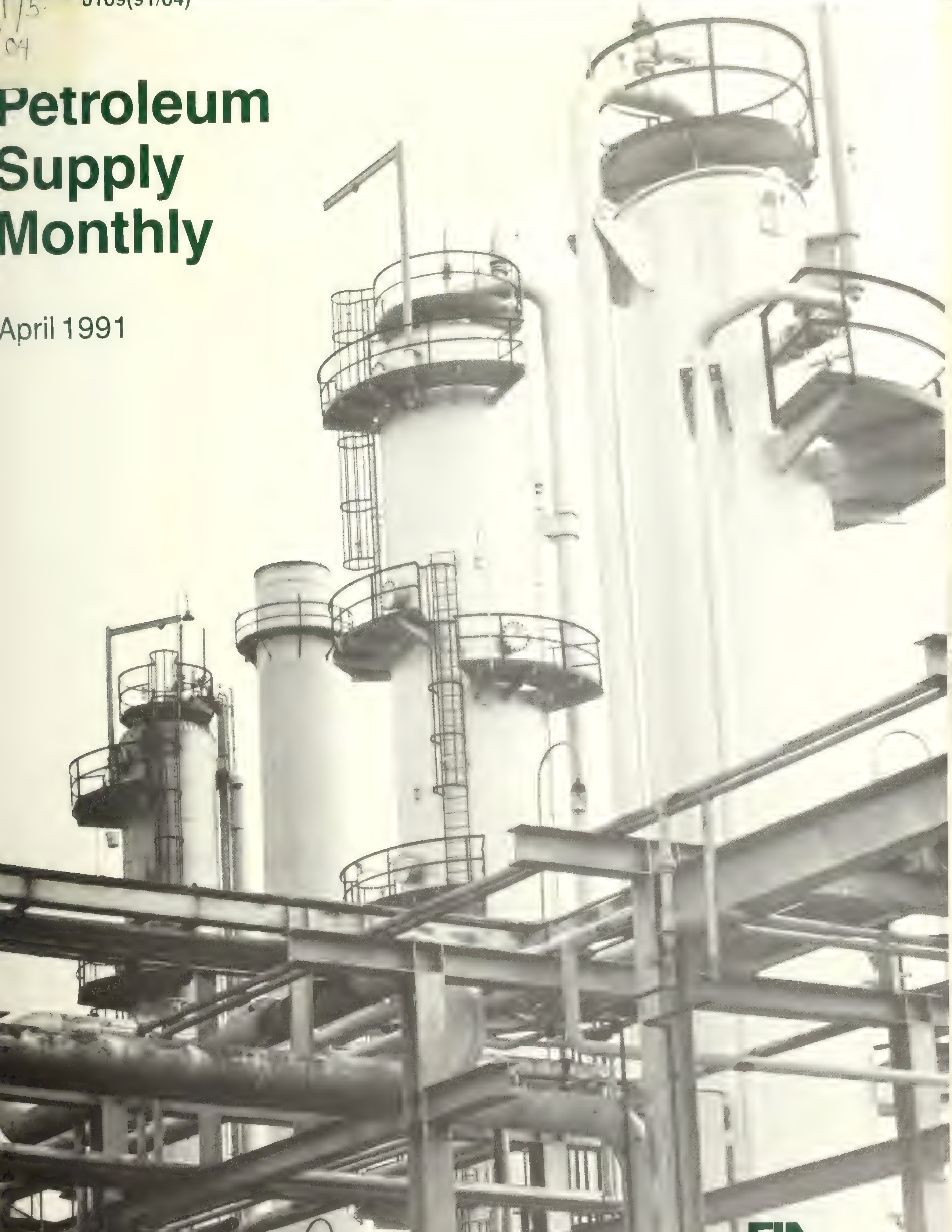
0109(91/04)

Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1991



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Released for printing: April 29, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

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Doc.
E3.11/5:
991/04

DOE/EIA-0109 (91/04)
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
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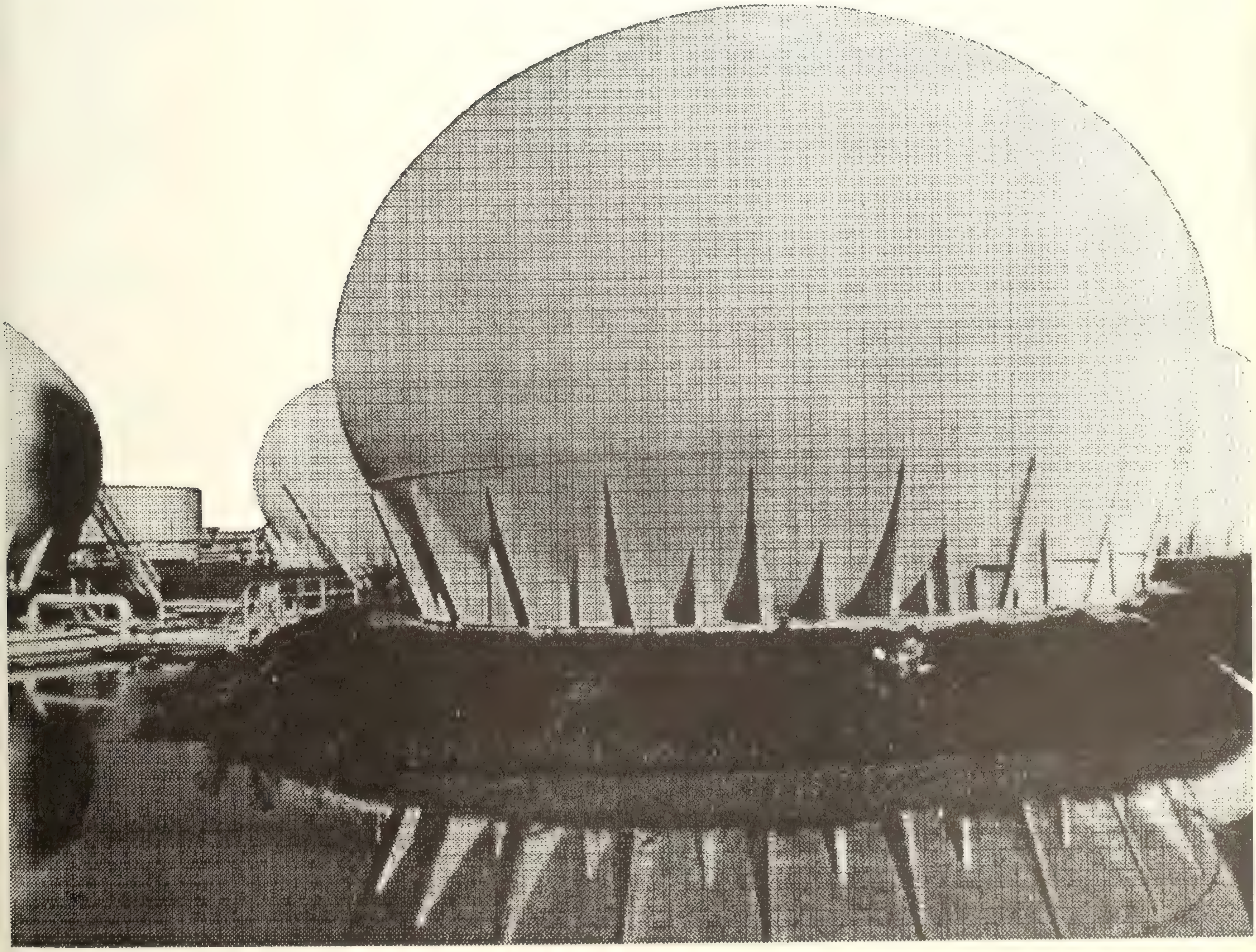
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

Continued weak economic growth and unusually mild weather combined to push U.S. petroleum demand to the lowest level for February in 6 years. Total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) declined moderately from the January 1991 level to 16.3 million barrels per day (Table H1). Prices for some petroleum products declined to pre-August 1990 levels near the end of the fighting in the Persian Gulf. President Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28, 1991.

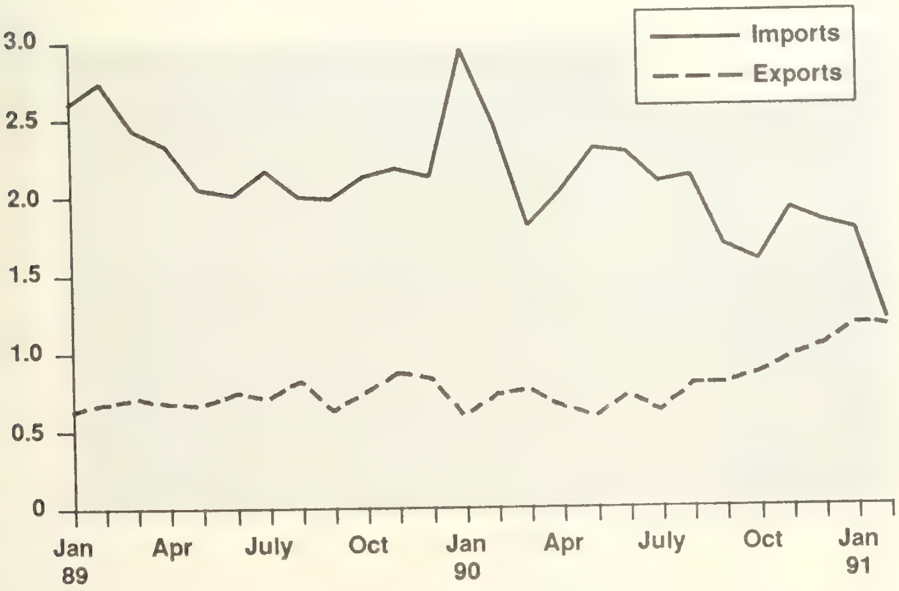
Imports of crude oil showed a second consecutive increase in February, but product imports and exports continued to be skewed (Figure H1). Imports of all major products remained unusually low, while exports of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and kerosene-type jet fuel either surpassed previously set records or were near the record high level.

The News Highlights contain information about the latest plans to facilitate crude oil deliveries from the Gulf Coast to inland terminals, and the oil spill off the coast of Italy.

Other February 1991 highlights include the following:

- With refinery production of motor gasoline low, exports near the record level, and imports the lowest since September 1980, the increase in motor gasoline demand caused a moderate decline in stocks.
- Sluggish industrial production and continued mild weather caused demand for distillate fuel oil to be lower than normal for February. The lowest imports since August 1985 and record high exports effected a further decline in stocks, which were the lowest for the end of February since 1968.
- Exceptionally mild weather contributed to a decline in demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's). Stock withdrawals were needed to fill demand, however, because imports were unusually low.
- Exports of kerosene-type jet fuel were at a record high level in February.
- Declining prices in January and February brought an increase in crude oil imports. The first deliveries from the January 1991 sale of stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) were made in February.
- Refinery activity increased as crude oil prices dropped faster than product prices, resulting in improved refining margins.

Figure H1. Imports and Exports of Petroleum Products (Million Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1991 Data issue, Table S1.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline demand remained relatively low in February at 6.8 million barrels per day, despite a significant decline in the average retail price. Even with the additional tax of 5 cents per gallon in effect since December 1, 1990, the average retail price in February was $1.20 per gallon, lower than the August 1990 price of $1.25 per gallon. The recessionary economy kept personal income relatively low in February, which served to limit discretionary driving.

Moderate stock withdrawals were needed to fill demand because refinery production was relatively low, exports were near record levels, and imports, which normally account for 6 percent of demand at this time of year, represented only 2 percent in February. Imports had not been below 106,000 barrels per day since September 1980. Stocks of 181

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January—February	
	February	January	Difference[a]	February	1991	1990
Products Supplied	16.3	16.9	-0.6	17.0	16.6	17.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.6	0.2	7.1	6.7	6.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.4	-0.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.9	2.1	-0.3	1.6	2.0	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.4	3.6	-0.2	3.6	3.5	3.7
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.1	12.7	0.3	13.5	12.9	13.5
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	84.4	82.5	1.9	87.9	83.4	87.8
Imports	6.8	7.1	-0.2	8.3	7.0	8.7
Crude Oil	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.9	5.4	6.0
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other	5.5	5.3	0.2	5.8	5.4	6.0
Products	1.3	1.8	-0.4	2.4	1.6	2.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.4	(s)	0.6	0.4	0.7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Exports	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.8
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.6
Total Net Imports	5.4	5.9	-0.5	7.5	5.6	8.0
Stock Change[c]	-0.4	-1.2	0.8	0.3	-0.8	0.9
Crude Oil	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.1	(s)
Products	-0.7	-1.1	0.4	0.6	-0.9	0.9
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,574	1,587	-12	1,639	--	--
Crude Oil	913	906	7	924	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	582	586	-4	581	--	--
Other	331	320	11	343	--	--
Products	662	681	-19	715	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	181	187	-6	201	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	101	112	-11	112	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	45	48	-3	51	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	69	76	-7	77	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	266	258	8	273	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

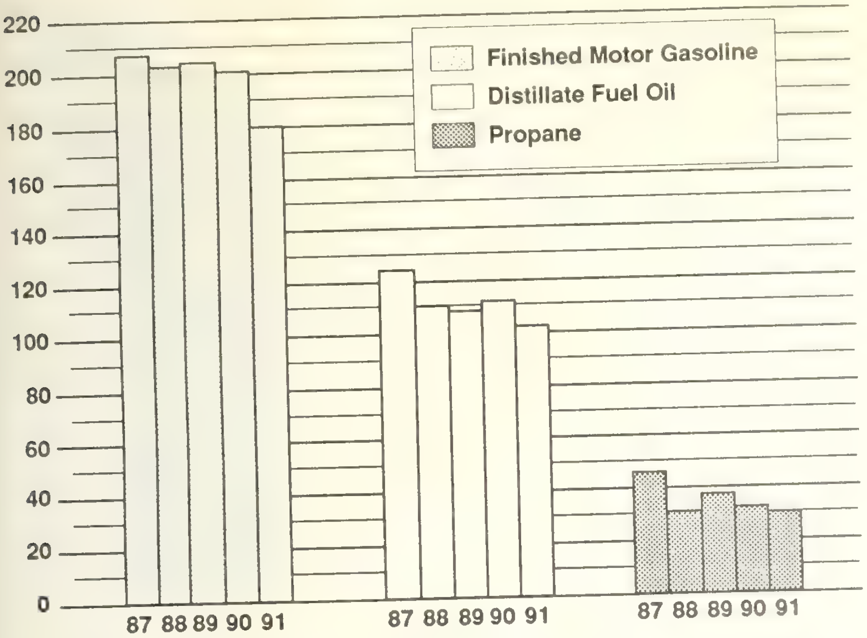
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Figure H2. End-of-February Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels)



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1986 through 1989, Table 2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February Data issues for 1990 and 1991, Table 2.

million barrels at the end of February were considerably below the level for the comparable period of recent years (Figure H2).

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil of 3.0 million barrels per day was well below the normal level for this time of the year. The slack demand was a reflection of unusually mild February weather and sluggish economic conditions, particularly declining industrial production (Figure H3), which moderated demand for diesel fuel.

Despite the low demand, stocks declined substantially to 101 million barrels. With imports the lowest since August 1985 and exports at a record high 393,000 barrels per day, stock withdrawals were needed to fill the February demand. Stocks were the lowest for the end of February since 1968. India, France, and Korea together received 43 percent of the distillate fuel oil exports in February.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

A decline in propane demand was reflected in the decline in LPG demand to 1.9 million barrels per day in February. Although propane remained the most economical petrochemical feedstock, unusually mild weather in the South and Midwest dampened propane demand for heating.

As with other major products, imports of LPG's were unusually low in February, necessitating stock withdrawals. As a result, LPG stocks fell to 69 million barrels, with most of the decline in propane. Propane stocks of 30 million barrels were even lower than at the end of February 1990. In recent years, propane stocks at the end of February have ranged between 31 million and 46 million barrels, with no shortages occurring when stocks were at the low end of the range.

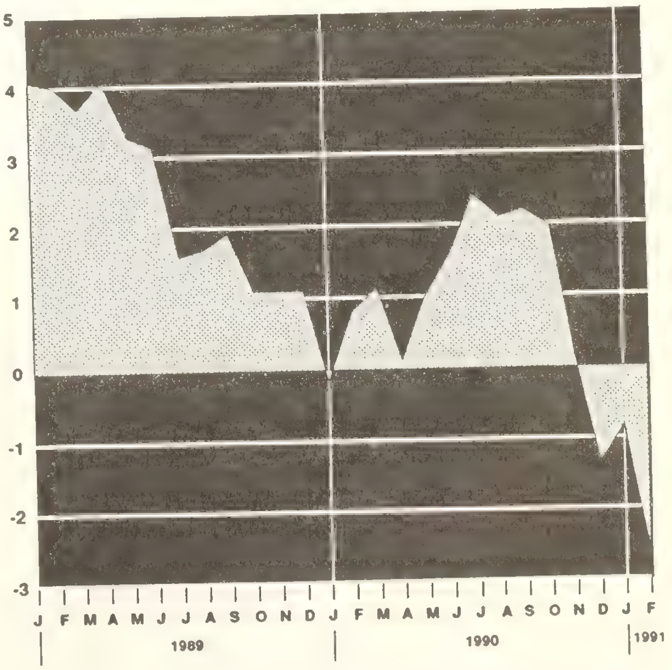
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Exports of kerosene-type jet fuel were at a record high 159,000 barrels per day, more than double the January 1991 level. Japan, India, and France together received 63 percent of the exports in February.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil continued upward in February, largely because of steadily declining world oil prices during January and February. The world price of crude oil fell dramatically

Figure H3. Index of Industrial Production, 1989-February 1991
(Percent Change From Year Earlier)



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,628	13,653	13,047	13,234	13,570	13,886	14,397	14,225	14,301	13,076	13,186	12,909
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,533	15,540	15,498	15,496	15,527	15,527	15,543	15,559	15,712	15,666	15,666	15,656
Idle Capacity[1]	**550**	**578**	**712**	**729**	**621**	**621**	**507**	**511**	**602**	**597**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	135	154	293	258	133	130	34	11	106	123	255	436
Idle More than Three Months	415	424	419	471	488	491	473	500	496	474	475	465
Operating Capacity[2]	14,983	14,962	14,786	14,767	14,906	14,906	15,036	15,048	15,111	15,069	14,936	14,755
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.7	87.9	84.2	85.4	87.4	89.4	92.6	91.4	91.0	83.5	84.2	82.5
Operating Capacity	91.0	91.3	88.2	89.6	91.0	93.2	95.8	94.5	94.6	86.8	88.3	87.5
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[1]	**724**	**642**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity[2]	14,946	15,020	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1990 issues, Table 18, and 1991 issues, Table 28; Form EIA- 810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

in January after the start of the Persian Gulf War, and declined further in February. The world price was $17.89 per barrel on February 1 and $15.34 on March 1. Imports of 5.5 million barrels per day were slightly above the level for January 1991, but somewhat below the year-earlier level.

A withdrawal of 4 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR took place during February. After Operation Desert Storm began on January 16, 1991, President Bush ordered the release of some of the oil in the SPR as part of a coordinated contingency plan agreed to by member countries of the International Energy Agency. The February withdrawals represented the first deliveries from the sale of 17.3 million barrels awarded to 13 successful bidders on January 31, 1991.

Refinery Utilization

Refinery activity increased in February, as crude oil prices declined faster than petroleum product prices, resulting in improved refining margins. The operable refinery utilization rate of 84.4 percent represented the first increase in 3 months. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 13.2 million barrels per day. The operating capacity, which reflects utilization if all idle capacity is removed, increased slightly to 88.0 percent in February (Table H2).

News Highlights

Proposed Projects Underscore Need for Imports and Pipeline Capacity in PAD District II

Crude oil inputs at Midwestern refineries have increased each year since 1985, while indigenous crude oil production has declined. The demand for imported crude oil in PAD District II has been growing as a result of this situation. Since 1988, reversals in direction and expansion of the capacity of existing pipelines that run between PAD Districts II and III have taken place, and proposals for additional improvements to increase deliveries have surfaced in recent months.[1]

The crude oil pipeline system between PAD Districts II and III originally moved excess Midwest crude oil south to Gulf Coast refineries. The decline in crude oil production since the mid-1980's and the rise in refinery inputs of crude oil in PAD District II have created a need for additional pipeline capacity to carry imported crude oil from the Gulf Coast to inland refineries.

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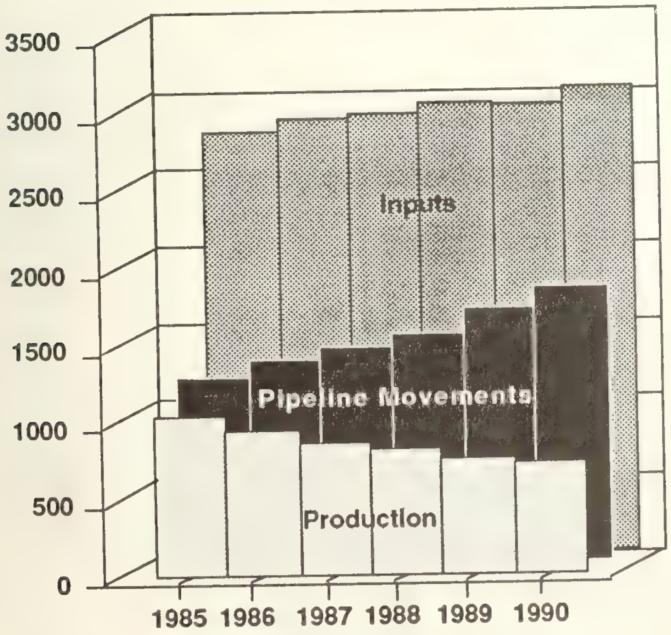
[1] Additional information about pipeline capacity expansions and reversals in PAD Districts II and III is included in the October 1989 and February 1990 issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, News Highlights section.

Between 1985 and 1990, crude oil production in PAD District II decreased by 30 percent while refinery inputs of crude oil increased 10 percent. Imported crude oil has increasingly been used to supplement the declining production. Most of this oil is delivered by tanker to Houston, Texas, then moved via pipeline to Cushing, Oklahoma, the main crude oil distribution center in PAD District II. From Cushing, the imported crude oil is shipped to refining areas in the Midwest. These changing patterns in crude oil distribution resulted in an increase of 46 percent in pipeline movements of crude oil from PAD District III to PAD District II over the past 6 years (Figure H4). Additional supplies from Canada have also helped to fill the increased needs.

Reversals and expansions of pipelines to move crude oil from the Gulf Coast to the Midwest began in 1988, when Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) reversed the flow of its Cushing to Houston pipeline. In 1990, the Texaco pipeline system, which runs parallel to the ARCO system, was also reversed. The ARCO and Texaco lines currently have a combined capacity of about 180,000 barrels per day. The ARCO pipeline will eventually be expanded to 200,000 barrels per day capacity, and the Texaco pipeline will have a capacity of 160,000 barrels per day.[2]

A beneficiary of the ARCO and Texaco pipeline reversals is the Diamond Shamrock Refining and Marketing Company. The company plans to build a 70,000-barrel-per-day crude oil pipeline from Wichita Falls, Texas, to its McKee refinery in the Texas Panhandle. Completion is planned for 1992. The pipeline will provide a link to the ARCO and Texaco pipeline systems and supplies of low sulfur sweet crude oil from the Gulf Coast.[3]

Figure H4. PAD District II Crude Oil Production, Inputs, and Pipeline Deliveries
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1985-1988, Tables 5 and 21, and 1989, Tables 7 and 33; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, December 1990 Data issue, Tables 9 and 44.

The growing need for imported crude oil in PAD District II has prompted Phillips Pipeline Company to consider plans to convert the Seaway natural gas pipeline to a crude oil line and reverse its flow (Figure H5). The Seaway pipeline was constructed in 1976 with a capacity to transport 300,000 barrels per day of crude oil to Cushing from Houston. In the early 1980's, low utilization of the pipeline because of sagging demand and a temporary increase in U.S. crude oil production, which caused demand for imported crude oil to ease, forced the company to reverse the line and convert it to natural gas. Converting the line back to crude oil and reversing it once again would add 200,000 barrels per day of pipeline capacity at first between the Gulf Coast and the Midwest. Doubling the number of pump stations from 6 to 12 would increase the capacity to 600,000 barrels per day.[4]

The Seaway project will be even more attractive if a group of oil companies led by Phillips goes ahead with plans to construct Texport, a deepwater port facility similar to the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), 27 miles off of Freeport, Texas. Texport would be linked to the Gulf Coast network of pipelines which carry crude oil to refineries located in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast areas and into PAD District II. The proposed facility would be able to handle 2 million barrels per day of crude oil from supertankers. The Texport construction would take about 5 years.

Tanker Spill Threatens Italian, French Coast

A Cypriot tanker carrying 724,000 barrels of crude oil in the Ligurian Sea exploded April 11, 1991, killing at least three crewmen. The ship burned for 3 days before sinking, while oil spilled off the coast of Genoa, Italy. The sinking of the ship and the strong underwater currents in the area complicated efforts to contain the spilled crude oil.[5]

Shipping sources estimated that about 179,000 barrels of Iranian crude oil spilled, but that most of it burned off in the fire. After sinking, the 228,000 deadweight ton ship *Haven* continued to discharge oil from a hole in its hull, causing an oil slick between 6 and 15 miles long. The slick moved southwest toward beaches along the Italian and French Riviera.

At the port of Genoa, 25 miles of containment booms, about a dozen oil skimmers, and 25 support vessels were dispatched

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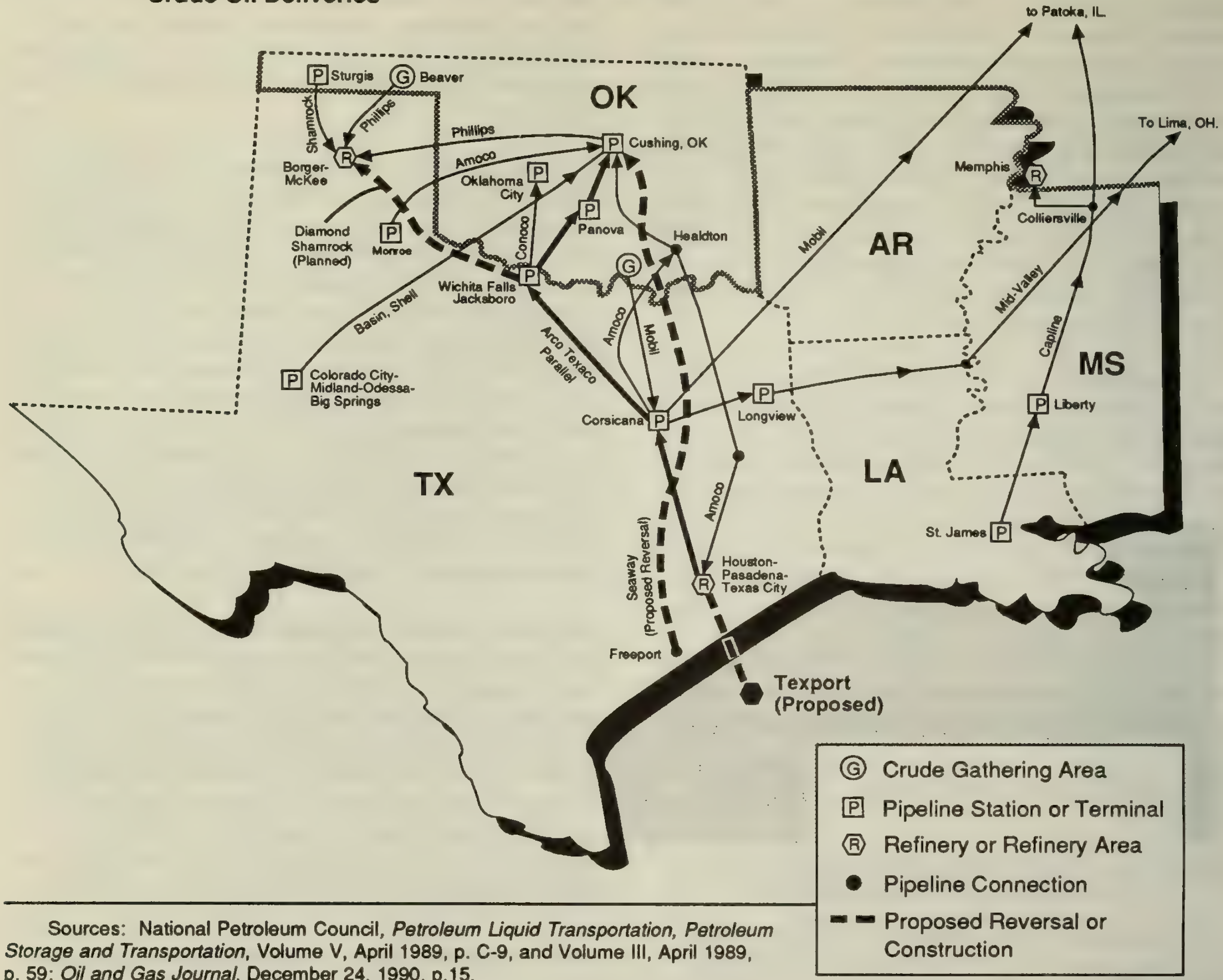
[2] "Inland Demand For Crude Will Strain Capacity of U.S. Gulf Coast-Midwest Lines," *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 24, 1990, p. 14.

[3] "Diamond Shamrock Plans 70,000 B/D Crude Oil Pipeline," *The Oil Daily*, pp. 1 and 2.

[4] "Inland Demand For Crude Will Strain Capacity of U.S. Gulf Coast-Midwest Lines," *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 24, 1990, p. 15.

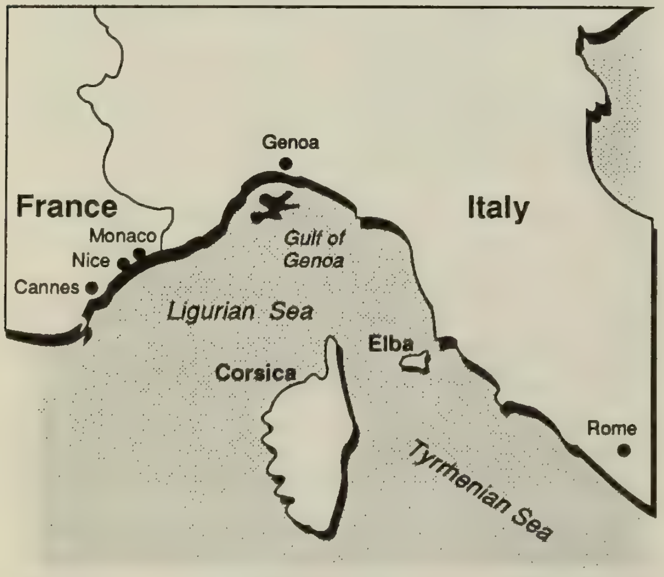
[5] "Oil Slick Heads for French Coast," *The Oil Daily*, April 16, 1991, p. 1.

Figure H5. Interdistrict Crude Oil Pipelines in PAD Districts II and III, and Proposed Facilities for Crude Oil Deliveries



Sources: National Petroleum Council, *Petroleum Liquid Transportation, Petroleum Storage and Transportation*, Volume V, April 1989, p. C-9, and Volume III, April 1989, p. 59; *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 24, 1990, p.15.

Figure H6. Site of Oil Spill Near Italian Coast



Source: *The Wall Street Journal*, April 15, 1991, p. A4; *Goode's World Atlas*, 16th Edition, p. 158.

to help contain and clean up the spill (Figure H6). Those involved in the cleanup were initially optimistic about containing the spill because of mild seas, good weather, and the slow rate at which the crude oil was leaking from the submerged vessel, but large patches of oil were spread beyond the containment booms by underwater currents. Some of the oil reached beaches and shoals along the Italian coastal province of Liguria.

To remove the remaining oil from the ship, salvagers are considering a technique that was used in 1980 when the tanker Tanio sank off the coast of Brittany. They will first patch the sunken tanker to avoid further spillage, then extract the remaining crude oil from the vessel by drilling holes in the ship's hull and running hose lines to and from the ship. Hot water can then be pumped into the vessel to make the crude oil less viscous and to displace it within the hull, so that the remaining crude oil can be pumped out through other lines.[6]

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[6] "Tanker Sinks; Most of Its Oil Is Still on Board," *The Wall Street Journal*, April 15, 1991, p. A4.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**-11**	**146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**62**	**117**	**16,653**	[h]**1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	[h]**17**	[h]**15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**39**	**-96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**170**	**378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**78**	**-172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**148**	**25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**98**	**42**	**17,056**	[h]**1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[h]**290**	[h]**-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[h]**1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[h]**214**	[h]**-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	[E]9,113	[E]7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	[E]9,093	[E]7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	[E]8,986	[E]7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	[E]8,883	[E]7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	[E]8,838	[E]7,259	1,499	501	505	16,843	1,671
June	[E]8,602	[E]7,076	1,453	75	348	17,112	1,684
July	[E]8,694	[E]7,144	1,480	-152	1,019	16,856	1,711
August	[E]8,842	[E]7,215	1,562	-227	-92	17,936	1,701
September	[E]8,819	[E]7,167	1,587	-884	901	16,437	1,701
October	[E]9,192	[E]7,454	1,654	101	-829	16,851	1,679
November	[E]9,080	[E]7,308	1,692	-364	-323	16,681	1,658
December	[E]8,961	[E]7,282	1,602	-523	-591	16,518	1,624
Average	[E]**8,925**	[E]**7,301**	**1,551**	**-34**	**145**	**16,916**	--
1991 January	[E]9,135	[E]7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[RE]9,334	[RE]7,548	[R]1,690	[R]250	[R]-688	[R]16,284	[R]1,574
March*	[PE]9,080	[PE]7,392	[E]1,613	[E]*-117*	[E]*-986*	[E]*16,889*	[E]*1,555*
3-Mo. Average	[PE]**9,178**	[PE]**7,450**	[E]**1,644**	[E]**5**	[E]**-930**	[E]**16,698**	--
1990 3-Mo. Average	[E]**9,063**	[E]**7,460**	**1,533**	**386**	**285**	**17,025**	--
1989 3-Mo. Average	**9,469**	**7,766**	**1,642**	**32**	**-352**	**17,719**	--

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.
See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974 Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975 Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976 Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978 Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979 Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980 Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	8,738	6,438	2,300	690	112	578	8,048
June	8,690	6,413	2,276	804	88	715	7,886
July	8,893	6,812	2,081	696	89	606	8,197
August	8,558	6,432	2,127	850	64	785	7,709
September	7,336	5,656	1,680	847	68	779	6,489
October	6,701	5,132	1,569	949	104	844	5,752
November	6,968	5,062	1,906	1,085	138	948	5,882
December	6,431	4,611	1,821	1,268	242	1,026	5,164
Average	**7,954**	**5,876**	**2,079**	**864**	**116**	**748**	**7,090**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	R 6,844	R 5,498	R 1,346	R 1,441	R 153	R 1,288	R 5,403
March*	E *6,721*	E *5,272*	E *1,449*	E 847	E 163	E 685	E 5,873
3-Mo. Average	E **6,878**	E **5,353**	E **1,525**	E **1,153**	E **121**	E **1,032**	E **5,725**
1990 3-Mo. Average	**8,464**	**6,070**	**2,395**	**804**	**123**	**681**	**7,661**
1989 3-Mo. Average	**7,910**	**5,335**	**2,575**	**830**	**166**	**865**	**7,080**

Footnotes continued.

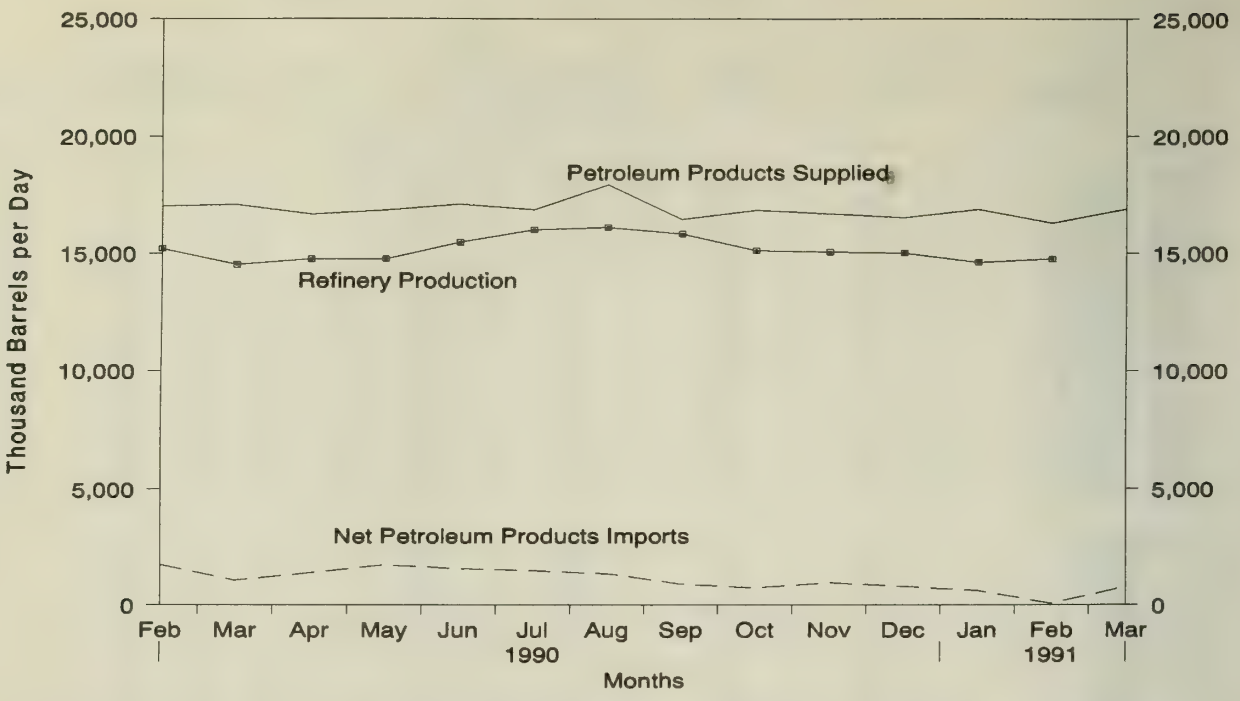
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

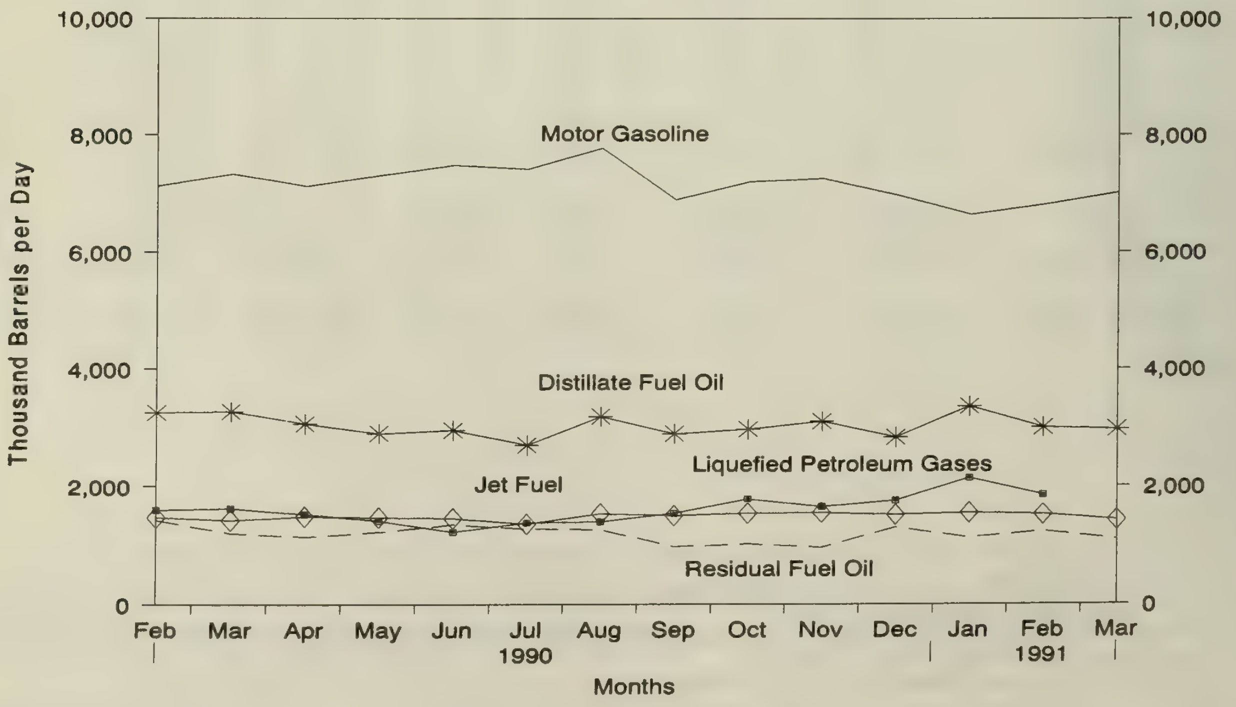
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, February 1990 - Present



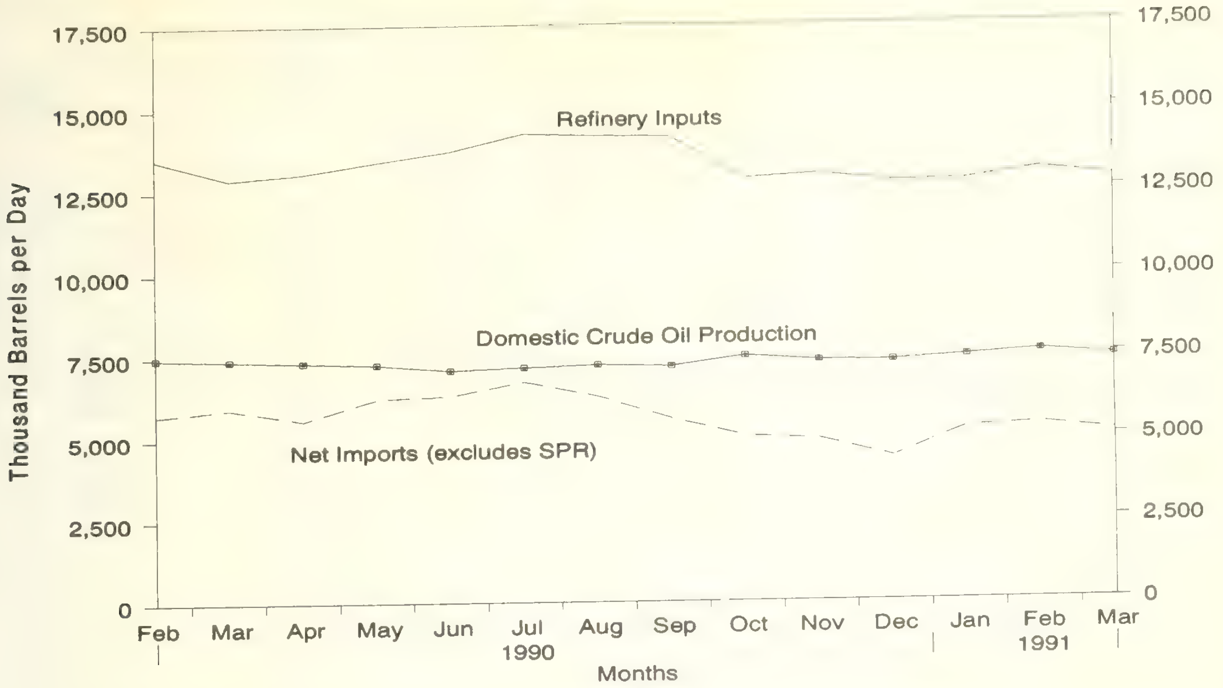
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, February 1990 - Present



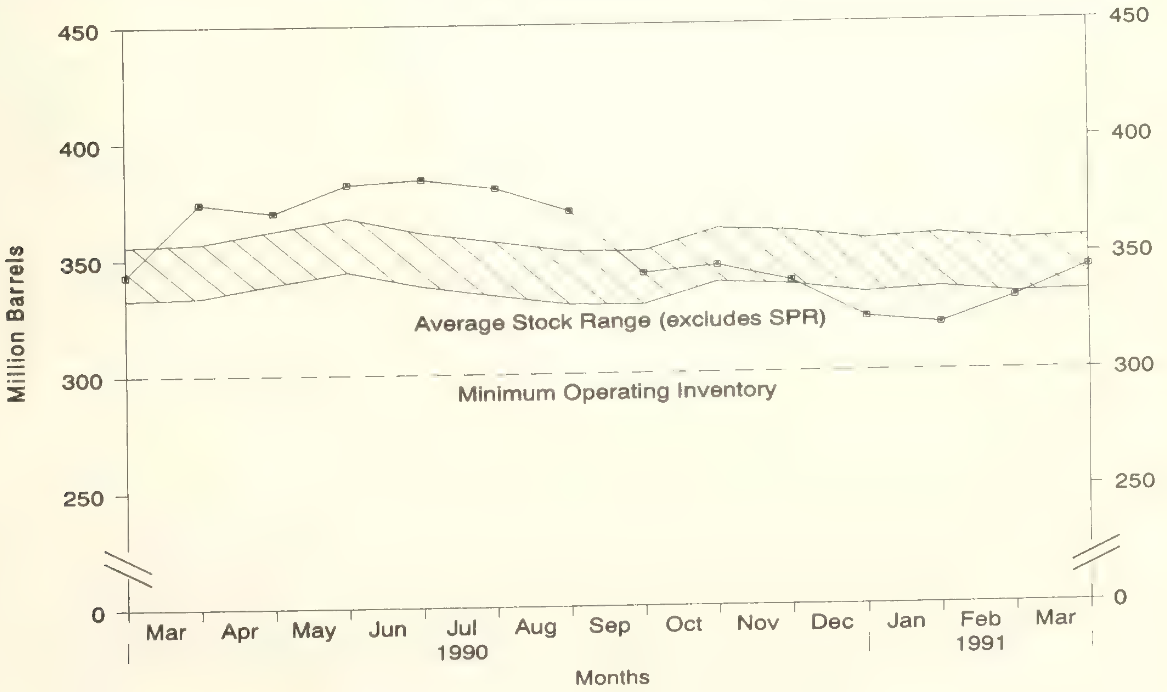
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], February 1990 - Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports					
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other	Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	–	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989	January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
	February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
	March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
	April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
	May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
	June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
	July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
	August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
	September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
	October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
	November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
	December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
	Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**--**	**(s)**
1990	January	E 7,522	E 1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	--	(s)
	February	E 7,465	E 1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	--	0
	March	E 7,394	E 1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	--	0
	April	E 7,331	E 1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	--	(s)
	May	E 7,259	E 1,766	6,438	89	6,349	335	--	0
	June	E 7,076	E 1,613	6,413	17	6,397	394	--	(s)
	July	E 7,144	E 1,687	6,812	0	6,812	220	--	0
	August	E 7,215	E 1,736	6,432	95	6,337	348	--	(s)
	September	E 7,167	E 1,702	5,656	0	5,656	480	--	(s)
	October	E 7,454	E 1,885	5,132	0	5,132	460	--	(s)
	November	E 7,308	E 1,746	5,062	0	5,062	372	--	(s)
	December	E 7,282	E 1,838	4,611	0	4,611	550	--	(s)
	Average	**E 7,301**	**E 1,774**	**5,876**	**27**	**5,849**	**340**	**--**	**(s)**
1991	January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	--	0
	February	RE 7,548	RE 1,908	R 5,498	0	R 5,498	R 424	--	R 0
	March*	PE 7,392	PE 1,887	E *5,272*	E *0*	E *5,272*	E *203*	--	E (s)
	3-Mo. Average	**PE 7,450**	**PE 1,880**	**E 5,353**	**E 0**	**E 5,353**	**E 197**	**--**	**E (s)**
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**E 7,460**	**E 1,839**	**6,070**	**27**	**6,043**	**295**	**--**	**(s)**
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**7,766**	**1,866**	**5,335**	**75**	**5,260**	**171**	**--**	**(s)**

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974 Average	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975 Average	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976 Average	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977 Average	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978 Average	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979 Average	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980 Average	45	52	13,481	287	--	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983 Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990 January	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
February	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
March	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
April	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
May	89	412	13,389	112	30	969	586	382
June	16	59	13,690	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-152	14,208	89	31	966	587	380
August	94	-321	14,140	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-884	14,105	68	14	933	590	343
October	-8	109	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-252	12,955	138	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-512	12,708	242	15	909	586	323
Average	**16**	**-50**	**13,411**	**116**	**24**	--	--	--
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	R -147	R 397	R 13,052	R 153	R 17	R 913	582	R 331
March*	E *-368*	E *251*	E *12,801*	E 163	E 18	E *914*	E *570*	E *344*
3-Mo. Average	E **-173**	E **178**	E **12,854**	E **121**	E **19**	--	--	--
1990 3-Mo. Average	**27**	**359**	**13,283**	**123**	**33**	--	--	--
1989 3-Mo. Average	**75**	**-42**	**13,027**	**166**	**47**	--	--	--

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Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	418	97	674	641	250	250	0	0
	February	280	45	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	549	544	91	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	247	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	95	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	349	80	966	966	213	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	**279**	**63**	**514**	**509**	**82**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2-Mo. Average	**289**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**352**	**73**	**592**	**568**	**203**	**198**	**0**	**0**
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**323**	**79**	**385**	**385**	**54**	**54**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,212	1,055	37	0	2,592	2,043
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,504	2,063
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,115	1,769
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,337	1,963
	June	0	0	1,137	1,041	20	0	2,293	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,716	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,613	1,473	0	0	1,786	1,488
	November	0	0	1,576	1,426	0	0	1,753	1,473
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,337	1,195	17	9	2,232	1,859
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,759	1,667	0	0	2,048	1,718
1990	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,376	1,205	28	8	2,550	2,053
1989	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,374	1,260	39	39	2,175	1,816

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	**48**	**47**	**0**	**0**	**213**	**200**	**223**	**216**
1974	**Average**	**42**	**42**	**23**	**23**	**300**	**284**	**469**	**463**
1975	**Average**	**57**	**57**	**27**	**27**	**390**	**379**	**280**	**278**
1976	**Average**	**51**	**51**	**28**	**26**	**539**	**537**	**298**	**298**
1977	**Average**	**57**	**55**	**42**	**35**	**541**	**507**	**535**	**530**
1978	**Average**	**54**	**38**	**41**	**38**	**573**	**533**	**555**	**554**
1979	**Average**	**42**	**30**	**42**	**42**	**420**	**380**	**304**	**297**
1980	**Average**	**27**	**17**	**26**	**25**	**348**	**314**	**9**	**8**
1981	**Average**	**48**	**38**	**35**	**35**	**366**	**318**	**0**	**0**
1982	**Average**	**42**	**32**	**40**	**40**	**248**	**226**	**35**	**35**
1983	**Average**	**61**	**56**	**59**	**59**	**338**	**315**	**48**	**48**
1984	**Average**	**55**	**47**	**58**	**57**	**343**	**304**	**10**	**10**
1985	**Average**	**67**	**56**	**52**	**51**	**314**	**292**	**27**	**27**
1986	**Average**	**77**	**64**	**26**	**25**	**318**	**297**	**19**	**19**
1987	**Average**	**29**	**23**	**35**	**35**	**285**	**262**	**98**	**98**
1988	**Average**	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[d] **(s)**	[d] **(s)**
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990	January	48	35	75	75	137	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	260	214	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	29	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	77	69	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	83	69	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	**48**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**101**	**0**	**0**
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	2-Mo. Average	**38**	**29**	**66**	**66**	**109**	**105**	**0**	**0**
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**53**	**38**	**60**	**60**	**195**	**163**	**0**	**0**
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**62**	**56**	**5**	**5**	**253**	**221**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974 Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976 Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977 Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978 Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979 Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 January	830	830	1,138	679	2,228	1,737	4,819	3,781
February	833	816	890	564	2,086	1,677	4,590	3,740
March	1,054	1,031	878	543	2,253	1,843	4,368	3,612
April	969	941	1,005	692	2,123	1,772	4,196	3,465
May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,217	1,810	4,554	3,773
June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,435	3,653
July	830	825	999	665	2,101	1,739	4,954	4,217
August	881	881	1,013	617	2,178	1,755	4,894	4,059
September	755	743	1,054	732	2,021	1,682	3,936	3,270
October	557	536	979	717	1,723	1,434	3,509	2,921
November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,624	2,908
December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
Average	797	781	1,020	663	2,044	1,648	4,275	3,506
1991 January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
2-Mo. Average	607	593	992	687	1,811	1,481	3,859	3,198
1990 2-Mo. Average	831	823	1,021	624	2,160	1,709	4,710	3,761
1989 2-Mo. Average	680	676	863	422	1,863	1,380	4,038	3,197

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	**Average**	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	**Average**	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	**Average**	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	**Average**	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	**Average**	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	**Average**	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	**Average**	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	**Average**	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	**Average**	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	**Average**	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	**Average**	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	**Average**	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	**Average**	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	**Average**	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	**Average**	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	**Average**	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	74	0	48	0	952	599	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	74	0	45	0	919	581	53	51
	March	328	328	41	41	35	0	8	0	823	576	83	83
	April	248	248	25	20	51	0	38	0	908	611	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	994	682	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	927	689	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	73	0	882	659	132	122
	August	134	134	43	26	40	0	45	0	941	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	916	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	910	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	894	642	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	979	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	52	47	36	0	47	0	921	642	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	2-Mo. Average	218	218	11	11	20	0	21	0	1,041	795	84	79
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	302	302	49	48	74	0	47	0	936	591	89	88
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	202	197	26	23	39	0	111	0	1,037	669	35	33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	**Average**	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	**Average**	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	**Average**	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	**Average**	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	**Average**	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	**Average**	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	**Average**	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	**Average**	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	**Average**	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	**Average**	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	**Average**	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	**Average**	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	**Average**	87	57	77	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	**Average**	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	**Average**	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	789	708	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	14	9	722	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	812	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	45	0
	May	207	163	94	10	0	0	778	688	59	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	82	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	695	651	36	0
	August	203	132	43	0	128	128	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	746	690	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	181	139	58	2	37	37	752	689	52	0
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	2-Mo. Average	173	138	33	6	4	4	762	728	7	0
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	195	157	101	0	14	12	757	689	106	0
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	207	157	47	5	37	37	784	728	103	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973 Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974 Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975 Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976 Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977 Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978 Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979 Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980 Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981 Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982 Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983 Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984 Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985 Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986 Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987 Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988 Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989 January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990 January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
March	10	0	54	54	32	0	13	0	103	96	273	237
April	29	0	131	114	33	0	17	0	114	81	274	257
May	20	0	166	166	38	0	79	0	88	58	347	283
June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
July	30	0	129	129	35	0	89	0	107	73	211	166
August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	170	166
September	33	0	119	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
Average	30	0	101	96	32	0	45	0	96	76	184	150
1991 January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
2-Mo. Average	65	0	41	35	21	0	22	0	75	70	33	20
1990 2-Mo. Average	17	0	60	52	33	0	57	0	100	76	150	88
1989 2-Mo. Average	52	0	128	123	27	0	86	0	99	82	217	134

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a] U.S.S.R. Total	U.S.S.R. Crude Oil	Virgin Islands Total	Virgin Islands Crude Oil	Other Non-OPEC Total	Other Non-OPEC Crude Oil	Total Non-OPEC Total	Total Non-OPEC Crude Oil	Total Imports Total	Total Imports Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	**Average**	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	**Average**	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	**Average**	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	**Average**	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	**Average**	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	**Average**	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	**Average**	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	**Average**	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	**Average**	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	**Average**	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	425	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	**Average**	**10**	**0**	**272**	**0**	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	**Average**	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
	February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
	March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
	April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
	May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
	June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
	July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
	August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
	September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
	October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
	November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
	December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
	Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990	January	62	0	409	0	607	236	4,328	2,425	9,147	6,206
	February	40	0	323	0	444	113	3,716	2,119	8,306	5,858
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,557	2,513	7,925	6,125
	April	20	0	283	0	512	275	3,562	2,275	7,758	5,740
	May	0	0	285	0	515	248	4,184	2,665	8,738	6,438
	June	12	0	299	0	579	270	4,255	2,761	8,690	6,413
	July	92	0	252	0	476	251	3,939	2,596	8,893	6,812
	August	73	0	230	0	332	107	3,665	2,372	8,558	6,432
	September	49	0	240	0	333	206	3,399	2,386	7,336	5,656
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,192	2,210	6,701	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	248	112	3,343	2,154	6,968	5,062
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,003	1,933	6,431	4,611
	Average	**44**	**1**	**282**	**0**	**410**	**179**	**3,679**	**2,369**	**7,954**	**5,876**
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
	2-Mo. Average	**23**	**0**	**242**	**0**	**206**	**93**	**3,102**	**2,197**	**6,961**	**5,396**
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	**52**	**0**	**368**	**0**	**530**	**177**	**4,037**	**2,280**	**8,748**	**6,041**
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	**16**	**0**	**393**	**0**	**465**	**107**	**4,111**	**2,295**	**8,149**	**5,492**

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[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

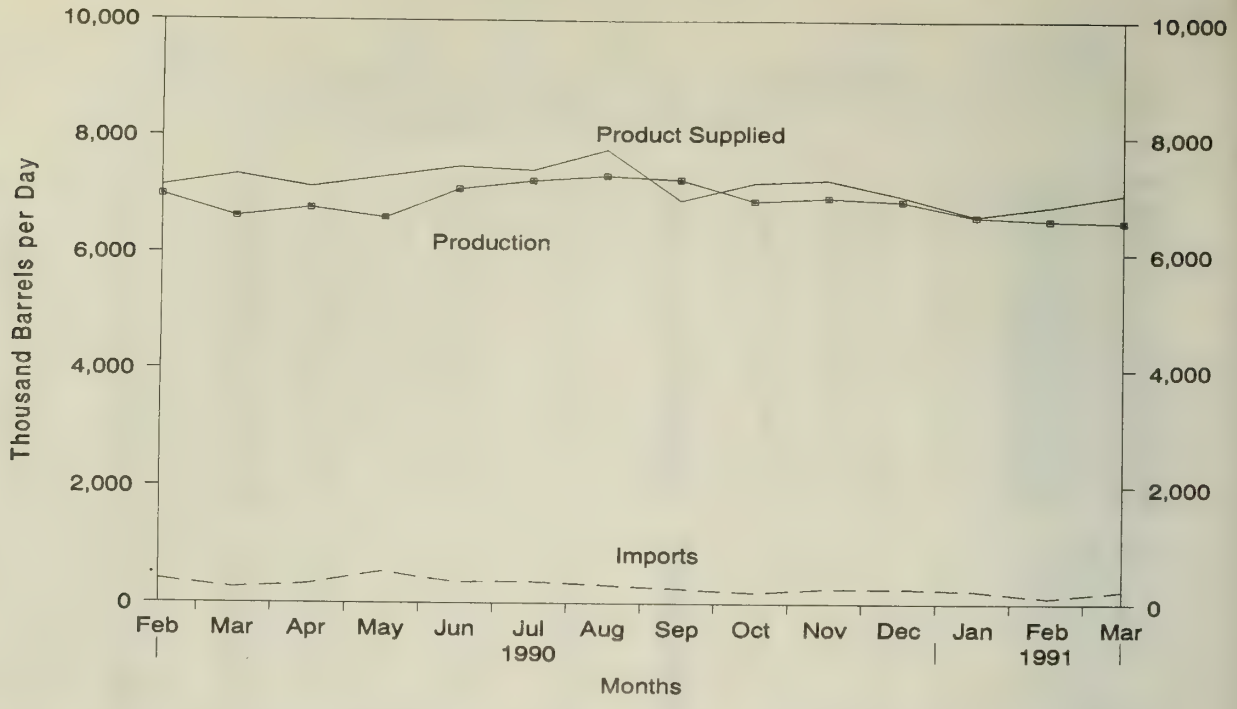
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

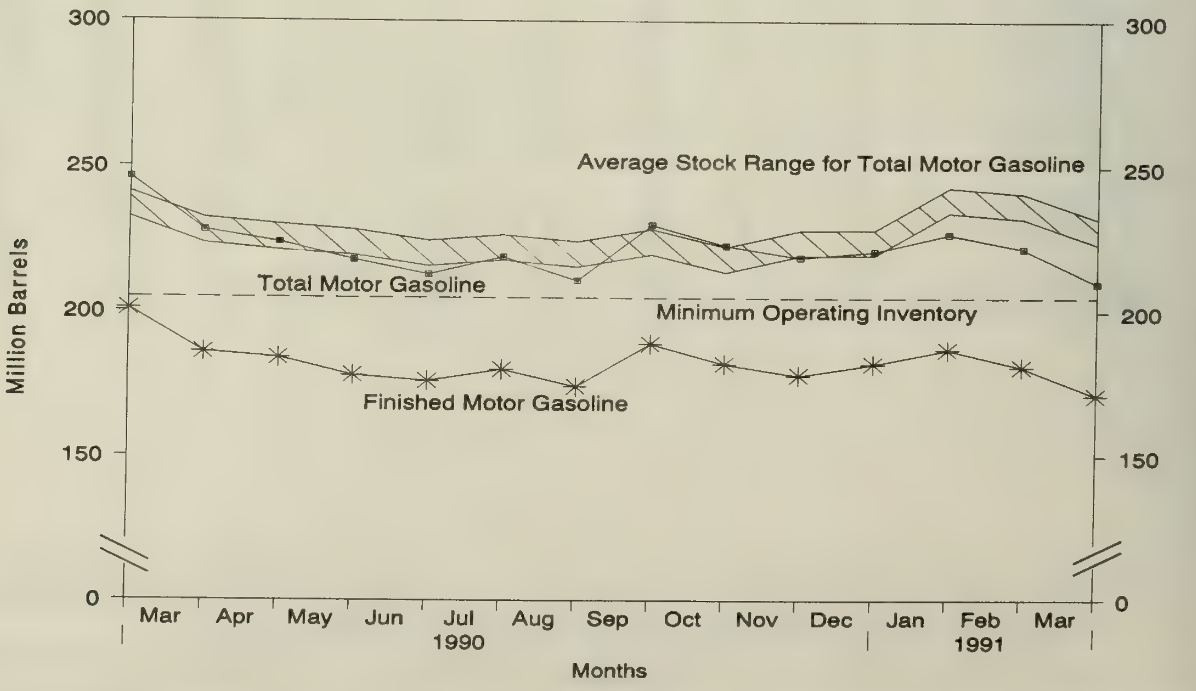
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, February 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	**Average**	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974	**Average**	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f] 218	--
1975	**Average**	6,520	184	[f] 28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976	**Average**	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	**Average**	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	**Average**	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	**Average**	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	**Average**	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f] 261	--
1981	**Average[g]**	6,405	157	[f] -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	**Average**	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f] 235	--
1983	**Average**	6,340	247	[f] -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	**Average**	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	**Average**	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	**Average**	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	**Average**	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	**Average**	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	--	--
1990	January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
	February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
	March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
	April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
	May	6,599	535	-196	25	7,304	6,884	94.2	218	178
	June	7,084	361	-86	52	7,478	7,059	94.4	213	176
	July	7,230	372	146	41	7,415	7,012	94.6	219	180
	August	7,315	313	-220	77	7,771	7,360	94.7	211	174
	September	7,251	254	505	103	6,897	6,574	95.3	230	189
	October	6,890	192	-210	90	7,201	6,854	95.2	223	182
	November	6,941	259	-123	66	7,257	6,956	95.9	219	178
	December	6,887	261	118	53	6,976	6,709	96.2	221	182
	Average	6,952	330	14	55	7,213	6,828	94.7	--	--
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	R 6,573	R 106	R -229	R 102	R 6,806	R 6,592	R 96.9	R 222	R 181
	March*	E *6,544*	E *225*	E *-299*	E 52	E *7,016*	E *6,763*	E *96.5*	E *210*	E *171*
	3-Mo. Average	E 6,583	E 188	E -118	E 67	E 6,822	E 6,572	E 96.3	--	--
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	6,821	362	100	43	7,040	6,602	93.8	--	--
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	6,736	384	-8	34	7,094	6,090	85.8	--	--

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Includes gasohol.

[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

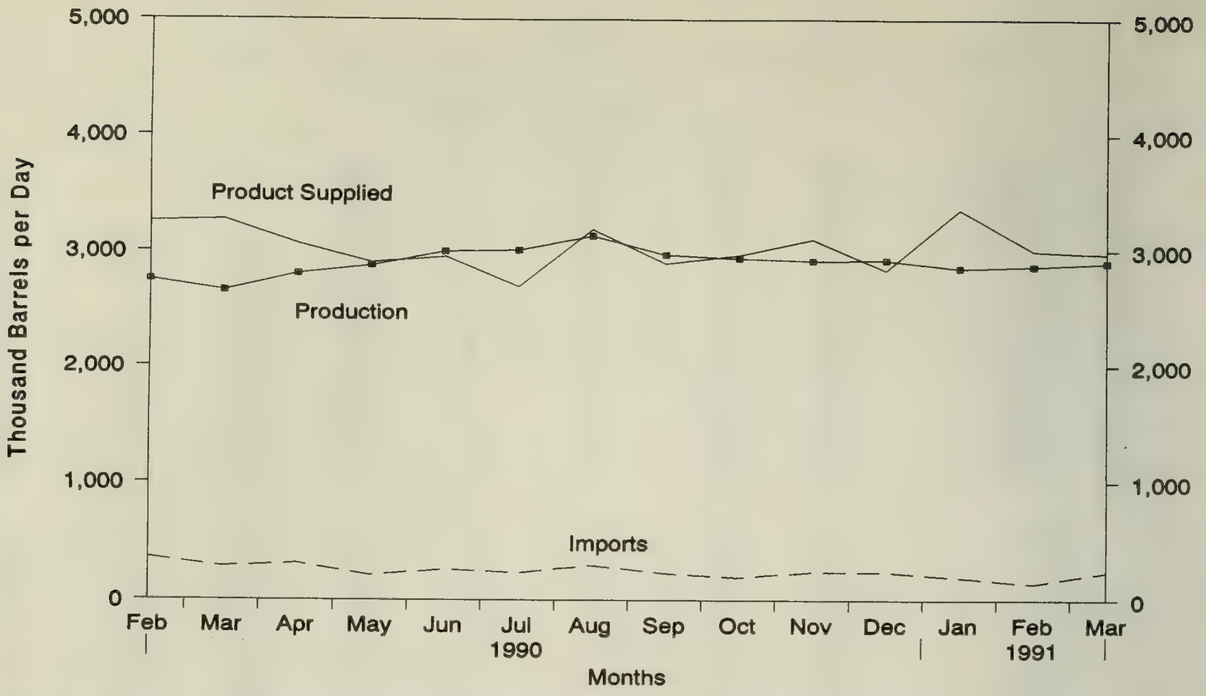
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

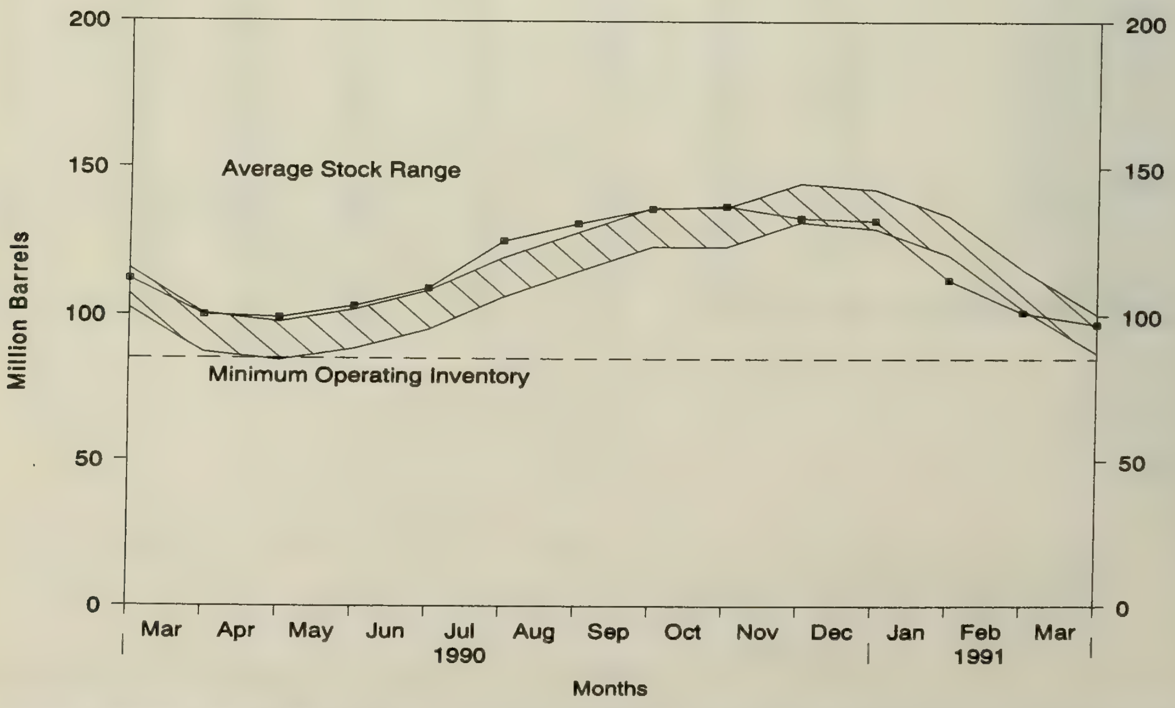
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[c]
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**Average**	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**2,948**	[d] **200**
1975	**Average**	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	[d] **-40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**Average**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**Average**	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**Average**	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**Average**	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**Average**	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	[d] **205**
1981	**Average**[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982	**Average**	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**
1983	**Average**	**2,456**	**174**	**–**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	**–**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	**–**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	**–**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	**–**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**
1988	**Average**	**2,859**	**302**	**–**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989	January	2,974	346	–	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	–	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	–	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	–	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	–	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	–	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	–	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	–	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	–	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	–	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	–	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	–	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	**–**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**–**
1990	January	3,136	501	–	398	62	3,177	118
	February	2,753	357	–	-204	65	3,250	112
	March	2,655	280	–	-405	75	3,265	100
	April	2,802	308	–	-8	59	3,059	99
	May	2,873	207	–	109	75	2,897	103
	June	2,995	257	–	219	84	2,949	109
	July	3,006	229	–	512	30	2,693	125
	August	3,131	292	–	188	51	3,184	131
	September	2,967	226	–	180	123	2,890	136
	October	2,933	190	–	10	150	2,963	137
	November	2,916	238	–	-132	188	3,098	133
	December	2,918	239	–	-21	347	2,831	132
	Average	**2,925**	**277**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,020**	**–**
1991	January	2,851	190	–	-648	332	3,356	112
	February	R 2,867	R 138	–	R -388	R 393	R 3,000	R 101
	March*	E *2,894*	E *233*	–	E *-183*	E 342	E *2,969*	E *97*
	3-Mo. Average	E **2,871**	E **189**	**–**	E **-407**	E **354**	E **3,112**	**–**
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**2,851**	**380**	**–**	**-66**	**67**	**3,230**	**–**
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**2,829**	**373**	**–**	**-298**	**115**	**3,385**	**–**

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

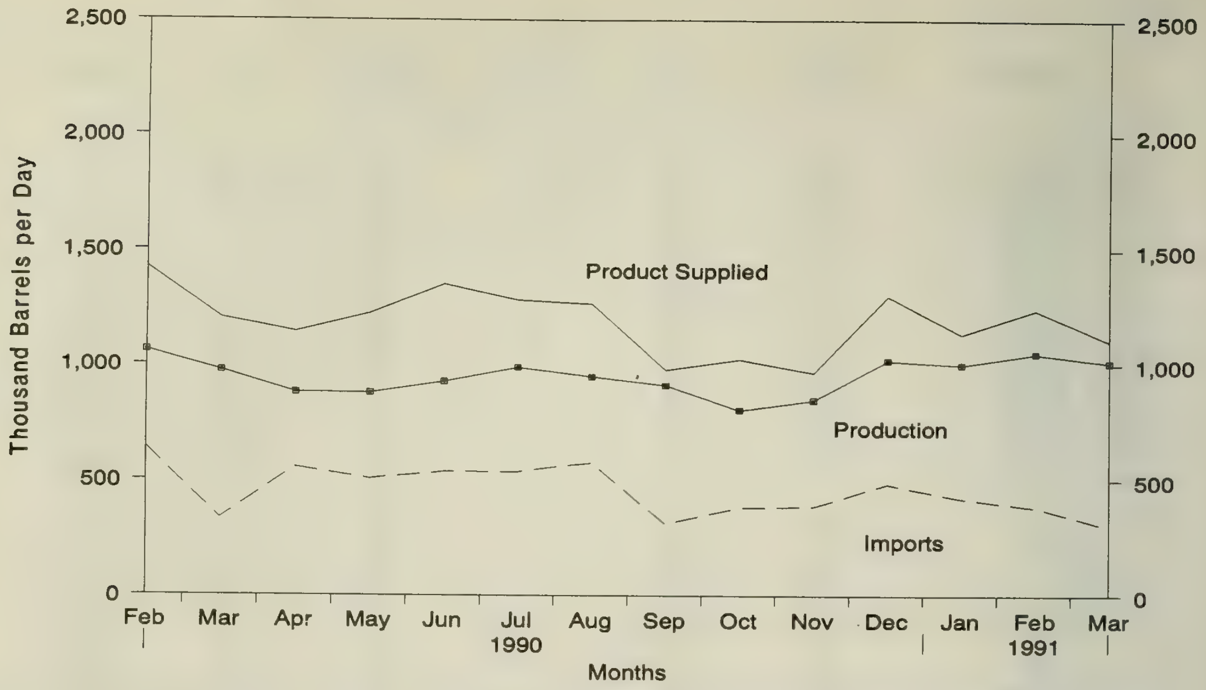
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

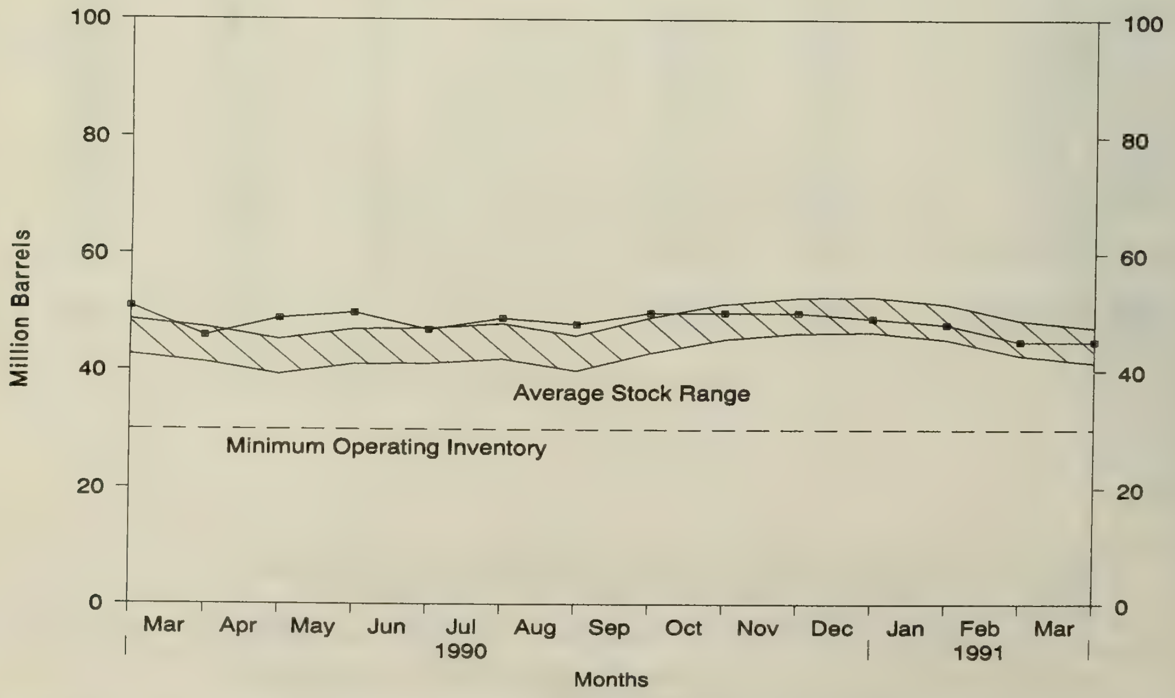
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	d 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	15	d -2	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	d 92
1981	Average[e]	1,321	800	48	d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	d 66
1983	Average	852	699	–	d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	–	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	–	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	–	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	–	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	–	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	January	949	909	–	84	151	1,623	47
	February	930	877	–	-58	146	1,719	46
	March	937	706	–	-128	220	1,551	42
	April	904	681	–	-52	236	1,401	40
	May	934	538	–	77	276	1,119	42
	June	953	533	–	54	208	1,223	44
	July	862	556	–	-44	176	1,286	43
	August	903	501	–	58	225	1,121	45
	September	856	454	–	162	137	1,010	49
	October	1,001	583	–	50	243	1,292	51
	November	1,075	543	–	48	330	1,240	52
	December	1,140	680	–	-275	226	1,870	44
	Average	**954**	**629**	**–**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	–
1990	January	1,129	809	–	191	186	1,561	50
	February	1,060	640	–	63	214	1,424	51
	March	974	334	–	-171	277	1,202	46
	April	880	555	–	93	200	1,142	49
	May	877	507	–	21	141	1,222	50
	June	926	536	–	-96	207	1,350	47
	July	987	535	–	72	171	1,279	49
	August	945	574	–	-25	280	1,263	48
	September	909	311	–	43	200	977	50
	October	802	381	–	(s)	160	1,023	50
	November	845	386	–	25	243	963	50
	December	1,019	484	–	-54	259	1,299	49
	Average	**946**	**504**	**–**	**13**	**211**	**1,225**	–
1991	January	1,000	422	–	-32	320	1,133	48
	February	R 1,049	R 384	–	R -106	R 299	R 1,239	R 45
	March*	E *1,010*	E *299*	–	E *-73*	E 279	E *1,103*	E *45*
	3-Mo. Average	E **1,019**	E **367**	**–**	E **-69**	E **300**	E **1,156**	–
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**1,054**	**593**	**–**	**26**	226	1,395	–
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**939**	**829**	**–**	**-33**	173	1,628	–

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

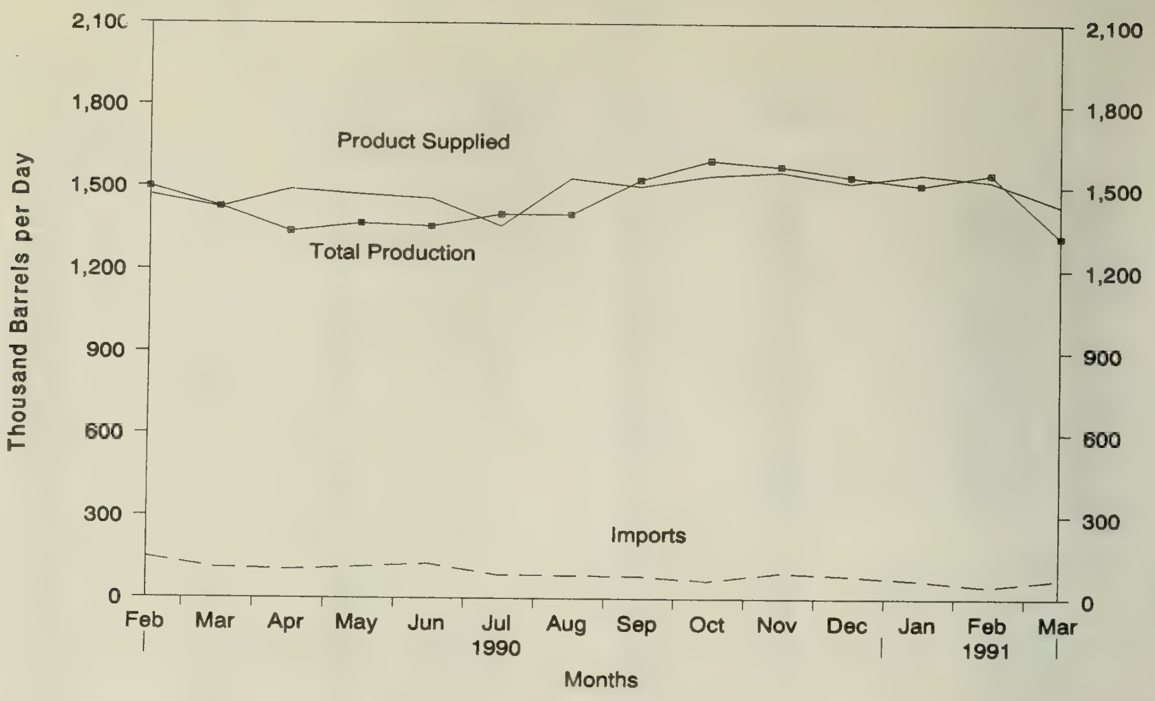
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

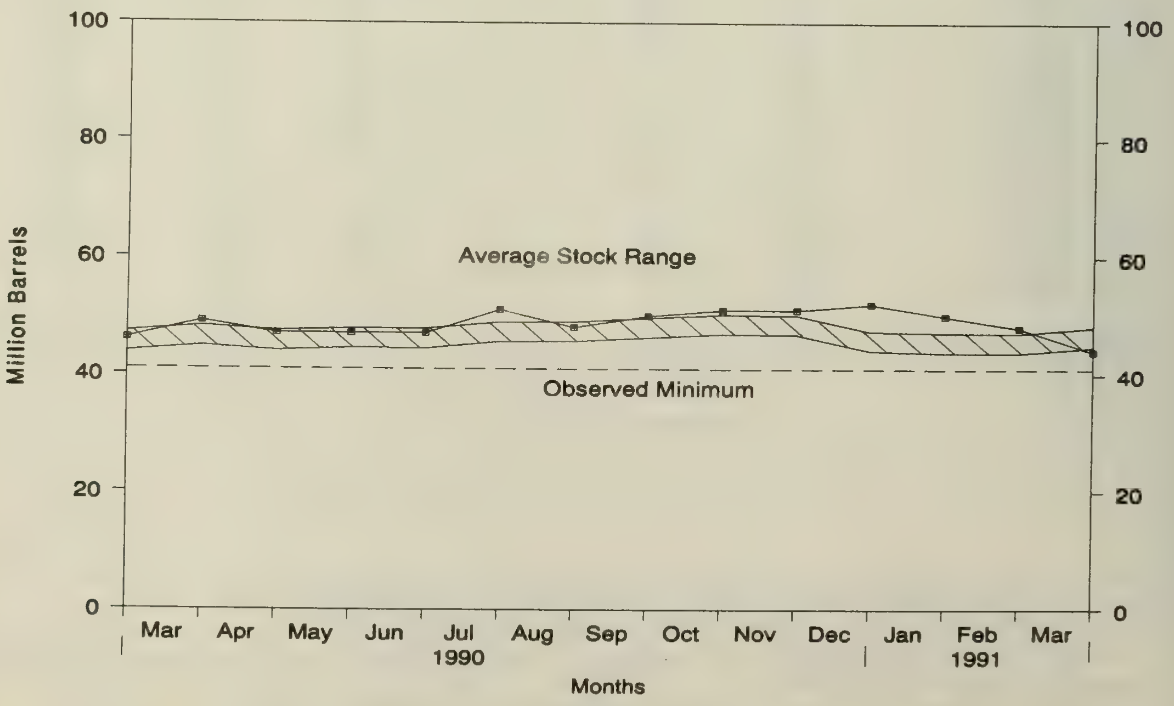
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, February 1990 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
		Production					Product Supplied			
		Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
		Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973	**Average**	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	**Average**	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	c 29	c 24
1975	**Average**	871	691	133	c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	**Average**	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	**Average**	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	**Average**	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	**Average**	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	**Average**	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	c 42	c 36
1981	**Average**	968	775	38	c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	**Average**	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	c 37	c 31
1983	**Average**	1,022	817	29	c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	**Average**	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	**Average**	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	**Average**	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	**Average**	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	**Average**	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
	February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
	March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
	April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
	May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
	June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
	July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
	August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
	September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
	October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
	November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
	December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	–	–
1990	January	1,486	1,299	157	62	30	1,551	1,369	43	36
	February	1,498	1,298	147	128	50	1,468	1,264	46	40
	March	1,425	1,224	109	82	30	1,422	1,257	49	42
	April	1,335	1,156	103	-70	19	1,488	1,292	47	41
	May	1,365	1,167	113	(s)	8	1,470	1,288	47	40
	June	1,355	1,181	125	14	10	1,456	1,286	47	40
	July	1,400	1,274	85	117	10	1,358	1,210	51	45
	August	1,400	1,226	83	-86	37	1,531	1,343	48	43
	September	1,526	1,316	81	58	47	1,502	1,297	50	44
	October	1,597	1,430	65	44	77	1,541	1,362	51	45
	November	1,575	1,414	93	-26	141	1,554	1,345	51	45
	December	1,538	1,379	82	44	60	1,516	1,353	52	46
	Average	1,458	1,280	103	30	43	1,488	1,306	–	–
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	R 1,548	R 1,384	R 44	R -91	R 159	R 1,523	R 1,342	48	42
	March*	E *1,317*	E *1,172*	E *70*	E *-107*	E 64	E *1,430*	E *1,268*	E *44*	E *39*
	3-Mo. Average	E 1,455	E 1,300	E 81	E -81	E 97	E 1,500	E 1,325	–	–
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	1,469	1,273	137	89	36	1,481	1,298	–	–
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	1,435	1,239	107	-6	36	1,512	1,317	–	–

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

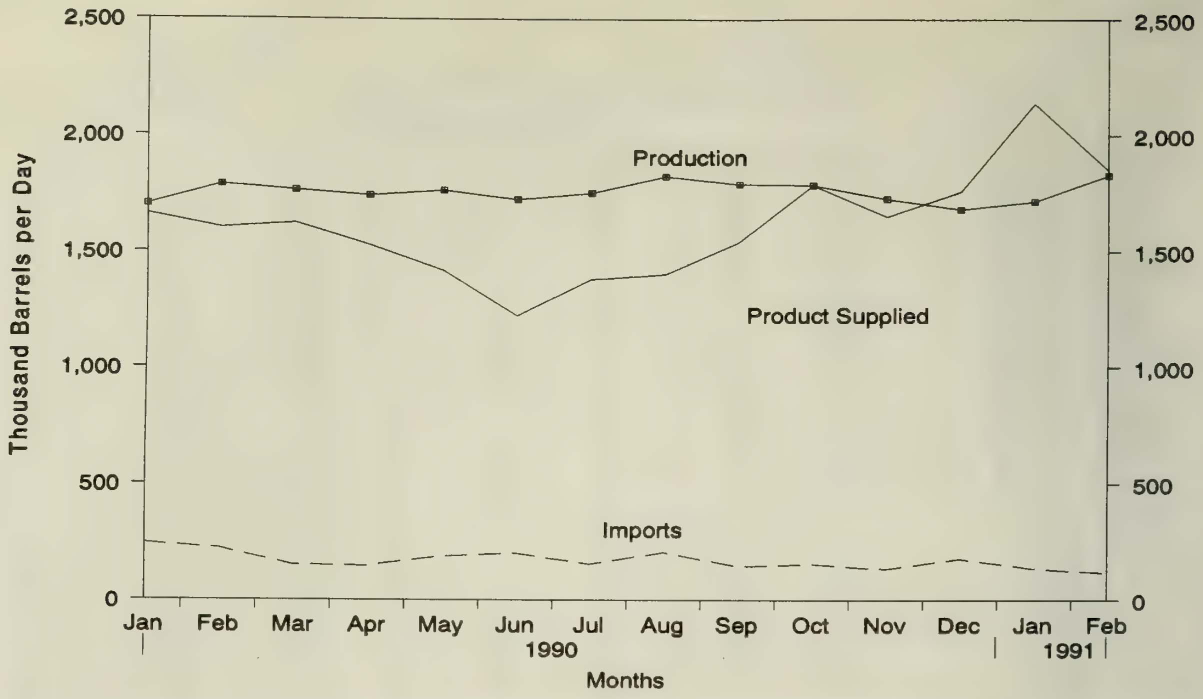
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

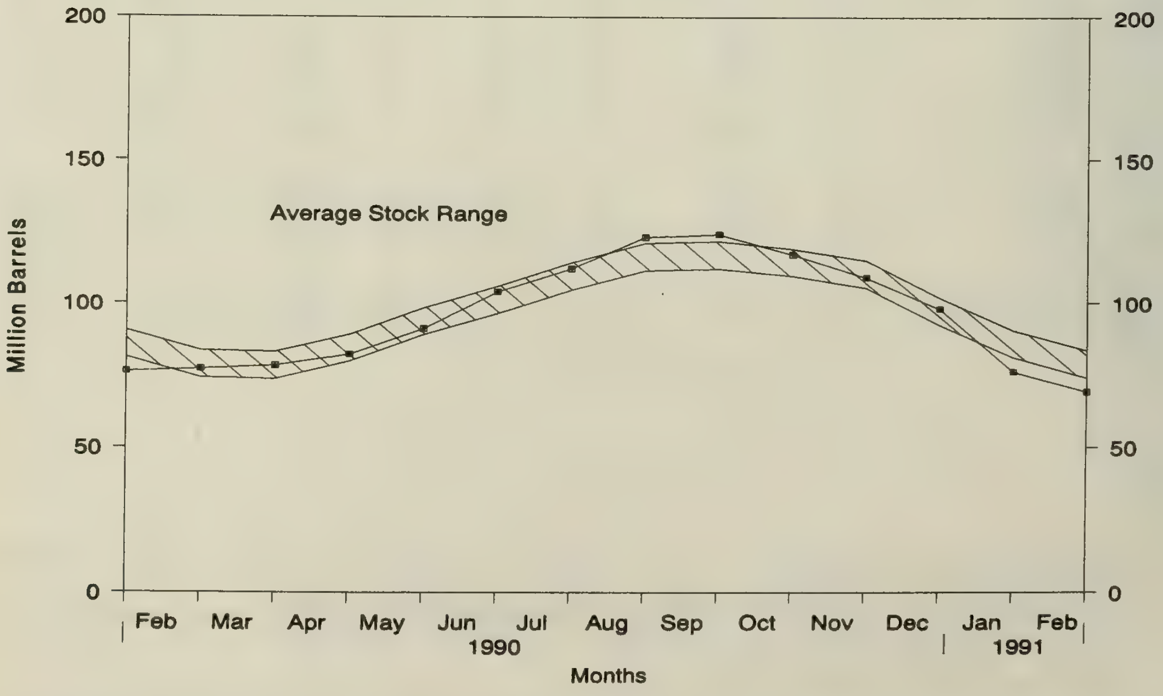
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, January 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[c]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	**Average**	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975	**Average**	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	28	1,333	125
1976	**Average**	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	**Average**	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	**Average**	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	**Average**	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	**Average**	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981	**Average**	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	**Average**	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983	**Average**	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984	**Average**	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	**Average**	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	**Average**	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	**Average**	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	**Average**	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	–
1990	January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
	February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
	March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
	April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
	May	1,760	189	279	216	36	1,417	91
	June	1,722	201	451	220	28	1,223	104
	July	1,750	156	259	230	36	1,379	112
	August	1,823	206	334	253	43	1,400	123
	September	1,788	147	55	298	41	1,540	124
	October	1,784	155	-234	352	38	1,784	117
	November	1,726	135	-252	425	39	1,650	109
	December	1,681	180	-372	417	58	1,758	98
	Average	1,751	178	45	298	40	1,547	–
1991	January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
	February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
	2-Mo. Average	1,770	129	-494	333	58	2,002	–
1990	**2-Mo. Average**	1,740	235	-82	383	43	1,631	–
1989	**2-Mo. Average**	1,843	249	-334	377	25	2,025	–

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	[d]188
1975	Average	2,547	144	[d]-6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	[d]205
1981	Average	2,771	188	[d]-42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	[d]216
1983	Average	2,437	382	[d]-6	712	236	1,877	[d]217
1984	Average	2,500	503	[d]-32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
	February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
	March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
	April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
	May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
	June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
	July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
	August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
	September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
	October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
	November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
	December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	--
1990	January	2,529	813	114	699	225	2,303	217
	February	2,757	672	368	645	298	2,119	227
	March	2,689	660	61	787	276	2,224	229
	April	2,790	576	-125	861	318	2,312	225
	May	2,870	748	292	531	292	2,502	234
	June	2,912	798	-155	904	334	2,626	229
	July	3,181	704	-87	954	317	2,702	227
	August	3,119	658	-285	997	297	2,768	218
	September	3,034	661	59	753	265	2,617	220
	October	2,844	587	-439	1,216	329	2,324	206
	November	2,816	794	185	1,008	270	2,146	212
	December	2,663	574	-305	1,170	249	2,123	202
	Average	2,851	687	-30	879	289	2,399	--
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
	February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
	2-Mo. Average	2,660	642	273	782	297	1,950	--
1990	2-Mo. Average	2,637	746	235	673	260	2,216	--
1989	2-Mo. Average	2,628	680	307	715	257	2,028	--

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1989).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1990 through February 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (March 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1990 through March 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assume to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of th day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value a a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the followin method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure fo a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in th month based on the number of days in that week that are i the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in th month may have a weight of less than seven, according to th number of days of the week that are in the month.) Th weight for each week is then multiplied by the average dail volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekl figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure i calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figur by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	163	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	52
Petroleum Products Exports	685	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	342
Total Exports	847	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	279
Net Imports	5,873	Jet Fuel Exports	64

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

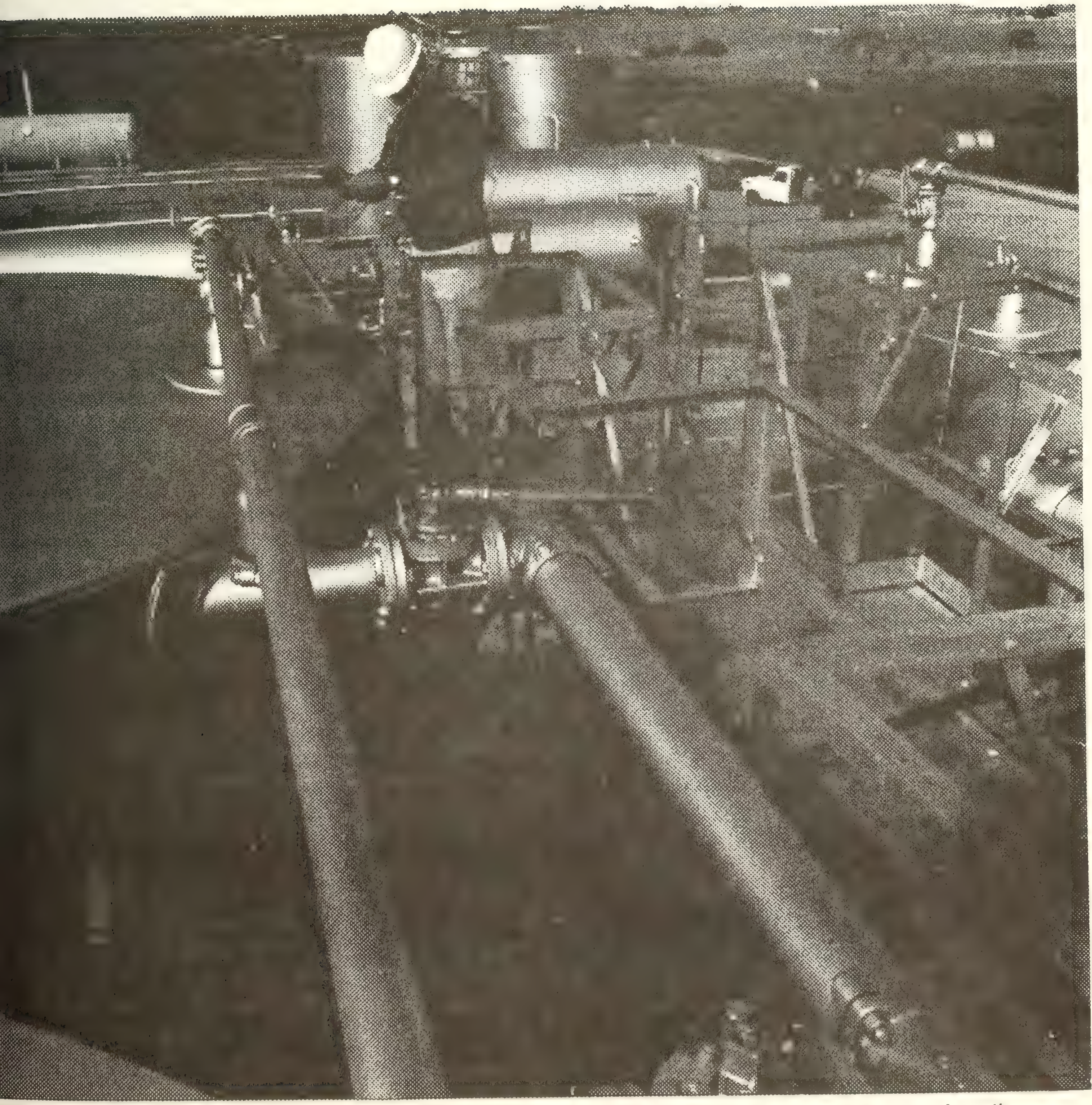
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,12 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) an 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-3 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-189; 1980-207 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, an 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for th first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change i on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using th expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oi stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 38 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply an disposition data were collected on a component basis rathe than a product basis. This change affected stocks reporte and stock change calculations. Under the new basis end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrel for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels fo Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 53,410	E 1,908	E 110,692	E 1,876
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 157,943	E 5,641	E 330,626	E 5,604
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 211,353**	**E 7,548**	**E 441,318**	**E 7,480**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	153,955	5,498	318,346	5,396
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	4,277	153	5,843	99
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**149,678**	**5,346**	**312,503**	**5,297**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,128	147	4,128	70
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-11,115	-397	-8,214	-139
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-470	-17	-1,177	-20
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	11,870	424	11,433	194
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**4,413**	**158**	**6,170**	**105**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**365,444**	**13,052**	**759,991**	**12,881**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	47,310	1,690	97,980	1,661
(15)	Net Imports[b]	303	11	394	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-300	-11	-4	(s)
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**47,313**	**1,690**	**98,370**	**1,667**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,818	-136	-7,264	-123
(19)	Imports	9,642	344	25,379	430
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,690	96	5,228	89
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	19,169	685	41,057	696
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	470	17	1,177	20
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**28,153**	**1,005**	**65,577**	**1,111**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**440,910**	**15,747**	**923,938**	**15,660**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	27,737	991	66,574	1,128
(26)	Exports	36,078	1,288	71,682	1,215
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**-8,341**	**-298**	-5,108	-87
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**432,569**	**15,449**	**918,830**	**15,573**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	23,370	835	60,447	1,025
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**455,939**	**16,284**	**979,277**	**16,598**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	190,561	6,806	396,481	6,720
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	83,992	3,000	188,036	3,187
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	34,698	1,239	69,816	1,183
(34)	Jet Fuel	42,649	1,523	90,637	1,536
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51,810	1,850	118,109	2,002
(36)	Other[c]	51,760	1,849	115,021	1,950
(37)	Crude Oil	470	17	1,177	20
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**455,939**	**16,284**	**979,277**	**16,598**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	331,193	--	331,193	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	581,564	--	581,564	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	180,837	--	180,837	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	101,256	--	101,256	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	44,645	--	44,645	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	47,957	--	47,957	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	68,798	--	68,798	--
(46)	Other[c]	218,224	--	218,224	--
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,574,474**	--	**1,574,474**	--
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 211,353	--	153,955	11,870	6,987	0	365,444	4,277	470	912,757
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,310	12,737	3,646	--	-7,170	--	13,322	1,685	55,856	74,96
Pentanes Plus	8,844	--	303	--	300	--	4,801	0	4,046	6,16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,466	12,737	3,343	--	-7,470	--	8,521	1,685	51,810	68,79
Ethane/Ethylene	15,563	425	325	--	-277	--	0	0	16,590	18,08
Propane/Propylene	14,044	11,598	2,454	--	-4,968	--	1	1,117	31,946	29,874
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,612	576	408	--	-2,150	--	4,644	569	2,533	11,79
Isobutane	4,247	138	156	--	-75	--	3,876	0	740	9,050
Other Liquids	2,690	--	9,642	--	3,818	--	15,430	0	-6,916	147,187
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,690	--	0	--	344	--	2,346	0	0	1,538
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,612	--	2,518	--	12,439	0	-6,345	104,511
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,030	--	980	--	622	0	-572	41,023
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-24	--	23	0	1	115
Finished Petroleum Products	--	400,628	24,394	--	-15,900	--	--	34,392	406,530	439,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	184,055	2,956	--	-6,399	--	--	2,849	190,561	180,837
Leaded	--	6,579	1	--	449	--	--	151	5,980	10,487
Unleaded	--	177,476	2,955	--	-6,848	--	--	2,698	184,581	170,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	535	3	--	26	--	--	0	512	1,914
Jet Fuel	--	43,344	1,225	--	-2,534	--	--	4,454	42,649	47,957
Naphtha-Type	--	4,588	412	--	-130	--	--	61	5,069	5,869
Kerosene-Type	--	38,756	813	--	-2,404	--	--	4,393	37,580	42,088
Kerosene	--	1,730	45	--	-471	--	--	679	1,567	4,984
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	80,265	3,863	--	-10,855	--	--	10,991	83,992	101,256
Residual Fuel Oil	--	29,382	10,746	--	-2,955	--	--	8,385	34,698	44,645
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,157	391	--	-19	--	--	0	4,567	1,560
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,735	3,972	--	-352	--	--	0	11,059	1,660
Special Naphthas	--	1,507	249	--	72	--	--	18	1,666	3,147
Lubricants	--	4,490	53	--	834	--	--	425	3,284	13,302
Waxes	--	479	109	--	0	--	--	41	547	956
Petroleum Coke	--	15,279	119	--	1,269	--	--	6,522	7,607	8,398
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,404	656	--	4,939	--	--	24	5,097	26,436
Still Gas	--	17,229	0	--	0	--	--	0	17,229	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,037	7	--	545	--	--	6	1,493	2,518
Total	261,353	413,365	191,637	11,870	-12,265	0	394,196	40,355	455,939	1,574,474

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 441,318	--	318,346	11,433	4,086	0	759,991	5,843	1,177	912,757
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97,980	24,726	7,995	--	-29,151	--	30,258	3,412	126,182	74,960
Pentanes Plus	18,292	--	394	--	4	--	10,609	0	8,073	6,162
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	79,688	24,726	7,601	--	-29,155	--	19,649	3,412	118,109	68,798
Ethane/Ethylene	31,807	906	650	--	-1,965	--	0	0	35,328	18,081
Propane/Propylene	29,468	24,234	5,476	--	-18,642	--	1	2,704	75,115	29,874
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,976	-850	1,079	--	-7,773	--	11,787	708	5,483	11,793
Isobutane	8,437	436	396	--	-775	--	7,861	0	2,183	9,050
Other Liquids	5,228	--	25,379	--	7,264	--	35,511	0	-12,168	147,187
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5,228	--	0	--	301	--	4,927	0	0	1,538
Unfinished Oils	--	--	22,592	--	5,237	--	27,332	0	-9,977	104,511
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2,787	--	1,766	--	3,213	0	-2,192	41,023
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-40	--	39	0	1	115
Finished Petroleum Products	--	842,091	58,973	--	-31,292	--	--	68,270	864,086	439,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	389,568	9,997	--	-1,321	--	--	4,405	396,481	180,837
Leaded	--	15,455	5	--	500	--	--	267	14,693	10,487
Unleaded	--	374,113	9,992	--	-1,821	--	--	4,139	381,787	170,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,160	5	--	165	--	--	0	1,000	1,914
Jet Fuel	--	90,098	3,310	--	-3,948	--	--	6,719	90,637	47,957
Naphtha-Type	--	9,407	1,033	--	-296	--	--	62	10,674	5,869
Kerosene-Type	--	80,691	2,277	--	-3,652	--	--	6,657	79,963	42,088
Kerosene	--	4,168	313	--	-932	--	--	704	4,709	4,984
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	168,632	9,763	--	-30,931	--	--	21,290	188,036	101,256
Residual Fuel Oil	--	60,368	23,817	--	-3,949	--	--	18,318	69,816	44,645
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,830	1,018	--	99	--	--	0	9,749	1,560
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	15,120	8,611	--	-393	--	--	0	24,124	1,660
Special Naphthas	--	3,043	444	--	138	--	--	437	2,912	3,147
Lubricants	--	9,661	265	--	929	--	--	909	8,088	13,302
Waxes	--	1,004	144	--	-21	--	--	80	1,089	956
Petroleum Coke	--	32,871	149	--	1,002	--	--	15,335	16,683	8,398
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,113	1,102	--	7,704	--	--	62	10,449	26,436
Still Gas	--	36,017	0	--	0	--	--	0	36,017	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	4,438	35	--	166	--	--	11	4,296	2,518
Total	544,526	866,817	410,693	11,433	-49,093	0	825,760	77,525	979,277	1,574,474

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,548	--	5,498	424	250	0	13,052	153	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,690	455	130	--	-256	--	476	60	1,995
Pentanes Plus	316	--	11	--	11	--	171	0	145
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,374	455	119	--	-267	--	304	60	1,850
Ethane/Ethylene	556	15	12	--	-10	--	0	0	593
Propane/Propylene	502	414	88	--	-177	--	(s)	40	1,141
Normal Butane/Butylene	165	21	15	--	-77	--	166	20	90
Isobutane	152	5	6	--	-3	--	138	0	26
Other Liquids	96	--	344	--	136	--	551	0	-247
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	96	--	0	--	12	--	84	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	308	--	90	--	444	0	-227
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	37	--	35	--	22	0	-20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,308	871	--	-568	--	--	1,228	14,519
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,573	106	--	-229	--	--	102	6,806
Leaded	--	235	(s)	--	16	--	--	5	214
Unleaded	--	6,338	106	--	-245	--	--	96	6,592
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	18
Jet Fuel	--	1,548	44	--	-91	--	--	159	1,523
Naphtha-Type	--	164	15	--	-5	--	--	2	181
Kerosene-Type	--	1,384	29	--	-86	--	--	157	1,342
Kerosene	--	62	2	--	-17	--	--	24	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,867	138	--	-388	--	--	393	3,000
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,049	384	--	-106	--	--	299	1,239
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	148	14	--	-1	--	--	0	163
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	241	142	--	-13	--	--	0	395
Special Naphthas	--	54	9	--	3	--	--	1	60
Lubricants	--	160	2	--	30	--	--	15	117
Waxes	--	17	4	--	0	--	--	1	20
Petroleum Coke	--	546	4	--	45	--	--	233	272
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	336	23	--	176	--	--	1	182
Still Gas	--	615	0	--	0	--	--	0	615
Miscellaneous Products	--	73	(s)	--	19	--	--	(s)	53
Total	9,334	14,763	6,844	424	-438	0	14,078	1,441	16,284

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,480	–	5,396	194	69	0	12,881	99	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,661	419	136	--	-494	--	513	58	2,139
Pentanes Plus	310	--	7	--	(s)	--	180	0	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,351	419	129	--	-494	--	333	58	2,002
Ethane/Ethylene	539	15	11	--	-33	--	0	0	599
Propane/Propylene	499	411	93	--	-316	--	(s)	46	1,273
Normal Butane/Butylene	169	-14	18	--	-132	--	200	12	93
Isobutane	143	7	7	--	-13	--	133	0	37
Other Liquids	89	--	430	--	123	--	602	0	-206
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	89	--	0	--	5	--	84	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	383	--	89	--	463	0	-169
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	47	--	30	--	54	0	-37
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,273	1,000	--	-530	--	--	1,157	14,646
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,603	169	--	-22	--	--	75	6,720
Leaded	--	262	(s)	--	8	--	--	5	249
Unleaded	--	6,341	169	--	-31	--	--	70	6,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	3	--	--	0	17
Jet Fuel	--	1,527	56	--	-67	--	--	114	1,536
Naphtha-Type	--	159	18	--	-5	--	--	1	181
Kerosene-Type	--	1,368	39	--	-62	--	--	113	1,355
Kerosene	--	71	5	--	-16	--	--	12	80
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,858	165	--	-524	--	--	361	3,187
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,023	404	--	-67	--	--	310	1,183
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	150	17	--	2	--	--	0	165
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	256	146	--	-7	--	--	0	409
Special Naphthas	--	52	8	--	2	--	--	7	49
Lubricants	--	164	4	--	16	--	--	15	137
Waxes	--	17	2	--	(s)	--	--	1	18
Petroleum Coke	--	557	3	--	17	--	--	260	283
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	290	19	--	131	--	--	1	177
Still Gas	--	610	0	--	0	--	--	0	610
Miscellaneous Products	--	75	1	--	3	--	--	(s)	73
Total	9,229	14,692	6,961	194	-832	0	13,996	1,314	16,598

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 762	--	34,533	251	25	756	0	34,592	223	0	16,865
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	704	1,096	719	--	2,804	-720	--	43	42	5,958	4,296
Pentanes Plus	86	--	237	--	0	3	--	0	0	320	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	618	1,096	482	--	2,804	-723	--	43	42	5,638	4,245
Ethane/Ethylene	204	36	0	--	0	5	--	0	0	235	19
Propane/Propylene	281	1,221	482	--	2,762	-619	--	0	22	5,343	3,485
Normal Butane/Butylene	99	-102	0	--	0	-96	--	23	20	50	562
Isobutane	34	-59	0	--	42	-13	--	20	0	10	179
Other Liquids	182	--	3,839	--	364	-389	--	6,015	0	-1,241	16,126
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	182	--	0	--	0	33	--	149	0	0	320
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,809	--	160	-189	--	5,666	0	-2,508	11,089
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,030	--	204	-233	--	200	0	1,267	4,717
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	41,556	16,640	--	83,351	-22,046	--	--	2,296	141,297	122,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	18,225	2,420	--	36,527	-8,374	--	--	114	65,432	49,817
Leaded	--	153	0	--	0	3	--	--	2	148	93
Unleaded	--	18,072	2,420	--	36,527	-8,377	--	--	113	65,283	49,724
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	106	-11	--	--	0	129	259
Jet Fuel	--	2,583	1,173	--	10,520	-943	--	--	463	14,756	11,171
Naphtha-Type	--	260	360	--	429	27	--	--	0	1,022	530
Kerosene-Type	--	2,323	813	--	10,091	-970	--	--	463	13,734	10,641
Kerosene	--	255	45	--	467	-388	--	--	447	708	1,975
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,463	3,491	--	14,394	-8,063	--	--	232	36,179	31,748
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,585	8,547	--	568	-4,969	--	--	486	18,183	16,969
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	341	158	--	-109	-9	--	--	0	399	98
Special Naphthas	--	69	46	--	190	4	--	--	4	297	690
Lubricants	--	594	38	--	435	1	--	--	165	901	3,040
Waxes	--	69	103	--	5	-1	--	--	7	171	83
Petroleum Coke	--	1,264	0	--	0	39	--	--	369	856	698
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,204	617	--	157	550	--	--	4	1,424	5,273
Still Gas	--	1,591	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,591	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	301	2	--	91	118	--	--	5	271	749
Total	1,648	42,652	55,731	251	66,544	-22,399	0	40,650	2,562	146,014	159,857

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,615	–	68,886	1,960	525	2,345	0	70,418	223	0	16,865
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,562	2,058	1,489	--	6,512	-2,145	--	143	82	13,541	4,296
Pentanes Plus	198	--	237	--	0	6	--	0	0	429	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,364	2,058	1,252	--	6,512	-2,151	--	143	82	13,112	4,245
Ethane/Ethylene	436	68	0	--	0	3	--	0	0	501	19
Propane/Propylene	628	2,572	1,224	--	6,470	-1,504	--	0	48	12,350	3,485
Normal Butane/Butylene	219	-483	28	--	0	-603	--	112	34	221	562
Isobutane	81	-99	0	--	42	-47	--	31	0	40	179
Other Liquids	351	–	10,996	--	818	-276	--	12,937	0	-496	16,126
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	351	--	0	--	0	20	--	331	0	0	320
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,440	--	462	-779	--	12,281	0	-2,600	11,089
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2,556	--	356	483	--	325	0	2,104	4,717
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	85,721	42,449	--	141,734	-38,713	--	--	5,995	302,622	122,570
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	38,049	8,851	--	81,382	-6,216	--	--	379	134,119	49,817
Leaded	--	319	0	--	0	-7	--	--	3	323	93
Unleaded	--	37,730	8,851	--	81,382	-6,209	--	--	377	133,795	49,724
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	35	1	--	224	53	--	--	0	207	259
Jet Fuel	--	5,094	3,122	--	23,131	-2,421	--	--	742	33,026	11,171
Naphtha-Type	--	463	920	--	767	2	--	--	0	2,148	530
Kerosene-Type	--	4,631	2,202	--	22,364	-2,423	--	--	742	30,878	10,641
Kerosene	--	561	313	--	1,037	-937	--	--	451	2,397	1,975
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	21,120	8,987	--	33,114	-23,843	--	--	2,421	84,643	31,748
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,472	19,371	--	1,084	-6,305	--	--	1,242	34,990	16,969
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	725	321	--	-235	19	--	--	0	792	98
Special Naphthas	--	148	58	--	384	83	--	--	8	499	690
Lubricants	--	1,281	224	--	984	31	--	--	334	2,124	3,040
Waxes	--	182	129	--	5	28	--	--	14	274	83
Petroleum Coke	--	2,727	0	--	0	-51	--	--	390	2,388	698
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,341	1,048	--	435	782	--	--	6	3,036	5,273
Still Gas	--	3,287	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,287	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	699	24	--	189	64	--	--	10	838	749
Total	3,528	87,779	123,820	1,960	149,589	-38,789	0	83,498	6,301	315,666	159,857

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 27	--	1,233	9	1	27	0	1,235	8	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	39	26	--	100	-26	--	2	1	213
Pentanes Plus	3	--	8	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	39	17	--	100	-26	--	2	1	201
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	44	17	--	99	-22	--	0	1	191
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-4	0	--	0	-3	--	1	1	2
Isobutane	1	-2	0	--	2	(s)	--	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	7	--	137	--	13	-14	--	215	0	-44
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7	--	0	--	0	1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	100	--	6	-7	--	202	0	-90
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	37	--	7	-8	--	7	0	45
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,484	594	--	2,263	-787	--	--	82	5,046
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	651	86	--	1,305	-299	--	--	4	2,337
Leaded	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Unleaded	--	645	86	--	1,305	-299	--	--	4	2,332
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	4	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	92	42	--	376	-34	--	--	17	527
Naphtha-Type	--	9	13	--	15	1	--	--	0	37
Kerosene-Type	--	83	29	--	360	-35	--	--	17	490
Kerosene	--	9	2	--	17	-14	--	--	16	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	374	125	--	514	-288	--	--	8	1,292
Residual Fuel Oil	--	164	305	--	20	-177	--	--	17	649
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	6	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	14
Special Naphthas	--	2	2	--	7	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	16	(s)	--	--	6	32
Waxes	--	2	4	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Petroleum Coke	--	45	0	--	0	1	--	--	13	31
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	43	22	--	6	20	--	--	(s)	51
Still Gas	--	57	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	57
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	3	4	--	--	(s)	10
Total	59	1,523	1,990	9	2,377	-800	0	1,452	91	5,215

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 27	--	1,168	33	9	40	0	1,194	4	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	35	25	--	110	-36	--	2	1	230
Pentanes Plus	3	--	4	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	35	21	--	110	-36	--	2	1	222
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	44	21	--	110	-25	--	0	1	209
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-8	(s)	--	0	-10	--	2	1	4
Isobutane	1	-2	0	--	1	-1	--	1	0	1
Other Liquids	6	--	186	--	14	-5	--	219	0	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	143	--	8	-13	--	208	0	-44
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	43	--	6	8	--	6	0	36
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,453	719	--	2,402	-656	--	--	102	5,129
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	645	150	--	1,379	-105	--	--	6	2,273
Leaded	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Unleaded	--	639	150	--	1,379	-105	--	--	6	2,268
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	4	1	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	86	53	--	392	-41	--	--	13	560
Naphtha-Type	--	8	16	--	13	(s)	--	--	0	36
Kerosene-Type	--	78	37	--	379	-41	--	--	13	523
Kerosene	--	10	5	--	18	-16	--	--	8	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	358	152	--	561	-404	--	--	41	1,435
Residual Fuel Oil	--	161	328	--	18	-107	--	--	21	593
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	5	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	3	1	--	7	1	--	--	(s)	8
Lubricants	--	22	4	--	17	1	--	--	6	36
Waxes	--	3	2	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	46	0	--	0	-1	--	--	7	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	18	--	7	13	--	--	(s)	51
Still Gas	--	56	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	--	12	(s)	--	3	1	--	--	(s)	14
Total	60	1,488	2,099	33	2,535	-657	0	1,415	107	5,350

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 21,302	--	20,093	1,183	44,540	4,643	0	82,475	0	0	71,219
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,262	2,937	2,299	--	399	-2,816	--	4,180	253	13,280	22,518
Pentanes Plus	1,310	--	37	--	353	-72	--	1,060	0	712	1,676
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,952	2,937	2,262	--	46	-2,744	--	3,120	253	12,568	20,842
Ethane/Ethylene	2,825	25	325	--	-1,248	25	--	0	0	1,902	4,670
Propane/Propylene	3,350	3,043	1,610	--	616	-1,935	--	0	221	10,333	11,095
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,126	-128	236	--	331	-664	--	1,809	32	388	2,815
Isobutane	651	-3	91	--	347	-170	--	1,311	0	-55	2,262
Other Liquids	99	--	0	--	262	-85	--	1,711	0	-1,265	22,683
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	99	--	0	--	0	3	--	96	0	0	213
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	241	-231	--	973	0	-501	13,819
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	21	166	--	619	0	-764	8,596
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-23	--	23	0	0	55
Finished Petroleum Products	--	89,384	935	--	12,166	5,307	--	--	264	96,914	113,047
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	48,528	308	--	9,335	3,525	--	--	113	54,533	52,931
Leaded	--	338	0	--	-5	960	--	--	2	-629	3,188
Unleaded	--	48,190	308	--	9,340	2,565	--	--	111	55,162	49,743
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	69	1	--	50	-44	--	--	0	164	542
Jet Fuel	--	5,647	52	--	1,322	-716	--	--	(s)	7,737	9,246
Naphtha-Type	--	374	52	--	-62	6	--	--	0	358	996
Kerosene-Type	--	5,273	0	--	1,384	-722	--	--	(s)	7,379	8,250
Kerosene	--	606	0	--	-10	-178	--	--	13	761	1,356
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	18,974	298	--	2,139	-283	--	--	20	21,674	29,806
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,027	86	--	-916	80	--	--	38	1,079	3,489
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,264	42	--	68	29	--	--	0	1,345	226
Special Naphthas	--	400	124	--	33	-10	--	--	2	565	506
Lubricants	--	620	15	--	119	176	--	--	21	557	1,784
Waxes	--	20	4	--	0	-24	--	--	2	46	119
Petroleum Coke	--	3,392	0	--	0	231	--	--	53	3,108	1,533
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,678	0	--	35	2,574	--	--	2	1,137	11,226
Still Gas	--	3,707	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,707	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	452	5	--	-9	-53	--	--	0	501	283
Total	30,663	92,321	23,327	1,183	57,367	7,049	0	88,366	517	108,929	229,467

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 43,669	–	38,502	2,045	89,264	2,849	0	170,631	0	0	71,219
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	18,767	5,510	5,014	–	748	-10,810	–	8,911	353	31,585	22,518
Pentanes Plus	2,692	–	81	–	584	-474	–	2,272	0	1,559	1,676
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,075	5,510	4,933	–	164	-10,336	–	6,639	353	30,026	20,842
Ethane/Ethylene	5,399	41	650	–	-2,843	-957	–	0	0	4,204	4,670
Propane/Propylene	6,973	6,085	3,445	–	1,724	-6,784	–	0	308	24,703	11,095
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,400	-628	572	–	564	-2,360	–	4,101	45	1,122	2,815
Isobutane	1,303	12	266	–	719	-235	–	2,538	0	-3	2,262
Other Liquids	264	–	0	–	237	233	–	3,331	0	-3,063	22,683
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	264	–	0	–	0	26	–	238	0	0	213
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	–	321	-720	–	1,833	0	-792	13,819
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	-84	957	–	1,230	0	-2,271	8,596
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	-30	–	30	0	0	55
Finished Petroleum Products	–	185,475	1,787	–	27,460	5,242	–	--	547	208,933	113,047
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	100,402	629	–	20,283	4,879	–	--	215	116,220	52,931
Leaded	–	1,165	0	–	53	788	–	--	3	427	3,188
Unleaded	–	99,237	629	–	20,230	4,091	–	--	213	115,792	49,743
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	137	2	–	89	-15	–	--	0	243	542
Jet Fuel	–	11,751	113	–	3,537	-1,486	–	–	1	16,886	9,246
Naphtha-Type	–	751	113	–	170	12	–	--	(s)	1,022	996
Kerosene-Type	–	11,000	0	–	3,367	-1,498	–	--	1	15,864	8,250
Kerosene	–	1,719	0	–	-30	-214	–	--	32	1,871	1,356
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	39,702	560	–	5,030	-2,901	–	--	43	48,150	29,806
Residual Fuel Oil	–	4,470	142	–	-1,769	174	–	--	69	2,600	3,489
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	2,563	61	–	103	-72	–	--	0	2,799	226
Special Naphthas	–	810	222	–	49	22	–	--	7	1,052	506
Lubricants	–	1,280	41	–	230	26	–	–	38	1,487	1,784
Waxes	–	71	6	–	0	-23	–	--	7	93	119
Petroleum Coke	–	7,191	0	–	0	519	–	--	131	6,541	1,533
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	6,857	0	–	-43	4,367	–	--	4	2,443	11,226
Still Gas	–	7,616	0	–	0	0	–	--	0	7,616	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	906	11	–	-19	-34	–	--	0	932	283
Total	62,700	190,985	45,303	2,045	117,709	-2,486	0	182,873	900	237,455	229,467

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 761	--	718	42	1,591	166	0	2,946	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	331	105	82	--	14	-101	--	149	9	474
Pentanes Plus	47	--	1	--	13	-3	--	38	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	284	105	81	--	2	-98	--	111	9	449
Ethane/Ethylene	101	1	12	--	-45	1	--	0	0	68
Propane/Propylene	120	109	58	--	22	-69	--	0	8	369
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	-5	8	--	12	-24	--	65	1	14
Isobutane	23	(s)	3	--	12	-6	--	47	0	-2
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	9	-3	--	61	0	-45
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	9	-8	--	35	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	6	--	22	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,192	33	--	435	190	--	--	9	3,461
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,733	11	--	333	126	--	--	4	1,948
Leaded	--	12	0	--	(s)	34	--	--	(s)	-22
Unleaded	--	1,721	11	--	334	92	--	--	4	1,970
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	2	-2	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	202	2	--	47	-26	--	--	(s)	276
Naphtha-Type	--	13	2	--	-2	(s)	--	--	0	13
Kerosene-Type	--	188	0	--	49	-26	--	--	(s)	264
Kerosene	--	22	0	--	(s)	-6	--	--	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	678	11	--	76	-10	--	--	1	774
Residual Fuel Oil	--	72	3	--	-33	3	--	--	1	39
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	45	2	--	2	1	--	--	0	48
Special Naphthas	--	14	4	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	4	6	--	--	1	20
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	121	0	--	0	8	--	--	2	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	131	0	--	1	92	--	--	(s)	41
Still Gas	--	132	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	--	16	(s)	--	(s)	-2	--	--	0	18
Total	1,095	3,297	833	42	2,049	252	0	3,156	18	3,890

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 740	–	653	35	1,513	48	0	2,892	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	318	93	85	--	13	-183	--	151	6	535
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	10	-8	--	39	0	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272	93	84	--	3	-175	--	113	6	509
Ethane/Ethylene	92	1	11	--	-48	-16	--	0	0	71
Propane/Propylene	118	103	58	--	29	-115	--	0	5	419
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	-11	10	--	10	-40	--	70	1	19
Isobutane	22	(s)	5	--	12	-4	--	43	0	(s)
Other Liquids	4	–	0	--	4	4	--	56	0	-52
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	5	-12	--	31	0	-13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	16	--	21	0	-38
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,144	30	--	465	89	--	–	9	3,541
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,702	11	--	344	83	--	--	4	1,970
Leaded	--	20	0	--	1	13	--	--	(s)	7
Unleaded	--	1,682	11	--	343	69	--	--	4	1,963
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	199	2	--	60	-25	--	--	(s)	286
Naphtha-Type	--	13	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	--	186	0	--	57	-25	--	--	(s)	269
Kerosene	--	29	0	--	-1	-4	--	--	1	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	673	9	--	85	-49	--	--	1	816
Residual Fuel Oil	--	76	2	--	-30	3	--	--	1	44
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	43	1	--	2	-1	--	--	0	47
Special Naphthas	--	14	4	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	18
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	4	(s)	--	--	1	25
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	122	0	--	0	9	--	--	2	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	116	0	--	-1	74	--	--	(s)	41
Still Gas	--	129	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	--	15	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	16
Total	1,063	3,237	768	35	1,995	-42	0	3,100	15	4,025

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Endi
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Stoc
Crude Oil	E 95,231	--	92,766	10,456	-28,810	3,836	0	165,807	0	0	739,8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,006	7,192	326	--	-960	-3,428	--	6,391	776	33,825	45,2
Pentanes Plus	5,309	--	0	--	-44	364	--	2,524	0	2,377	4,2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,697	7,192	326	--	-916	-3,792	--	3,867	776	31,448	40,9
Ethane/Ethylene	11,427	353	0	--	2,150	-302	--	0	0	14,232	13,2
Propane/Propylene	8,875	6,201	201	--	-2,838	-2,350	--	0	603	14,186	14,5
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,270	453	86	--	-28	-1,201	--	1,791	173	2,018	7,0
Isobutane	3,125	185	39	--	-200	61	--	2,076	0	1,012	6,1
Other Liquids	1,573	--	5,639	--	-626	4,718	--	6,165	0	-4,297	69,9
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,573	--	0	--	0	99	--	1,474	0	0	4
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5,639	--	-401	3,694	--	4,829	0	-3,285	52,8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-225	925	--	-137	0	-1,013	16,6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	-1	0	1	
Finished Petroleum Products	--	180,317	6,043	--	-78,113	-2,323	--	--	19,582	90,988	128,6
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	78,954	0	--	-47,450	-1,774	--	--	2,029	31,249	47,7
Leaded	--	1,265	0	--	-112	-265	--	--	146	1,272	7
Unleaded	--	77,689	0	--	-47,338	-1,509	--	--	1,883	29,977	47,0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	260	0	--	-164	21	--	--	0	75	6
Jet Fuel	--	21,630	0	--	-12,672	-1,419	--	--	2,590	7,787	16,7
Naphtha-Type	--	2,719	0	--	-553	-277	--	--	61	2,382	2,0
Kerosene-Type	--	18,911	0	--	-12,119	-1,142	--	--	2,529	5,405	14,6
Kerosene	--	704	0	--	-457	-10	--	--	218	39	1,4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	36,201	0	--	-16,758	-1,779	--	--	8,666	12,556	25,4
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,380	1,730	--	348	428	--	--	3,538	9,492	14,8
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	8,935	4,134	--	41	-420	--	--	0	13,530	2,5
Special Naphthas	--	1,010	69	--	-223	108	--	--	10	738	1,8
Lubricants	--	2,743	0	--	-499	402	--	--	168	1,674	6,3
Waxes	--	298	2	--	-5	25	--	--	19	251	4
Petroleum Coke	--	6,966	71	--	0	865	--	--	2,339	3,833	4,1
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,324	37	--	-192	757	--	--	4	1,408	5,1
Still Gas	--	7,849	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,849	
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,063	0	--	-82	473	--	--	1	507	1,34
Total	127,810	187,509	104,774	10,456	-108,509	2,803	0	178,363	20,358	120,516	983,77

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 200,160	--	199,028	9,547	-59,267	2,741	0	346,727	0	0	739,881
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	64,442	14,318	742	--	-3,160	-15,069	--	15,164	1,975	74,272	45,244
Pentanes Plus	10,937	--	0	--	62	497	--	5,720	0	4,782	4,259
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53,505	14,318	742	--	-3,222	-15,566	--	9,444	1,975	69,490	40,985
Ethane/Ethylene	23,688	761	0	--	4,556	-1,011	--	0	0	30,016	13,218
Propane/Propylene	18,572	13,058	407	--	-7,339	-9,864	--	0	1,691	32,871	14,571
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,088	42	243	--	-26	-4,086	--	5,159	285	3,989	7,092
Isobutane	6,157	457	92	--	-413	-605	--	4,285	0	2,613	6,104
Other Liquids	3,118	--	14,219	--	-1,146	6,149	--	17,815	0	-7,773	69,997
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3,118	--	0	--	0	33	--	3,085	0	0	486
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13,988	--	-874	6,495	--	12,693	0	-6,074	52,840
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	231	--	-272	-366	--	2,025	0	-1,700	16,616
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-13	--	12	0	1	55
Finished Petroleum Products	--	384,581	12,658	--	-174,584	-2,548	--	--	37,936	187,267	128,650
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	170,605	0	--	-104,750	-1,740	--	--	3,189	64,406	47,721
Leaded	--	3,179	0	--	-225	-131	--	--	258	2,827	720
Unleaded	--	167,426	0	--	-104,525	-1,609	--	--	2,931	61,579	47,001
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	625	0	--	-321	66	--	--	0	238	645
Jet Fuel	--	45,427	0	--	-28,415	-989	--	--	3,684	14,317	16,722
Naphtha-Type	--	5,681	0	--	-1,263	-217	--	--	61	4,574	2,028
Kerosene-Type	--	39,746	0	--	-27,152	-772	--	--	3,623	9,743	14,694
Kerosene	--	1,568	0	--	-1,007	84	--	--	220	257	1,413
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	76,069	0	--	-38,652	-2,709	--	--	15,047	25,079	25,419
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,084	3,206	--	685	467	--	--	7,347	20,161	14,850
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	19,951	9,181	--	132	-226	--	--	0	29,490	2,574
Special Naphthas	--	2,005	147	--	-433	59	--	—	420	1,240	1,865
Lubricants	--	5,895	0	--	-1,256	473	--	--	400	3,766	6,335
Waxes	--	603	6	--	-5	16	--	--	35	553	491
Petroleum Coke	--	14,582	71	--	0	521	--	--	7,572	6,560	4,114
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,329	47	--	-392	1,284	--	--	22	2,678	5,152
Still Gas	--	16,415	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	16,415	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,423	0	--	-170	146	--	--	1	2,106	1,349
Total	267,720	398,899	226,647	9,547	-238,157	-8,727	0	379,706	39,911	253,766	983,772

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,401	--	3,313	373	-1,029	137	0	5,922	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,107	257	12	--	-34	-122	--	228	28	1,208
Pentanes Plus	190	--	0	--	-2	13	--	90	0	85
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	918	257	12	--	-33	-135	--	138	28	1,123
Ethane/Ethylene	408	13	0	--	77	-11	--	0	0	508
Propane/Propylene	317	221	7	--	-101	-84	--	0	22	507
Normal Butane/Butylene	81	16	3	--	-1	-43	--	64	6	72
Isobutane	112	7	1	--	-7	2	--	74	0	36
Other Liquids	56	--	201	--	-22	169	--	220	0	-153
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	56	--	0	--	0	4	--	53	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	201	--	-14	132	--	172	0	-117
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-8	33	--	-5	0	-36
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,440	216	--	-2,790	-83	--	--	699	3,250
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,820	0	--	-1,695	-63	--	--	72	1,116
Leaded	--	45	0	--	-4	-9	--	--	5	45
Unleaded	--	2,775	0	--	-1,691	-54	--	--	67	1,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	0	--	-6	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	773	0	--	-453	-51	--	--	93	278
Naphtha-Type	--	97	0	--	-20	-10	--	--	2	85
Kerosene-Type	--	675	0	--	-433	-41	--	--	90	193
Kerosene	--	25	0	--	-16	(s)	--	--	8	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,293	0	--	-599	-64	--	--	309	448
Residual Fuel Oil	--	406	62	--	12	15	--	--	126	339
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	319	148	--	1	-15	--	--	0	483
Special Naphthas	--	36	2	--	-8	4	--	--	(s)	26
Lubricants	--	98	0	--	-18	14	--	--	6	60
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	249	3	--	0	31	--	--	84	137
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	83	1	--	-7	27	--	--	(s)	50
Still Gas	--	280	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	280
Miscellaneous Products	--	38	0	--	-3	17	--	--	(s)	18
Total	4,565	6,697	3,742	373	-3,875	100	0	6,370	727	4,304

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,393	--	3,373	162	-1,005	46	0	5,877	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,092	243	13	--	-54	-255	--	257	33	1,259
Pentanes Plus	185	--	0	--	1	8	--	97	0	81
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	907	243	13	--	-55	-264	--	160	33	1,178
Ethane/Ethylene	401	13	0	--	77	-17	--	0	0	509
Propane/Propylene	315	221	7	--	-124	-167	--	0	29	557
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	1	4	--	(s)	-69	--	87	5	68
Isobutane	104	8	2	--	-7	-10	--	73	0	44
Other Liquids	53	--	241	--	-19	104	--	302	0	-132
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	53	--	0	--	0	1	--	52	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	237	--	-15	110	--	215	0	-103
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	4	--	-5	-6	--	34	0	-29
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,518	215	--	-2,959	-43	--	--	643	3,174
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,892	0	--	-1,775	-29	--	--	54	1,092
Leaded	--	54	0	--	-4	-2	--	--	4	48
Unleaded	--	2,838	0	--	-1,772	-27	--	--	50	1,044
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	770	0	--	-482	-17	--	--	62	243
Naphtha-Type	--	96	0	--	-21	-4	--	--	1	78
Kerosene-Type	--	674	0	--	-460	-13	--	--	61	165
Kerosene	--	27	0	--	-17	1	--	--	4	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,289	0	--	-655	-46	--	--	255	425
Residual Fuel Oil	--	408	54	--	12	8	--	--	125	342
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	338	156	--	2	-4	--	--	0	500
Special Naphthas	--	34	2	--	-7	1	--	--	7	21
Lubricants	--	100	0	--	-21	8	--	--	7	64
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	247	1	--	0	9	--	--	128	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	73	1	--	-7	22	--	--	(s)	45
Still Gas	--	278	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	278
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	0	--	-3	2	--	--	(s)	36
Total	4,538	6,761	3,841	162	-4,037	-148	0	6,436	676	4,301

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 13,614	--	1,925	562	-3,338	653	0	12,110	0	0	12,916
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,806	163	182	--	-2,243	51	--	619	(s)	1,238	1,183
Pentanes Plus	727	--	29	--	-309	-3	--	132	0	318	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,079	163	153	--	-1,934	54	--	487	(s)	920	1,047
Ethane/Ethylene	1,106	0	0	--	-902	-6	--	0	0	210	173
Propane/Propylene	1,240	177	63	--	-540	23	--	0	(s)	917	375
Normal Butane/Butylene	516	-15	81	--	-303	36	--	378	0	-135	362
Isobutane	217	1	9	--	-189	1	--	109	0	-72	137
Other Liquids	54	--	0	--	0	383	--	-416	0	87	5,104
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	54	--	0	--	0	-21	--	75	0	0	91
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	16	--	-99	0	83	1,824
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	388	--	-392	0	4	3,189
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	12,431	74	--	-465	1,137	--	--	13	10,890	12,906
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	5,998	27	--	-331	209	--	--	3	5,482	5,184
Leaded	--	1,012	1	--	-245	33	--	--	0	735	1,341
Unleaded	--	4,986	26	--	-86	176	--	--	3	4,747	3,843
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	0	--	8	1	--	--	0	27	48
Jet Fuel	--	1,189	0	--	230	208	--	--	0	1,211	1,232
Naphtha-Type	--	308	0	--	-112	32	--	--	0	164	362
Kerosene-Type	--	881	0	--	342	176	--	--	0	1,047	870
Kerosene	--	49	0	--	0	53	--	--	0	-4	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,176	37	--	-372	88	--	--	0	2,753	3,271
Residual Fuel Oil	--	283	10	--	0	-6	--	--	0	299	428
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	19	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	20	17
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	0	3
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	2	-2	9
Waxes	--	27	0	--	0	-16	--	--	(s)	43	86
Petroleum Coke	--	328	0	--	0	-3	--	--	8	323	9
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	758	0	--	0	612	--	--	1	145	2,505
Still Gas	--	524	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	524	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	61	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	68	11
Total	17,474	12,594	2,181	562	-6,046	2,224	0	12,313	13	12,215	32,109

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 28,196	–	3,974	1,586	-8,090	987	0	24,679	0	0	12,916
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,040	190	517	--	-4,100	-3	--	1,394	3	3,253	1,183
Pentanes Plus	1,544	--	76	--	-646	-21	--	341	0	654	136
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,496	190	441	--	-3,454	18	--	1,053	3	2,599	1,047
Ethane/Ethylene	2,279	0	0	--	-1,713	-1	--	0	0	567	173
Propane/Propylene	2,674	365	205	--	-855	-12	--	0	3	2,398	375
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,080	-145	215	--	-538	34	--	845	0	-267	362
Isobutane	463	-30	21	--	-348	-3	--	208	0	-99	137
Other Liquids	149	–	0	--	0	299	--	-229	0	79	5,104
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	149	--	0	--	0	-18	--	167	0	0	91
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-169	--	78	0	91	1,824
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	486	--	-474	0	-12	3,189
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	26,261	176	--	-833	1,670	--	–	22	23,912	12,906
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	12,845	54	--	-615	340	--	--	9	11,935	5,184
Leaded	--	2,372	5	--	-616	90	--	--	0	1,671	1,341
Unleaded	--	10,473	49	--	1	250	--	--	9	10,264	3,843
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	40	0	--	8	-7	--	--	0	55	48
Jet Fuel	--	2,269	0	--	598	213	--	--	0	2,654	1,232
Naphtha-Type	--	520	0	--	-201	-12	--	--	0	331	362
Kerosene-Type	--	1,749	0	--	799	225	--	--	0	2,323	870
Kerosene	--	100	0	--	0	78	--	--	0	22	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	6,839	102	--	-824	-3	--	--	(s)	6,120	3,271
Residual Fuel Oil	--	650	20	--	0	-68	--	--	0	738	428
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	40	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	42	17
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	(s)	3
Lubricants	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	3	-3	9
Waxes	--	41	0	--	0	-44	--	--	(s)	85	86
Petroleum Coke	--	687	0	--	0	7	--	--	9	671	9
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,513	0	--	0	1,170	--	--	1	342	2,505
Still Gas	--	1,108	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,108	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	129	0	--	0	-14	--	--	0	143	11
Total	36,385	26,451	4,667	1,586	-13,023	2,953	0	25,844	25	27,244	32,109

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	**E 486**	**--**	**69**	**20**	**-119**	**23**	**0**	**433**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**136**	**6**	**7**	**--**	**-80**	**2**	**--**	**22**	**(s)**	**44**
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-11	(s)	--	5	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	6	5	--	-69	2	--	17	(s)	33
Ethane/Ethylene	40	0	0	--	-32	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	44	6	2	--	-19	1	--	0	(s)	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-1	3	--	-11	1	--	14	0	-5
Isobutane	8	(s)	(s)	--	-7	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	**2**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**0**	**14**	**--**	**-15**	**0**	**3**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-4	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	14	--	-14	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**444**	**3**	**--**	**-17**	**41**	**--**	**--**	**(s)**	**389**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	214	1	--	-12	7	--	--	(s)	196
Leaded	--	36	(s)	--	-9	1	--	--	0	26
Unleaded	--	178	1	--	-3	6	--	--	(s)	170
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	42	0	--	8	7	--	--	0	43
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-4	1	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	31	0	--	12	6	--	--	0	37
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	113	1	--	-13	3	--	--	0	98
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	0
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	27	0	--	0	22	--	--	(s)	5
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	**624**	**450**	**78**	**20**	**-216**	**79**	**0**	**440**	**(s)**	**436**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 478	–	67	27	-137	17	0	418	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	136	3	9	–	-69	(s)	--	24	(s)	55
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-11	(s)	--	6	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	3	7	--	-59	(s)	--	18	(s)	44
Ethane/Ethylene	39	0	0	--	-29	(s)	--	0	0	10
Propane/Propylene	45	6	3	--	-14	(s)	--	0	(s)	41
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-2	4	--	-9	1	--	14	0	-5
Isobutane	8	-1	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	3	–	0	–	0	5	--	-4	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	1	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-8	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	445	3	–	-14	28	--	--	(s)	405
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	218	1	--	-10	6	--	--	(s)	202
Leaded	--	40	(s)	--	-10	2	--	--	0	28
Unleaded	--	178	1	--	(s)	4	--	--	(s)	174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	38	0	--	10	4	--	--	0	45
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	30	0	--	14	4	--	--	0	39
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	116	2	--	-14	(s)	--	--	(s)	104
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	26	0	--	0	20	--	--	(s)	6
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	617	448	79	27	-221	50	0	438	(s)	462

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]		
Crude Oil	E 80,444	--	4,638	-582	-12,417	-2,901	0	70,460	4,054	470		71,876
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,532	1,349	120	--	0	-257	--	2,089	614	1,555		1,719
Pentanes Plus	1,412	--	0	--	0	8	--	1,085	0	319		40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,120	1,349	120	--	0	-265	--	1,004	614	1,236		1,679
Ethane/Ethylene	1	11	0	--	0	1	--	0	0	11		1
Propane/Propylene	298	956	98	--	0	-87	--	1	270	1,168		348
Normal Butane/Butylene	601	368	5	--	0	-225	--	643	344	212		962
Isobutane	220	14	17	--	0	46	--	360	0	-155		368
Other Liquids	782	--	164	--	0	-809	--	1,955	0	-200		33,277
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	782	--	0	--	0	230	--	552	0	0		428
Unfinished Oils	--	--	164	--	0	-772	--	1,070	0	-134		24,939
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-266	--	332	0	-66		7,905
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0		5
Finished Petroleum Products	--	76,940	702	--	3,061	2,025	--	--	12,237	66,441		62,397
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	32,350	201	--	1,919	15	--	--	590	33,865		25,184
Leaded	--	3,811	0	--	362	-282	--	--	1	4,454		5,145
Unleaded	--	28,539	201	--	1,557	297	--	--	589	29,411		20,039
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	174	2	--	0	59	--	--	0	117		420
Jet Fuel	--	12,295	0	--	600	336	--	--	1,400	11,159		9,586
Naphtha-Type	--	927	0	--	298	82	--	--	0	1,143		1,953
Kerosene-Type	--	11,368	0	--	302	254	--	--	1,400	10,016		7,633
Kerosene	--	116	0	--	0	52	--	--	1	63		137
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,451	37	--	597	-818	--	--	2,074	10,829		11,012
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,107	373	--	0	1,512	--	--	4,323	5,645		8,909
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	333	29	--	0	30	--	--	0	332		305
Special Naphthas	--	29	10	--	0	-29	--	--	2	66		83
Lubricants	--	533	0	--	-55	255	--	--	69	154		2,134
Waxes	--	65	0	--	0	16	--	--	12	37		177
Petroleum Coke	--	3,329	48	--	0	137	--	--	3,753	-513		2,044
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,440	2	--	0	446	--	--	13	983		2,280
Still Gas	--	3,558	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,558		0
Miscellaneous Products	--	160	0	--	0	14	--	--	(s)	146		126
Total	83,758	78,289	5,624	-582	-9,356	-1,942	0	74,504	16,905	68,266		169,269

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 167,678	--	7,956	-3,706	-22,432	-4,836	0	147,536	5,619	1,177	71,876
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,169	2,650	233	--	0	-1,124	--	4,646	998	3,532	1,719
Pentanes Plus	2,921	--	0	--	0	-4	--	2,276	0	649	40
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,248	2,650	233	--	0	-1,120	--	2,370	998	2,883	1,679
Ethane/Ethylene	5	36	0	--	0	1	--	0	0	40	1
Propane/Propylene	621	2,154	195	--	0	-478	--	1	654	2,793	348
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,189	364	21	--	0	-758	--	1,570	344	418	962
Isobutane	433	96	17	--	0	115	--	799	0	-368	368
Other Liquids	1,346	--	164	--	91	859	--	1,657	0	-915	33,277
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,346	--	0	--	0	240	--	1,106	0	0	428
Unfinished Oils	--	--	164	--	91	410	--	447	0	-602	24,939
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	206	--	107	0	-313	7,905
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	--	160,053	1,903	--	6,223	3,057	--	--	23,770	141,352	62,397
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	67,667	463	--	3,700	1,416	--	--	613	69,801	25,184
Leaded	--	8,420	0	--	788	-240	--	--	3	9,445	5,145
Unleaded	--	59,247	463	--	2,912	1,656	--	--	610	60,356	20,039
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	323	2	--	0	68	--	--	0	257	420
Jet Fuel	--	25,557	75	--	1,149	735	--	--	2,292	23,754	9,586
Naphtha-Type	--	1,992	0	--	527	-81	--	--	0	2,600	1,953
Kerosene-Type	--	23,565	75	--	622	816	--	--	2,292	21,154	7,633
Kerosene	--	220	0	--	0	57	--	--	2	161	137
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	24,902	114	--	1,332	-1,475	--	--	3,779	24,044	11,012
Residual Fuel Oil	--	21,692	1,078	--	0	1,783	--	--	9,660	11,327	8,909
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	671	66	--	0	-13	--	--	0	750	305
Special Naphthas	--	81	17	--	0	-25	--	--	3	120	83
Lubricants	--	1,204	0	--	42	398	--	--	135	713	2,134
Waxes	--	107	3	--	0	2	--	--	24	84	177
Petroleum Coke	--	7,684	78	--	0	6	--	--	7,233	523	2,044
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,073	7	--	0	101	--	--	29	1,950	2,280
Still Gas	--	7,591	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,591	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	281	0	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	277	126
Total	174,193	162,703	10,256	-3,706	-16,118	-2,044	0	153,839	30,387	145,148	169,269

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,873	--	166	-21	-443	-104	0	2,516	145	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**90**	**48**	**4**	**–**	**0**	**-9**	**--**	**75**	**22**	**56**
Pentanes Plus	50	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	39	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	48	4	--	0	-9	--	36	22	44
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	34	4	--	0	-3	--	(s)	10	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	13	(s)	--	0	-8	--	23	12	8
Isobutane	8	1	1	--	0	2	--	13	0	-6
Other Liquids	**28**	**--**	**6**	**–**	**0**	**-29**	**--**	**70**	**0**	**-7**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	28	--	0	--	0	8	--	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6	--	0	-28	--	38	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-10	--	12	0	-2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**--**	**2,748**	**25**	**–**	**109**	**72**	**--**	**--**	**437**	**2,373**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,155	7	--	69	1	--	--	21	1,209
Leaded	--	136	0	--	13	-10	--	--	(s)	159
Unleaded	--	1,019	7	--	56	11	--	--	21	1,050
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	6	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	439	0	--	21	12	--	--	50	399
Naphtha-Type	--	33	0	--	11	3	--	--	0	41
Kerosene-Type	--	406	0	--	11	9	--	--	50	358
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	409	1	--	21	-29	--	--	74	387
Residual Fuel Oil	--	397	13	--	0	54	--	--	154	202
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	1	--	0	1	--	--	0	12
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	19	0	--	-2	9	--	--	2	5
Waxes	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	119	2	--	0	5	--	--	134	-18
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	51	(s)	--	0	16	--	--	(s)	35
Still Gas	--	127	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	5
Total	**2,991**	**2,796**	**201**	**-21**	**-334**	**-69**	**0**	**2,661**	**604**	**2,438**

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,842	--	135	-63	-380	-82	0	2,501	95	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	88	45	4	--	0	-19	--	79	17	60
Pentanes Plus	50	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	39	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38	45	4	--	0	-19	--	40	17	49
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	11	37	3	--	0	-8	--	(s)	11	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	6	(s)	--	0	-13	--	27	6	7
Isobutane	7	2	(s)	--	0	2	--	14	0	-6
Other Liquids	23	--	3	--	2	15	--	28	0	-16
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	23	--	0	--	0	4	--	19	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	2	7	--	8	0	-10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	2	0	-5
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,713	32	--	105	52	--	--	403	2,396
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,147	8	--	63	24	--	--	10	1,183
Leaded	--	143	0	--	13	-4	--	--	(s)	160
Unleaded	--	1,004	8	--	49	28	--	--	10	1,023
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	433	1	--	19	12	--	--	39	403
Naphtha-Type	--	34	0	--	9	-1	--	--	0	44
Kerosene-Type	--	399	1	--	11	14	--	--	39	359
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	422	2	--	23	-25	--	--	64	408
Residual Fuel Oil	--	368	18	--	0	30	--	--	164	192
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	20	0	--	1	7	--	--	2	12
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	130	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	123	9
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	35	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	33
Still Gas	--	129	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,952	2,758	174	-63	-273	-35	0	2,607	515	2,460

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	December 1990		January-December 1990	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**E 862**	**E 28**	**E 10,991**	**E 30**
Florida	465	15	5,719	16
New York	35	1	E 434	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 207	E 7	E 2,641	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	E 16	E (s)
West Virginia	167	5	2,143	6
Adjustment[a]	-13	(s)	40	(s)
PAD District II	**21,350**	**689**	**E 268,873**	**E 737**
Illinois	1,461	47	19,794	54
Indiana	225	7	2,999	8
Kansas	4,500	145	54,834	150
Kentucky	420	14	5,409	15
Michigan	1,629	53	E 19,700	E 54
Missouri	11	(s)	135	(s)
Nebraska	471	15	5,886	16
North Dakota	3,099	100	36,711	101
Ohio	756	24	E 9,621	E 26
Oklahoma	8,574	277	110,498	303
South Dakota	140	5	1,652	5
Tennessee	35	1	506	1
Adjustment[a]	29	1	1,128	3
PAD District III	**E 102,316**	**E 3,301**	**E 1,202,637**	**E 3,295**
Alabama	1,583	51	18,538	51
Arkansas	E 794	E 26	E 10,201	E 28
Louisiana[b]	E 12,468	E 402	E 145,780	E 399
Mississippi	2,352	76	27,034	74
New Mexico	5,748	185	67,250	184
Texas[b]	57,822	1,865	675,087	1,850
Federal Offshore PAD District III	22,223	717	E 255,355	E 700
Adjustment[a]	-673	-22	3,395	9
PAD District IV	**14,220**	**459**	**E 179,611**	**E 492**
Colorado	2,417	78	29,599	81
Montana	1,626	52	E 19,647	E 54
Utah	2,244	72	27,508	75
Wyoming	8,551	276	103,037	282
Adjustment[a]	-618	-20	-178	(s)
PAD District V	**86,996**	**2,806**	**E 1,002,754**	**E 2,747**
Alaska[b]	56,972	1,838	647,648	1,774
South Alaska	1,280	41	11,483	31
North Slope	55,691	1,796	636,164	1,743
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	1	(s)	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)	121	(s)
California[b]	27,009	871	320,267	877
Nevada	338	11	E 3,982	E 11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,399	77	30,031	82
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	272	9	702	2
U.S. Total[b]	**E 225,744**	**E 7,282**	**E 2,664,866**	**E 7,301**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,515; California: State - 2,000; Louisiana: State - E1,942; Texas: State -144; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E33,223.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
				Net Production			
Natural Gas Liquids	114	590	704	576	384	8,302	9,262
Pentanes Plus	17	69	86	110	87	1,113	1,310
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97	521	618	466	297	7,189	7,952
Ethane	34	170	204	80	1	2,744	2,825
Propane	40	241	281	232	183	2,935	3,350
Normal Butane	22	77	99	86	109	931	1,126
Isobutane	1	33	34	68	4	579	651
				Stocks			
Natural Gas Liquids	97	38	135	110	45	1,967	2,122
Pentanes Plus	5	12	17	21	10	152	183
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	92	26	118	89	35	1,815	1,939
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	556	569
Propane	34	22	56	39	26	769	834
Normal Butane	56	2	58	19	9	351	379
Isobutane	2	2	4	18	0	139	157

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
					Net Production				
Natural Gas Liquids	16,654	2,704	7,077	613	3,958	31,006	3,806	2,532	47,310
Pentanes Plus	2,914	524	1,219	174	478	5,309	727	1,412	8,844
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,740	2,180	5,858	439	3,480	25,697	3,079	1,120	38,466
Ethane	5,897	1,197	2,553	89	1,691	11,427	1,106	1	15,563
Propane	4,964	605	1,983	184	1,139	8,875	1,240	298	14,044
Normal Butane	2,105	-1,006	629	116	426	2,270	516	601	4,612
Isobutane	774	1,384	693	50	224	3,125	217	220	4,247
					Stocks				
Natural Gas Liquids	822	1,555	708	147	67	3,299	201	76	5,833
Pentanes Plus	378	334	154	35	13	914	63	19	1,196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	444	1,221	554	112	54	2,385	138	57	4,637
Ethane	64	436	4	32	1	537	4	0	1,110
Propane	139	316	111	43	35	644	89	45	1,668
Normal Butane	202	281	283	28	13	807	36	7	1,287
Isobutane	39	188	156	9	5	397	9	5	572

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	31,963	2,629	34,592	54,793	9,209	18,473	82,475
Natural Gas Liquids	42	1	43	2,492	378	1,310	4,180
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	379	25	656	1,060
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	1	43	2,113	353	654	3,120
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	22	1	23	1,195	243	371	1,809
Isobutane	20	0	20	918	110	283	1,311
Other Liquids	5,812	203	6,015	1,839	-208	80	1,711
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	149	0	149	82	6	8	96
Unfinished Oils (net)	5,463	203	5,666	1,116	-105	-38	973
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	200	0	200	618	-109	110	619
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	23	0	0	23
Total Input to Refineries	37,817	2,833	40,650	59,124	9,379	19,863	88,366
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,119	94	1,213	1,985	328	611	2,924
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	80.8	89.6	81.4	89.3	91.6	81.8	87.9
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	514	18	532	712	111	208	1,031
Catalytic Hydrocracking	64	4	68	114	0	7	120
Delayed and Fluid Coking	79	0	79	144	59	62	265
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.99	0.83	0.98	1.04	1.89	0.66	1.05
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.01	37.31	31.48	34.78	30.50	36.43	34.67
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operating	1,261	105	1,366	2,221	358	747	3,326
Idle	124	0	124	1	0	0	1
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	285	0	358	643

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	13,314	77,616	67,851	4,985	2,041	165,807	12,110	70,460	365,444
Natural Gas Liquids	1,052	2,275	2,650	279	135	6,391	619	2,089	13,322
Pentanes Plus	667	1,084	511	168	94	2,524	132	1,085	4,801
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	385	1,191	2,139	111	41	3,867	487	1,004	8,521
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Normal Butane	159	379	1,222	30	1	1,791	378	643	4,644
Isobutane	226	812	917	81	40	2,076	109	360	3,876
Other Liquids	-386	7,090	-648	140	-31	6,165	-416	1,955	15,430
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	172	821	465	2	14	1,474	75	552	2,346
Unfinished Oils (net)	-602	6,464	-1,149	110	6	4,829	-99	1,070	12,439
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	44	-194	36	28	-51	-137	-392	332	622
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	1	23
Total Input to Refineries	13,980	86,981	69,853	5,404	2,145	178,363	12,313	74,504	394,196
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	479	2,793	2,466	173	73	5,984	436	2,661	13,218
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,346	2,950	236	79	7,198	555	3,092	15,662
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	81.7	83.5	83.6	73.2	92.5	83.1	78.5	86.1	84.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	162	1,195	768	31	27	2,182	162	661	4,567
Catalytic Hydrocracking	20	175	185	0	0	380	5	399	973
Delayed and Fluid Coking	9	200	373	12	0	594	21	396	1,354
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.76	1.16	1.46	1.53	0.89	1.26	0.98	1.09	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.63	32.99	30.82	33.50	38.48	32.62	35.71	25.45	31.69
Operable Capacity (daily average)	587	3,346	2,950	236	79	7,198	555	3,092	15,662
Operating	556	3,319	2,610	230	79	6,794	540	2,994	15,020
Idle	30	27	341	6	0	404	15	98	642
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	3,309	1,039	119	0	4,467	0	41,538	46,648

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[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,075	21	1,096	2,233	283	421	2,937
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	36	25	0	0	25
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,202	19	1,221	2,230	236	577	3,043
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-102	0	-102	14	14	-156	-128
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-61	2	-59	-36	33	0	-3
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,155	1,070	18,225	32,882	4,968	10,678	48,528
Leaded	138	15	153	51	70	217	338
Unleaded	17,017	1,055	18,072	32,831	4,898	10,461	48,190
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	12	55	12	2	69
Jet Fuel	2,582	1	2,583	3,419	704	1,524	5,647
Naphtha-Type	260	0	260	127	0	247	374
Kerosene-Type	2,322	1	2,323	3,292	704	1,277	5,273
Kerosene	167	88	255	564	42	0	606
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,644	819	10,463	11,921	2,252	4,801	18,974
Residual Fuel Oil	4,511	74	4,585	1,616	211	200	2,027
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,118	17	1,135	57	0	42	99
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,460	0	2,460	210	0	68	278
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	933	57	990	1,349	211	90	1,650
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	339	0	339	690	0	-4	686
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2	0	2	548	0	30	578
Special Naphthas	53	16	69	188	0	212	400
Lubricants	324	270	594	430	0	190	620
Naphthenic	62	0	62	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	262	270	532	430	0	190	620
Waxes	0	69	69	3	0	17	20
Petroleum Coke	1,240	24	1,264	2,055	567	770	3,392
Marketable	347	0	347	1,126	423	543	2,092
Catalyst	893	24	917	929	144	227	1,300
Asphalt and Road Oil	974	230	1,204	2,499	501	678	3,678
Still Gas	1,460	131	1,591	2,587	326	794	3,707
Miscellaneous Products	243	58	301	364	43	45	452
Fuel Use	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
Nonfuel Use	243	58	301	328	43	45	416
Total	**39,781**	**2,871**	**42,652**	**62,054**	**9,909**	**20,358**	**92,321**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,964	-38	-2,002	-2,930	-530	-495	-3,955

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	493	4,025	2,483	111	80	7,192	163	1,349	12,737
Ethane/Ethylene	-17	98	272	0	0	353	0	11	425
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	324
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	101
Propane/Propylene	580	3,347	2,122	89	63	6,201	177	956	11,598
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,272
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,326
Normal Butane/Butylene	-136	515	43	17	14	453	-15	368	576
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	441
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	135
Isobutane	66	65	46	5	3	185	1	14	138
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,551	37,770	30,758	1,741	1,134	78,954	5,998	32,350	184,055
Leaded	444	98	481	1	241	1,265	1,012	3,811	6,579
Unleaded	7,107	37,672	30,277	1,740	893	77,689	4,986	28,539	177,476
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	144	61	0	0	260	20	174	535
Jet Fuel	1,544	9,841	9,775	178	292	21,630	1,189	12,295	43,344
Naphtha-Type	530	1,225	615	90	259	2,719	308	927	4,588
Kerosene-Type	1,014	8,616	9,160	88	33	18,911	881	11,368	38,756
Kerosene	13	78	612	1	0	704	49	116	1,730
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,018	16,953	14,183	1,546	501	36,201	3,176	11,451	80,265
Residual Fuel Oil	371	5,707	4,942	345	15	11,380	283	11,107	29,382
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	105	0	520	65	8	698	81	1,186	3,199
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	117	1,114	621	228	7	2,087	81	1,049	5,955
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	149	4,593	3,801	52	0	8,595	121	8,872	20,228
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	71	2,907	59	0	5	3,042	0	90	4,157
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	119	3,639	2,135	0	0	5,893	19	243	6,735
Special Naphthas	80	799	25	106	0	1,010	-1	29	1,507
Lubricants	28	1,637	670	408	0	2,743	0	533	4,490
Naphthenic	28	346	0	303	0	677	0	201	940
Paraffinic	0	1,291	670	105	0	2,066	0	332	3,550
Waxes	16	172	65	45	0	298	27	65	479
Petroleum Coke	289	2,971	3,561	130	15	6,966	328	3,329	15,279
Marketable	43	1,435	2,731	92	0	4,301	155	2,460	9,355
Catalyst	246	1,536	830	38	15	2,665	173	869	5,924
Asphalt and Road Oil	243	765	550	679	87	2,324	758	1,440	9,404
Still Gas	541	4,156	2,904	173	75	7,849	524	3,558	17,229
Miscellaneous Products	48	478	537	0	0	1,063	61	160	2,037
Fuel Use	1	0	48	0	0	49	0	0	85
Nonfuel Use	47	478	489	0	0	1,014	61	160	1,952
Total	**14,480**	**92,042**	**73,320**	**5,463**	**2,204**	**187,509**	**12,594**	**78,289**	**413,365**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-500	-5,061	-3,467	-59	-59	-9,146	-281	-3,785	-19,169

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**14,386**	**1,045**	**15,431**	**7,852**	**2,233**	**2,156**	**12,241**
Petroleum Products	**36,866**	**2,900**	**39,766**	**38,365**	**7,614**	**15,200**	**61,179**
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	98	16	139	253
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,129	17	1,146	1,742	201	512	2,455
Ethane/Ethylene	17	0	17	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	647	0	647	965	17	43	1,025
Normal Butane/Butylene	342	13	355	529	79	282	890
Isobutane	123	4	127	247	105	187	539
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	317	3	320	182	6	25	213
Unfinished Oils	10,315	774	11,089	8,876	478	4,465	13,819
Naphthas and Lighter	2,252	203	2,455	2,524	137	1,097	3,758
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,906	121	2,027	973	88	143	1,204
Heavy Gas Oils	5,308	321	5,629	2,608	251	2,245	5,104
Residuum	849	129	978	2,771	2	980	3,753
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,479	86	4,565	5,474	792	1,526	7,792
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	51	0	4	55
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,499	424	7,923	7,205	1,717	3,191	12,113
Leaded	0	31	31	152	91	203	446
Unleaded	7,499	393	7,892	7,053	1,626	2,988	11,667
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	0	28	96	3	14	113
Jet Fuel	1,972	1	1,973	1,609	302	488	2,399
Naphtha-Type	92	0	92	246	31	92	369
Kerosene-Type	1,880	1	1,881	1,363	271	396	2,030
Kerosene	169	60	229	462	27	240	729
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,312	357	5,669	4,528	1,158	2,428	8,114
Residual Fuel Oil	2,549	55	2,604	1,668	215	213	2,096
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	715	28	743	16	0	19	35
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,453	0	1,453	234	0	110	344
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	381	27	408	1,418	215	84	1,717
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	97	0	97	183	0	36	219
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1	0	1	0	0	7	7
Special Naphthas	52	41	93	114	0	153	267
Lubricants	437	500	937	839	0	0	839
Waxes	0	83	83	97	0	22	119
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	698	0	698	538	668	327	1,533
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,640	454	2,094	4,385	2,026	1,381	7,792
Miscellaneous Products	158	45	203	218	5	29	252
Total Stocks, All Oils	**51,252**	**3,945**	**55,197**	**46,217**	**9,847**	**17,356**	**73,420**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,332	25,016	15,872	1,454	257	43,931	2,115	21,764	95,482
Petroleum Products	10,691	78,963	51,646	5,225	1,366	147,891	13,318	67,778	329,932
Pentanes Plus	220	151	72	14	17	474	2	6	749
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,296	3,568	3,213	27	35	8,139	422	1,028	13,190
Ethane/Ethylene	78	1,129	0	0	0	1,207	0	1	1,226
Propane/Propylene	447	1,039	1,196	5	5	2,692	88	118	4,570
Normal Butane/Butylene	429	637	1,165	6	20	2,257	247	552	4,301
Isobutane	342	763	852	16	10	1,983	87	357	3,093
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	49	259	169	0	9	486	91	428	1,538
Unfinished Oils	3,176	29,875	18,845	741	203	52,840	1,824	24,939	104,511
Naphthas and Lighter	1,186	7,618	5,307	173	48	14,332	469	4,478	25,492
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	451	5,350	3,339	74	3	9,217	390	3,689	16,527
Heavy Gas Oils	874	11,086	6,186	459	152	18,757	586	12,619	42,695
Residuum	665	5,821	4,013	35	0	10,534	379	4,153	19,797
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,350	7,937	5,755	136	268	15,446	3,152	7,873	38,828
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	5	115
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,718	10,916	5,982	778	222	19,616	2,110	10,313	52,075
Leaded	172	62	56	1	48	339	570	1,900	3,286
Unleaded	1,546	10,854	5,926	777	174	19,277	1,540	8,413	48,789
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	313	160	0	0	554	42	141	878
Jet Fuel	654	3,940	3,301	192	203	8,290	625	5,260	18,547
Naphtha-Type	178	490	408	157	153	1,386	204	726	2,777
Kerosene-Type	476	3,450	2,893	35	50	6,904	421	4,534	15,770
Kerosene	26	456	288	19	0	789	73	55	1,875
Distillate Fuel Oil	952	8,120	3,777	688	165	13,702	1,935	5,144	34,564
Residual Fuel Oil	242	3,885	3,272	202	9	7,610	428	6,352	19,090
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	80	0	971	2	8	1,061	76	869	2,784
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	53	570	358	158	1	1,140	117	1,004	4,058
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	109	3,315	1,943	42	0	5,409	235	4,479	12,248
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	1,006	145	0	12	1,180	0	64	1,560
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	85	1,057	252	0	0	1,394	17	241	1,660
Special Naphthas	94	1,581	14	63	0	1,752	3	77	2,192
Lubricants	12	3,811	1,323	640	0	5,786	9	1,336	8,907
Waxes	6	268	196	21	0	491	86	177	956
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	3	306	3,411	394	0	4,114	9	2,044	8,398
Asphalt and Road Oil	688	1,205	1,008	1,310	223	4,434	2,479	2,188	18,987
Miscellaneous Products	22	309	408	0	0	739	11	107	1,312
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,023	103,979	67,518	6,679	1,623	191,822	15,433	89,542	425,414

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] February 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.9	0.7	2.7	4.0	3.1	2.3	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	44.8	37.7	44.3	53.1	51.5	50.2	52.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.2	0.0	5.8	5.9	7.7	5.9	6.3
Kerosene	0.4	3.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.8	28.9	26.0	21.3	24.7	26.0	22.7
Residual Fuel Oil	12.1	2.6	11.4	2.9	2.3	1.1	2.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.9	9.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.7
Waxes	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.3	0.8	3.1	3.7	6.2	4.2	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.6	8.1	3.0	4.5	5.5	3.7	4.4
Still Gas	3.9	4.6	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.2	-1.3	-5.0	-5.2	-5.8	-2.7	-4.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	4.8	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.2	1.4	1.9	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	49.4	41.5	41.4	28.1	50.6	41.7	47.4	41.1	44.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	4.2	1.5	0.9	1.8	12.7	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.0	10.2	13.7	1.7	1.6	11.1	7.3	15.9	10.3
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.7	20.2	21.3	30.3	24.5	21.2	26.4	16.0	21.2
Residual Fuel Oil	2.9	6.8	7.4	6.8	0.7	6.7	2.4	15.5	7.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	1.0	8.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.3	3.5	5.3	2.6	0.7	4.1	2.7	4.7	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.9	0.9	0.8	13.3	4.3	1.4	6.3	2.0	2.5
Still Gas	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.9	-6.0	-5.2	-1.2	-2.9	-5.4	-2.3	-5.3	-5.1

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[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, February 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,100	1,904	5,543	8,547
Connecticut	0	302	0	302
Florida	0	0	402	402
Maine	0	33	901	934
Maryland	0	0	407	407
Massachusetts	0	725	832	1,557
New Hampshire	0	0	140	140
New Jersey	345	438	462	1,245
New York	717	406	1,061	2,184
North Carolina	0	0	368	368
South Carolina	38	0	239	277
Vermont	0	0	7	7
Virginia	0	0	724	724
PAD District II	0	37	49	86
Indiana	0	0	49	49
North Dakota	0	37	0	37
PAD District III	611	183	936	1,730
Louisiana	0	57	0	57
Texas	611	126	936	1,673
PAD District IV	0	0	10	10
Idaho	0	0	10	10
PAD District V	373	0	0	373
Hawaii	373	0	0	373
U.S. Total	2,084	2,124	6,538	10,746

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1990

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	34,533	29,463	83,396	1,925	4,638	153,955	5,498
Natural Gas Liquids	719	2,299	326	182	120	3,646	130
Pentanes Plus	237	37	0	29	0	303	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	482	2,262	326	153	120	3,343	119
Ethane/Ethylene	0	325	0	0	0	325	12
Propane/Propylene	482	1,610	201	63	98	2,454	88
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	236	86	81	5	408	15
Isobutane	0	91	39	9	17	156	6
Other Liquids	3,839	0	5,639	0	164	9,642	344
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	2,809	0	5,639	0	164	8,612	308
Naphthas and Lighter	157	0	1,420	0	0	1,577	56
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,313	0	2,500	0	0	4,813	172
Residuum	339	0	1,719	0	164	2,222	79
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,030	0	0	0	0	1,030	37
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	16,640	935	6,043	74	702	24,394	871
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,420	308	0	27	201	2,956	106
Leaded	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Unleaded	2,420	308	0	26	201	2,955	106
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	2	3	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,173	52	0	0	0	1,225	44
Naphtha-Type	360	52	0	0	0	412	15
Kerosene-Type	813	0	0	0	0	813	29
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	754	0	0	0	0	754	27
Other	59	0	0	0	0	59	2
Kerosene	45	0	0	0	0	45	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,491	298	0	37	37	3,863	138
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,491	298	0	37	37	3,863	138
Residual Fuel Oil	8,547	86	1,730	10	373	10,746	384
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,547	86	1,730	10	373	10,746	384
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,100	0	611	0	373	2,084	74
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,904	37	183	0	0	2,124	76
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,543	49	936	10	0	6,538	234
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	158	42	162	0	29	391	14
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,972	0	0	3,972	142
Special Naphthas	46	124	69	0	10	249	9
Lubricants	38	15	0	0	0	53	2
Waxes	103	4	2	0	0	109	4
Petroleum Coke	0	0	71	0	48	119	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	617	0	37	0	2	656	23
Miscellaneous Products	2	5	0	0	0	7	(s)
Total	55,731	32,697	95,404	2,181	5,624	191,637	6,844

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-February 1990
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	68,886	59,722	177,808	3,974	7,956	318,346	5,396
Natural Gas Liquids	1,489	5,014	742	517	233	7,995	136
Pentanes Plus	237	81	0	76	0	394	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,252	4,933	742	441	233	7,601	129
Ethane/Ethylene	0	650	0	0	0	650	11
Propane/Propylene	1,224	3,445	407	205	195	5,476	93
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	572	243	215	21	1,079	18
Isobutane	0	266	92	21	17	396	7
Other Liquids	10,996	0	14,219	0	164	25,379	430
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	8,440	0	13,988	0	164	22,592	383
Naphthas and Lighter	925	0	3,744	0	0	4,669	79
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	6,470	0	4,805	0	0	11,275	191
Residuum	1,045	0	5,439	0	164	6,648	113
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,556	0	231	0	0	2,787	47
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	42,449	1,787	12,658	176	1,903	58,973	1,000
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,851	629	0	54	463	9,997	169
Leaded	0	0	0	5	0	5	(s)
Unleaded	8,851	629	0	49	463	9,992	169
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2	0	0	2	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	3,122	113	0	0	75	3,310	56
Naphtha-Type	920	113	0	0	0	1,033	18
Kerosene-Type	2,202	0	0	0	75	2,277	39
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,711	0	0	0	0	1,711	29
Other	491	0	0	0	75	566	10
Kerosene	313	0	0	0	0	313	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,987	560	0	102	114	9,763	165
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	0	0	116	2
Other	8,871	560	0	102	114	9,647	164
Residual Fuel Oil	19,371	142	3,206	20	1,078	23,817	404
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	19,371	142	3,206	20	1,078	23,817	404
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,513	0	962	0	581	6,056	103
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,105	70	582	0	180	5,937	101
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	9,753	72	1,662	20	317	11,824	200
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	321	61	570	0	66	1,018	17
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	8,611	0	0	8,611	146
Special Naphthas	58	222	147	0	17	444	8
Lubricants	224	41	0	0	0	265	4
Waxes	129	6	6	0	3	144	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	71	0	78	149	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,048	0	47	0	7	1,102	19
Miscellaneous Products	24	11	0	0	0	35	1
Total	123,820	66,523	205,427	4,667	10,256	410,693	6,961

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**44,131**	**252**	**1,322**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,048**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,055	252	547	0	0	0	0	1,048	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,076	0	775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**47,753**	**0**	**2,243**	**0**	**240**	**694**	**1,577**	**3,155**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,550	0	164	0	0	0	0	137	0	0
Gabon	2,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	20,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0
Venezuela	19,198	0	2,079	0	240	694	1,577	2,648	0	0
Non OPEC	**62,071**	**3,091**	**5,047**	**1,030**	**2,716**	**531**	**2,286**	**6,543**	**45**	**249**
Angola	5,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	14	266	0	0	0	316	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	366	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	0
Brunei	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,557	2,765	32	26	1,664	157	1,151	533	45	149
China, People's Republic of	2,675	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,485	0	0
Egypt	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,408	326	0	188	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	326	0	0
Norway	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	434	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Syria	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	599	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	397	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,594	114	886	14	1,135	1,460	0	0
Zaire	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**153,955**	**3,343**	**8,612**	**1,030**	**2,956**	**1,225**	**3,863**	**10,746**	**45**	**249**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average Crude Oil	Daily Average Products	Daily Average Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,972**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,594**	**50,725**	**1,576**	**236**	**1,812**
Algeria	0	3,972	0	0	0	5,819	6,874	38	208	246
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	775	43,851	1,538	28	1,566
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**423**	**0**	**8,332**	**56,085**	**1,705**	**298**	**2,003**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	301	1,851	55	11	66
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,652	95	0	95
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	4,527	153	9	162
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	132	20,196	717	5	721
Venezuela	0	0	0	423	0	7,661	26,859	686	274	959
Non OPEC	**391**	**0**	**53**	**233**	**541**	**22,756**	**84,827**	**2,217**	**813**	**3,030**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,645	202	0	202
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	678	1,092	15	24	39
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	380	380	0	14	14
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	560	560	0	20	20
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	7	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	353	353	0	13	13
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	12	0	12
Canada	115	0	53	61	139	6,890	31,447	877	246	1,123
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	181	2,856	96	6	102
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,485	4,217	98	53	151
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	26	0	26
France	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	68	821	1,187	13	29	42
Japan	6	0	0	0	2	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	29	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	9	0	9
Mexico	0	0	0	12	237	1,361	20,769	693	49	742
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	226	226	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	643	643	0	23	23
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	37	0	37
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	634	634	0	23	23
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	267	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	200	0	0	0	0	560	560	0	20	20
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	491	491	0	18	18
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	18	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,124	76	0	76
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	339	938	21	12	34
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	467	467	0	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,203	6,203	0	222	222
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	18	0	18
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**391**	**3,972**	**53**	**656**	**541**	**37,682**	**191,637**	**5,498**	**1,346**	**6,844**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,042	252	0	0	0	0	0	710	0	0
Algeria	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	710	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	16,790	0	336	0	240	694	1,577	2,306	0	0
Ecuador	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0
Gabon	2,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0
Venezuela	2,863	0	336	0	240	694	1,577	2,037	0	0
Non OPEC	10,701	230	2,473	1,030	2,180	479	1,914	5,531	45	46
Angola	3,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	266	0	0	0	316	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	0
Canada	1,535	230	0	26	1,294	105	779	437	45	15
China, People's Republic of	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,485	0	0
Egypt	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,640	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	326	0	0
Norway	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,379	114	886	14	1,135	1,460	0	0
Zaire	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,533	482	2,809	1,030	2,420	1,173	3,491	8,547	45	46

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**962**	**8,004**	**252**	**34**	**286**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	962	962	0	34	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,042	252	0	252
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**396**	**0**	**5,549**	**22,339**	**600**	**198**	**798**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	137	552	15	5	20
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,652	95	0	95
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	132	10,992	388	5	393
Venezuela	0	0	0	396	0	5,280	8,143	102	189	291
Non OPEC	**158**	**0**	**38**	**221**	**342**	**14,687**	**25,388**	**382**	**525**	**907**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,768	135	0	135
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	582	996	15	21	36
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	9	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	13	13
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	7	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	353	353	0	13	13
Canada	4	0	38	61	13	3,047	4,582	55	109	164
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	685	24	1	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,485	1,485	0	53	53
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	26	0	26
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	68	99	465	13	4	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	237	425	2,065	59	15	74
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	168	168	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	643	643	0	23	23
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	37	0	37
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	634	634	0	23	23
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	267	267	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	150	0	0	0	0	510	510	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	434	434	0	16	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	339	339	0	12	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	4,988	4,988	0	178	178
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**158**	**0**	**38**	**617**	**342**	**21,198**	**55,731**	**1,233**	**757**	**1,990**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**1,443**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	1,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**4,109**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**23,911**	**2,262**	**0**	**0**	**308**	**52**	**298**	**86**	**0**	**124**
Angola	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	20,093	2,262	0	0	308	52	298	86	0	124
Mexico	2,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**29,463**	**2,262**	**0**	**0**	**308**	**52**	**298**	**86**	**0**	**124**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,443**	**52**	**0**	**52**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	52	0	52
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,109**	**147**	**0**	**147**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	19	0	19
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	16	0	16
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,108	111	0	111
Non OPEC	**42**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**47**	**3,234**	**27,145**	**854**	**116**	**969**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	7	0	7
Canada	42	0	15	0	47	3,234	23,327	718	116	833
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,729	97	0	97
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	32	0	32
Total	**42**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**47**	**3,234**	**32,697**	**1,052**	**116**	**1,168**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**35,646**	**0**	**1,322**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**338**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	1,055	0	547	0	0	0	0	338	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,591	0	775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**23,106**	**0**	**1,743**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**611**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	13,227	0	1,743	0	0	0	0	611	0	0
Non OPEC	**24,644**	**326**	**2,574**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**781**	**0**	**69**
Angola	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	712	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	15,039	326	0	0	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Syria	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**83,396**	**326**	**5,639**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,730**	**0**	**69**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**3,972**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,632**	**41,278**	**1,273**	**201**	**1,474**
Algeria	0	3,972	0	0	0	4,857	5,912	38	173	211
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	775	35,366	1,235	28	1,263
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**2,381**	**25,487**	**825**	**85**	**910**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	41	0	41
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,744	312	0	312
Venezuela	0	0	0	27	0	2,381	15,608	472	85	557
Non OPEC	**162**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**73**	**3,995**	**28,639**	**880**	**143**	**1,023**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,681	60	0	60
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	96	96	0	3	3
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	7	7
Canada	69	0	0	0	0	101	813	25	4	29
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,005	72	0	72
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732	98	0	98
France	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	26	26
Japan	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	10	0	934	15,973	537	33	570
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	50	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	18	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,231	44	0	44
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	21	0	21
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	397	397	0	14	14
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,215	1,215	0	43	43
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	5	0	5
Total	**162**	**3,972**	**0**	**37**	**73**	**12,008**	**95,404**	**2,978**	**429**	**3,407**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**1,925**	**153**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**37**	**10**	**0**	**0**
Canada	1,925	153	0	0	27	0	37	10	0	0
Total	**1,925**	**153**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**37**	**10**	**0**	**0**
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	**3,748**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**238**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Non OPEC	**890**	**120**	**0**	**0**	**201**	**0**	**37**	**135**	**0**	**10**
Brunei	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	292	120	0	0	35	0	37	0	0	10
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Total	**4,638**	**120**	**164**	**0**	**201**	**0**	**37**	**373**	**0**	**10**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	29	256	2,181	69	9	78
Canada	0	0	0	0	29	256	2,181	69	9	78
Total	0	0	0	0	29	256	2,181	69	9	78
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	402	4,150	134	14	148
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	164	164	0	6	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	3,986	134	9	142
Non OPEC	29	0	0	2	50	584	1,474	32	21	53
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	12	0	12
Canada	0	0	0	0	50	252	544	10	9	19
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	6	6
Korea, Republic of	29	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	9	0	9
Mexico	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	5	5
Total	29	0	0	2	50	986	5,624	166	35	201

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**101,351**	**349**	**5,520**	**0**	**746**	**190**	**0**	**4,054**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	3,018	252	1,871	0	0	0	0	3,273	0	0
Saudi Arabia	98,333	97	3,649	0	746	190	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**87,352**	**420**	**4,354**	**0**	**1,878**	**1,651**	**4,362**	**5,747**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,735	0	164	0	0	0	0	317	0	0
Gabon	3,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	34,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	0
Venezuela	40,560	420	4,190	0	1,878	1,651	4,362	4,347	0	0
Non OPEC	**129,643**	**6,832**	**12,718**	**2,787**	**7,373**	**1,469**	**5,401**	**14,016**	**313**	**444**
Angola	12,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	9	568	273	0	0	0	1,071	0	22
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	1,036	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	289	0	0	947	0	0
Brunei	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Canada	46,925	6,090	72	26	3,334	429	2,355	1,105	99	326
China, People's Republic of	4,635	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	42,949	702	0	408	0	0	10	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	832	0	482	0	108	2,042	214	0
Norway	2,087	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	619	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,147	101	0	0	0	57	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	1,189	0	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,191	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,370	280	2,943	421	2,812	2,464	0	0
Zaire	1,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**318,346**	**7,601**	**22,592**	**2,787**	**9,997**	**3,310**	**9,763**	**23,817**	**313**	**444**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**8,611**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19,470**	**120,821**	**1,718**	**330**	**2,048**
Algeria	0	8,611	0	0	0	14,007	17,025	51	237	289
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	5,463	103,796	1,667	93	1,759
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**844**	**0**	**19,510**	**106,862**	**1,481**	**331**	**1,811**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	481	2,216	29	8	38
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,919	66	0	66
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	6,411	105	4	109
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	845	35,810	593	14	607
Venezuela	254	0	0	844	0	17,946	58,506	687	304	992
Non OPEC	**764**	**0**	**265**	**258**	**727**	**53,367**	**183,010**	**2,197**	**905**	**3,102**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,846	218	0	218
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	2,014	2,428	7	34	41
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	11	0	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	1,164	0	20	20
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,223	1,223	0	21	21
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2	1,242	1,242	0	21	21
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	6	0	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	5	5
Canada	188	0	131	76	281	14,512	61,437	795	246	1,041
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	340	4,975	79	6	84
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	10,233	138	36	173
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	1,443	24	(s)	24
France	73	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	4	0	4
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	68	1,583	1,949	6	27	33
Japan	13	0	0	0	4	17	17	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	22	240	1,980	44,929	728	34	762
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	418	418	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	3,838	3,838	0	65	65
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	2,411	35	5	41
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	883	1,072	3	15	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	402	0	134	0	22	1,246	1,246	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,305	1,305	0	22	22
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	17	0	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	4,446	70	6	75
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	729	1,918	20	12	33
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,340	1,340	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	14,290	14,290	0	242	242
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	29	0	29
Other	0	0	0	0	3	261	261	0	4	4
Total	**1,018**	**8,611**	**265**	**1,102**	**727**	**92,347**	**410,693**	**5,396**	**1,565**	**6,961**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**14,668**	**349**	**1,110**	**0**	**746**	**115**	**0**	**2,442**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	252	1,034	0	0	0	0	2,442	0	0
Saudi Arabia	14,668	97	76	0	746	115	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**32,193**	**420**	**576**	**0**	**1,878**	**1,651**	**4,362**	**4,718**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0
Gabon	3,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	22,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	0
Venezuela	5,535	420	576	0	1,878	1,651	4,362	3,736	0	0
Non OPEC	**22,025**	**483**	**6,754**	**2,556**	**6,227**	**1,356**	**4,625**	**12,211**	**313**	**58**
Angola	6,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	266	0	0	0	863	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	910	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	947	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Canada	3,292	483	0	26	2,513	316	1,579	884	99	27
China, People's Republic of	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,819	0	0	188	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	609	0	482	0	108	2,042	214	0
Norway	2,087	0	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	619	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,147	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,214	280	2,943	421	2,812	2,464	0	0
Zaire	1,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**68,886**	**1,252**	**8,440**	**2,556**	**8,851**	**3,122**	**8,987**	**19,371**	**313**	**58**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,762**	**19,430**	**249**	**81**	329
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,728	3,728	0	63	63
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	15,702	249	18	266
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**817**	**0**	**14,422**	**46,615**	**546**	**244**	790
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	137	737	10	2	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,919	66	0	66
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	845	22,984	375	14	390
Venezuela	0	0	0	817	0	13,440	18,975	94	228	322
Non OPEC	**321**	**0**	**224**	**231**	**391**	**35,750**	**57,775**	**373**	**606**	**979**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,705	114	0	114
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	1,543	7	19	26
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,026	1,026	0	17	17
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	1,029	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2	1,238	1,238	0	21	21
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	1	1
Canada	16	0	90	71	27	6,131	9,423	56	104	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	685	11	(s)	12
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	2,553	8	36	43
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,441	24	(s)	24
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	68	615	981	6	10	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	237	435	5,254	82	7	89
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	168	168	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	3,615	3,615	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	324	2,411	35	5	41
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	883	1,072	3	15	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	301	0	134	0	22	1,145	1,145	0	19	19
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,248	1,248	0	21	21
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	327	327	0	6	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	711	711	0	12	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	12,134	12,134	0	206	206
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,404	24	0	24
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**321**	**0**	**224**	**1,048**	**391**	**54,934**	**123,820**	**1,168**	**931**	**2,099**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**5,991**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	5,991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,343**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**46,388**	**4,933**	**0**	**0**	**629**	**113**	**560**	**142**	**0**	**222**
Angola	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38,502	4,933	0	0	629	113	560	142	0	222
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	6,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**59,722**	**4,933**	**0**	**0**	**629**	**113**	**560**	**142**	**0**	**222**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,991	102	0	102
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,991	102	0	102
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,343	124	0	124
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	9	0	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	8	0	8
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,342	107	0	107
Non OPEC	61	0	41	0	100	6,801	53,189	786	115	902
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	3	0	3
Canada	61	0	41	0	98	6,799	45,301	653	115	768
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,292	107	0	107
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,398	24	0	24
Total	61	0	41	0	100	6,801	66,523	1,012	115	1,128

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**80,692**	**0**	**4,410**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,612**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	3,018	0	837	0	0	0	0	831	0	0
Saudi Arabia	77,674	0	3,573	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**42,184**	**0**	**3,614**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**611**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	28,683	0	3,614	0	0	0	0	611	0	0
Non OPEC	**54,932**	**742**	**5,964**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**983**	**0**	**147**
Angola	5,945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	9	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	126	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	712	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
China, People's Republic of	3,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31,838	702	0	220	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**177,808**	**742**	**13,988**	**231**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,206**	**0**	**147**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**8,611**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14,633**	**95,325**	**1,368**	**248**	1,616
Algeria	0	8,611	0	0	0	10,279	13,297	51	174	225
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,354	82,028	1,317	74	1,390
Other OPEC	**254**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**4,506**	**46,690**	715	**76**	791
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,135	19	0	19
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,366	210	0	210
Venezuela	254	0	0	27	0	4,506	33,189	486	76	563
Non OPEC	**316**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**77**	**8,480**	**63,412**	931	**144**	1,075
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,945	101	0	101
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	677	677	0	11	11
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	3	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	3	3
Canada	111	0	0	0	0	243	955	12	4	16
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,320	56	0	56
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,680	130	0	130
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
France	73	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	4	0	4
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	968	968	0	16	16
Japan	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	20	0	1,540	33,378	540	26	566
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	101	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	17	0	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,721	46	0	46
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	0	18	1,207	20	(s)	20
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,191	1,191	0	20	20
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	2,156	0	37	37
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	5	0	5
Total	**570**	**8,611**	**0**	**47**	**77**	**27,619**	**205,427**	**3,014**	**468**	3,482

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**3,974**	**441**	**0**	**0**	**54**	**0**	**102**	**20**	**0**	**0**
Canada	3,974	441	0	0	54	0	102	20	0	0
Total	**3,974**	**441**	**0**	**0**	**54**	**0**	**102**	**20**	**0**	**0**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,632**	**0**	**164**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**418**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Indonesia	5,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Non OPEC	**2,324**	**233**	**0**	**0**	**463**	**0**	**114**	**660**	**0**	**17**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	445	233	0	0	138	0	114	59	0	17
China, People's Republic of	645	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**7,956**	**233**	**164**	**0**	**463**	**75**	**114**	**1,078**	**0**	**17**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76**	**693**	**4,667**	**67**	**12**	**79**
Canada	0	0	0	0	76	693	4,667	67	12	79
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**76**	**693**	**4,667**	**67**	**12**	**79**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**75**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**582**	**6,214**	**95**	**10**	**105**
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	6	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	5,870	95	4	99
Non OPEC	**66**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**83**	**1,643**	**3,967**	**39**	**28**	**67**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	4	4
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	11	0	11
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	6	0	6
Canada	0	0	0	5	80	646	1,091	8	11	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	325	970	11	6	16
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	4	4
Total	**66**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**83**	**2,300**	**10,256**	**135**	**39**	**174**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**223**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,054**	**4,277**	**153**
Natural Gas Liquids	**42**	**253**	**776**	**(s)**	**614**	**1,685**	**60**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	253	776	(s)	614	1,685	60
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	22	221	603	(s)	270	1,117	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	32	173	0	344	569	20
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**2,296**	**264**	**19,582**	**13**	**12,237**	**34,392**	**1,228**
Finished Motor Gasoline	114	113	2,029	3	590	2,849	102
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	61	0	0	61	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	463	(s)	2,529	0	1,400	4,393	157
Kerosene	447	13	218	0	1	679	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	232	20	8,666	0	2,074	10,991	393
Residual Fuel Oil	486	38	3,538	0	4,323	8,385	299
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	2	10	0	2	18	1
Lubricants	165	21	168	2	69	425	15
Waxes	7	2	19	(s)	12	41	1
Petroleum Coke	369	53	2,339	8	3,753	6,522	233
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	2	4	1	13	24	1
Miscellaneous Products	5	0	1	0	(s)	6	(s)
Total	**2,562**	**517**	**20,358**	**13**	**16,905**	**40,355**	**1,441**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	223	0	0	0	5,619	5,843	99
Natural Gas Liquids	82	353	1,975	3	998	3,412	58
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82	353	1,975	3	998	3,412	58
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	48	308	1,691	3	654	2,704	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	45	285	0	344	708	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5,995	547	37,936	22	23,770	68,270	1,157
Finished Motor Gasoline	379	215	3,189	9	613	4,405	75
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	61	0	0	62	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	742	1	3,623	0	2,292	6,657	113
Kerosene	451	32	220	0	2	704	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,421	43	15,047	(s)	3,779	21,290	361
Residual Fuel Oil	1,242	69	7,347	0	9,660	18,318	310
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	8	7	420	(s)	3	437	7
Lubricants	334	38	400	3	135	909	15
Waxes	14	7	35	(s)	24	80	1
Petroleum Coke	390	131	7,572	9	7,233	15,335	260
Asphalt and Road Oil	6	4	22	1	29	62	1
Miscellaneous Products	10	0	1	0	(s)	11	(s)
Total	6,301	900	39,911	25	30,387	77,525	1,314

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	138	0	727	17	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	24	176	35	0	84	173	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	223	0	315	239	131	23	78	1,275	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	336	0	0	0	189	881	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	85	0	0	109	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	85	490	419	0	1,471	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	169	3	0	306	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	963	436	1,776	200	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	50	0	0	0	351	145	0
Jamaica	0	0	28	0	0	(s)	52	469	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	1,444	(s)	425	539	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	55	(s)	1,441	1,829	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	595	1,324	(s)	0	32	658	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	224	0	374	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	198	389	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	350	0	3	1	73	1	18	187	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	300	0	250	594	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	818	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	228	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	294	0	0	450	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,704	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	0
Other	0	0	14	0	670	216	947	201	0
Total	**4,277**	**0**	**1,685**	**2,849**	**4,454**	**679**	**10,991**	**8,385**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Australia	0	0	5	1	143	(s)	(s)	1,031	37
Bahama Islands	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	495	18
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	66	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	1	(s)	708	(s)	0	713	25
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	110	0	(s)	110	4
Canada	0	3	53	5	174	4	1	2,525	90
Chile	0	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	19	(s)	3	(s)	0	1,428	51
Colombia	0	2	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	18	(s)	0	0	0	19	1
Denmark	0	0	(s)	(s)	127	0	0	127	5
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	196	7
Ecuador	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Egypt	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	34	1
Finland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	2,472	88
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	0	2	1	6	3	(s)	20	1
Ghana	0	0	(s)	(s)	44	0	0	44	2
Greece	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	3	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	484	17
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	49	2
Hong Kong	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
India	0	0	9	1	89	(s)	0	3,475	124
Indonesia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	984	35
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	(s)	1	888	(s)	0	1,435	51
Jamaica	0	0	2	(s)	30	0	(s)	582	21
Japan	0	(s)	74	2	2,217	3	2	4,706	168
Korea, Republic of	0	1	31	2	43	0	(s)	3,403	122
Malaysia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Mexico	0	1	103	15	30	3	1	2,762	99
Netherlands	0	0	1	1	1,650	(s)	0	2,252	80
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	317	11
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	2	(s)	4	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	36	0	0	37	1
Panama	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	589	21
Peru	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	23	1
Philippines	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Poland	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	10	2	0	0	(s)	644	23
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Singapore	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,146	41
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	392	14
Suriname	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	819	29
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	3	0	56	0	0	59	2
United Kingdom	0	(s)	10	2	1	(s)	0	242	9
Uruguay	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	3	(s)	100	1	(s)	848	30
Virgin Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,718	133
Other	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	2	(s)	2,074	74
Total	**0**	**18**	**425**	**41**	**6,522**	**24**	**6**	**40,355**	**1,441**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	138	1	980	547	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	34	212	55	0	216	623	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	537	0	476	633	173	45	140	2,107	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	336	0	0	0	440	1,839	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	13	92	0	0	110	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	65	0	0	61	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	435	490	419	0	3,095	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	323	0
Germany, FR	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0
Guatemala	0	0	12	396	50	0	716	15	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	40	0	0	(s)	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	4	0
India	0	0	0	0	1,274	436	2,409	462	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	240	0	0	84	0
Italy	0	0	182	0	0	1	1,029	944	0
Jamaica	0	0	37	88	0	(s)	141	1,088	0
Japan	0	0	0	27	1,930	(s)	425	1,052	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	55	(s)	3,223	3,579	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	1,238	1,703	(s)	1	76	2,033	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	218	224	0	1,769	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	258	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	136	0	(s)	323	369	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	28	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	350	0	55	1	73	2	30	187	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	841	0	945	0	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	300	1	648	778	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	0	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	818	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	494	(s)	2	0	143	215	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	294	0	0	634	92	0
Virgin Islands	4,956	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	72	1	945	216	953	372	0
Total	**5,843**	**0**	**3,412**	**4,405**	**6,719**	**704**	**21,290**	**18,318**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
								Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Australia	0	0	12	1	835	(s)	(s)	2,515	43
Bahama Islands	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1,144	19
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	66	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	5	2	(s)	1,936	1	0	1,944	33
Brazil	0	0	21	(s)	110	(s)	(s)	131	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	1
Canada	0	10	109	13	376	8	2	4,630	78
Chile	0	0	8	1	0	1	(s)	274	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	37	(s)	5	1	(s)	2,657	45
Colombia	0	2	6	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	(s)
Costa Rica	0	1	26	(s)	0	0	(s)	27	(s)
Denmark	0	0	(s)	1	127	0	0	129	2
Dominican Republic	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	1	220	4
Ecuador	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Egypt	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	131	2
Finland	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	2	2	5	55	2	0	4,505	76
French Pacific Islands	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	323	5
Germany, FR	0	0	5	2	341	11	1	367	6
Ghana	0	0	(s)	(s)	44	0	0	44	1
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	180	3
Guatemala	0	4	23	1	0	0	(s)	1,217	21
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	52	1
Hong Kong	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	53	1
India	0	0	16	1	89	1	0	4,688	79
Indonesia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1,040	18
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	287	5
Israel	0	0	7	(s)	358	0	(s)	688	12
Italy	0	0	(s)	1	1,901	1	0	4,059	69
Jamaica	0	0	4	(s)	30	0	1	1,389	24
Japan	0	1	91	6	3,962	4	2	7,499	127
Korea, Republic of	0	1	35	4	44	(s)	(s)	6,941	118
Malaysia	0	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	0	2	233	28	115	7	1	5,437	92
Netherlands	0	320	2	1	2,362	3	(s)	4,900	83
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	802	14
New Zealand	0	0	1	(s)	124	(s)	0	125	2
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	2	(s)	4	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	0	132	0	0	133	2
Panama	0	2	3	0	0	0	(s)	854	14
Peru	0	(s)	27	1	0	0	(s)	354	6
Philippines	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Poland	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	84	18	3	0	0	1	804	14
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	2	(s)	4	0	(s)	1,793	30
Singapore	0	1	3	(s)	0	1	(s)	1,732	29
South Africa	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	0	1	(s)	1,548	1	0	2,147	36
Suriname	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	(s)
Sweden	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	5	1	0	0	(s)	825	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	0	2	(s)	1	0	0	3	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	7	0	56	0	0	65	1
United Kingdom	0	(s)	23	3	319	2	0	1,201	20
U.S.S.R.	0	(s)	71	0	0	0	0	74	1
Uruguay	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Venezuela	0	(s)	3	1	209	13	(s)	1,245	21
Virgin Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	4,970	84
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	(s)	52	0	0	52	1
Other	0	(s)	50	(s)	96	2	(s)	2,707	46
Total	**0**	**437**	**909**	**80**	**15,335**	**62**	**11**	**77,525**	**1,314**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,576**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**(s)**	**37**	**-2**	**(s)**	**189**	**233**	**1,809**
Algeria	38	9	0	0	0	37	0	(s)	161	208	245
Saudi Arabia	1,538	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	28	28	1,566
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,705**	**0**	**-2**	**10**	**-10**	**113**	**-4**	**(s)**	**87**	**194**	**1,900**
Ecuador	55	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	6	11	66
Gabon	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
Indonesia	153	0	0	0	-35	9	0	(s)	(s)	-27	127
Iran	0	0	0	-15	-15	0	0	0	-8	-38	-38
Nigeria	717	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	721
Venezuela	686	0	-2	25	40	95	-4	(s)	89	243	929
Non OPEC	**2,064**	**50**	**6**	**-125**	**-245**	**-66**	**-223**	**-13**	**245**	**-370**	**1,694**
Angola	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	202
Argentina	15	0	0	0	(s)	11	3	(s)	10	24	39
Australia	0	0	0	-5	-26	-1	-5	(s)	(s)	-37	-37
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-6	-1	-3	7	0	(s)	0	-4	-4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	(s)	20	-5	-5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	13	-4	(s)	(s)	9	9
Brunei	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	12
Canada	869	88	51	1	38	-26	-4	(s)	17	164	1,033
China, People's Republic of	96	0	6	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	6	102
China, Taiwan	0	-12	0	0	-7	-31	(s)	-1	(s)	-51	-51
Colombia	98	0	0	0	0	53	0	(s)	(s)	53	151
Egypt	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	26
France	0	-3	-18	-15	-53	0	0	(s)	1	-87	-87
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	-6	(s)	-11	0	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
India	0	0	0	-34	-63	-7	-3	(s)	-16	-124	-124
Italy	13	-2	0	0	-13	-5	-32	(s)	29	-22	-9
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-2	-17	-1	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	0	0	-52	-15	-19	-79	-3	(s)	-168	-168
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-2	-51	-65	-2	-1	1	-120	-120
Malaysia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	9
Mexico	693	-10	-47	(s)	-1	-2	-1	-4	15	-50	643
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	-8	-13	0	-59	(s)	8	-72	-72
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	-11	12	0	(s)	11	12	12
Norway	37	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	35
Panama	0	0	0	0	-7	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Peru	0	0	0	0	-1	23	0	(s)	(s)	22	22
Puerto Rico	-13	(s)	(s)	10	-1	-7	0	(s)	7	10	-3
Spain	0	0	0	0	-14	2	0	(s)	15	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-29	0	(s)	(s)	-29	-29
Trinidad and Tobago	76	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	76
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	21	-8	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	3	25
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	17
Virgin Islands	-132	0	32	1	41	52	0	(s)	97	221	89
Zaire	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Other	7	-1	-6	-20	-32	-14	-9	-2	(s)	-83	-76
Total	**5,346**	**59**	**4**	**-115**	**-255**	**84**	**-229**	**-13**	**522**	**57**	**5,403**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-February 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,718**	**6**	**13**	**-11**	**-16**	**69**	**-1**	**(s)**	**239**	**299**	**2,016**
Algeria	51	4	0	0	0	55	0	(s)	178	237	289
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,667	2	13	-11	-16	13	(s)	(s)	62	62	1,729
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	-1
Other OPEC	**1,481**	**7**	**27**	**21**	**38**	**96**	**-4**	**(s)**	**88**	**274**	**1,754**
Ecuador	29	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	3	8	38
Gabon	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Indonesia	105	0	0	0	-18	4	0	(s)	(s)	-14	91
Iran	0	0	0	-7	-7	0	0	0	-4	-18	-18
Nigeria	593	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	607
Venezuela	687	7	27	28	63	72	-4	(s)	89	283	971
Non OPEC	**2,098**	**58**	**55**	**-68**	**-218**	**-71**	**-253**	**-11**	**285**	**-222**	**1,876**
Angola	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	218
Argentina	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	1	(s)	15	34	41
Australia	11	0	0	-2	-17	-9	-14	(s)	(s)	-43	-32
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-4	-1	-2	7	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-33	(s)	21	-12	-12
Brazil	0	0	5	0	0	16	-2	(s)	(s)	19	19
Brunei	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	5	-1	0	0	4	4
Canada	786	95	46	4	38	-17	-5	(s)	15	177	963
China, People's Republic of	79	0	6	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	6	84
China, Taiwan	0	-6	0	0	-7	-31	(s)	-1	(s)	-45	-45
Colombia	138	(s)	0	0	0	36	(s)	(s)	(s)	36	173
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Egypt	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	24
France	0	-7	-8	-7	-52	0	-1	(s)	4	-72	-72
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	(s)	0	-3	-3
Guatemala	4	(s)	-7	-1	-12	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-17
India	0	0	0	-22	-41	-8	-2	(s)	-3	-75	-75
Italy	6	-3	0	0	-17	-16	-32	(s)	27	-42	-36
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-18	-1	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	0	(s)	-33	-7	-18	-67	-2	(s)	-127	-127
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	-1	-55	-61	-1	-1	1	-117	-117
Malaysia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	4
Mexico	728	-9	-29	(s)	-1	-24	-2	-4	11	-59	669
Netherlands	0	(s)	-4	-4	-30	0	-40	(s)	1	-76	-76
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8	0	-7	30	0	(s)	20	51	51
Norway	35	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	5	3	39
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	-2	0	-5	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Peru	3	0	0	0	-5	14	0	(s)	(s)	9	12
Puerto Rico	-6	-1	(s)	9	-1	-3	0	2	7	13	7
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	0	-10	1	-26	(s)	21	-14	-14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	17	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	17
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Trinidad and Tobago	70	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	75
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	20	-8	(s)	(s)	-2	-4	-5	(s)	12	-8	12
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	23	21	21
Virgin Islands	-84	0	50	7	48	42	0	(s)	96	242	158
Zaire	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	29
Other	3	-2	-3	-18	-28	-16	-20	-2	(s)	-90	-87
Total	**5,297**	**71**	**95**	**-58**	**-195**	**93**	**-257**	**-11**	**613**	**350**	**5,647**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,865	71,219	739,881	12,916	71,876	912,757
Refinery	15,431	12,241	43,931	2,115	21,764	95,482
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,417	57,555	98,630	9,764	28,309	195,675
Leases	17	1,423	15,756	1,037	971	19,204
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	581,564	0	0	581,564
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	20,832	20,832
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	142,992	158,248	243,891	19,193	97,393	661,717
Refinery	39,766	61,179	147,891	13,318	67,778	329,932
Bulk Terminal	77,938	58,806	52,134	3,020	23,582	215,480
Pipeline	25,153	36,141	40,567	2,654	5,957	110,472
Natural Gas Processing Plant	135	2,122	3,299	201	76	5,833
Pentanes Plus	51	1,676	4,259	136	40	6,162
Refinery	14	253	474	2	6	749
Bulk Terminal	20	750	1,619	0	2	2,391
Pipeline	0	490	1,252	71	13	1,826
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	183	914	63	19	1,196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,245	20,842	40,985	1,047	1,679	68,798
Refinery	1,146	2,455	8,139	422	1,028	13,190
Bulk Terminal	1,474	9,477	23,420	48	594	35,013
Pipeline	1,507	6,971	7,041	439	0	15,958
Natural Gas Processing Plant	118	1,939	2,385	138	57	4,637
Ethane/Ethylene	19	4,670	13,218	173	1	18,081
Refinery	17	1	1,207	0	1	1,226
Bulk Terminal	2	2,354	8,790	0	0	11,146
Pipeline	0	1,746	2,684	169	0	4,599
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	569	537	4	0	1,110
Propane/Propylene	3,485	11,095	14,571	375	348	29,874
Refinery	647	1,025	2,692	88	118	4,570
Bulk Terminal	1,317	5,061	8,299	47	185	14,909
Pipeline	1,465	4,175	2,936	151	0	8,727
Natural Gas Processing Plant	56	834	644	89	45	1,668
Normal Butane/Butylene	562	2,815	7,092	362	962	11,793
Refinery	355	890	2,257	247	552	4,301
Bulk Terminal	149	946	3,287	1	403	4,786
Pipeline	0	600	741	78	0	1,419
Natural Gas Processing Plant	58	379	807	36	7	1,287
Isobutane	179	2,262	6,104	137	368	9,050
Refinery	127	539	1,983	87	357	3,093
Bulk Terminal	6	1,116	3,044	0	6	4,172
Pipeline	42	450	680	41	0	1,213
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	157	397	9	5	572
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	320	213	486	91	428	1,538
Refinery	320	213	486	91	428	1,538
Unfinished Oils	11,089	13,819	52,840	1,824	24,939	104,511
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,455	3,758	14,332	469	4,478	25,492
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,027	1,204	9,217	390	3,689	16,527
Heavy Gas Oils	5,629	5,104	18,757	586	12,619	42,695
Residuum	978	3,753	10,534	379	4,153	19,797
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,717	8,596	16,616	3,189	7,905	41,023
Refinery	4,565	7,792	15,446	3,152	7,873	38,828
Bulk Terminal	50	603	1,170	37	19	1,879
Pipeline	102	201	0	0	13	316

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	55	55	0	5	115
Refinery	0	55	55	0	5	115
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,817	52,931	47,721	5,184	25,184	180,837
Refinery	7,923	12,113	19,616	2,110	10,313	52,075
Bulk Terminal	28,246	23,061	9,561	1,754	11,599	74,221
Pipeline	13,648	17,757	18,544	1,320	3,272	54,541
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	93	3,188	720	1,341	5,145	10,487
Refinery	31	446	339	570	1,900	3,286
Bulk Terminal	62	758	160	499	2,964	4,443
Pipeline	0	1,984	221	272	281	2,758
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	49,724	49,743	47,001	3,843	20,039	170,350
Refinery	7,892	11,667	19,277	1,540	8,413	48,789
Bulk Terminal	28,184	22,303	9,401	1,255	8,635	69,778
Pipeline	13,648	15,773	18,323	1,048	2,991	51,783
Finished Aviation Gasoline	259	542	645	48	420	1,914
Refinery	28	113	554	42	141	878
Bulk Terminal	231	407	54	6	279	977
Pipeline	0	22	37	0	0	59
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	530	996	2,028	362	1,953	5,869
Refinery	92	369	1,386	204	726	2,777
Bulk Terminal	376	258	119	0	683	1,436
Pipeline	62	369	523	158	544	1,656
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,641	8,250	14,694	870	7,633	42,088
Refinery	1,881	2,030	6,904	421	4,534	15,770
Bulk Terminal	4,573	3,811	2,274	300	2,174	13,132
Pipeline	4,187	2,409	5,516	149	925	13,186
Kerosene	1,975	1,356	1,413	103	137	4,984
Refinery	229	729	789	73	55	1,875
Bulk Terminal	1,630	462	219	30	77	2,418
Pipeline	116	165	405	0	5	691
Distillate Fuel Oil	31,748	29,806	25,419	3,271	11,012	101,256
Refinery	5,669	8,114	13,702	1,935	5,144	34,564
Bulk Terminal	20,548	13,948	4,489	819	4,850	44,654
Pipeline	5,531	7,744	7,228	517	1,018	22,038
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	16,969	3,489	14,850	428	8,909	44,645
Refinery	2,604	2,096	7,610	428	6,352	19,090
Bulk Terminal	14,365	1,393	7,240	0	2,390	25,388
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	167	167
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	4,320	386	1,152	76	891	6,825
Refinery	743	35	1,061	76	869	2,784
Bulk Terminal	3,577	351	91	0	22	4,041
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,731	776	3,778	117	1,310	11,712
Refinery	1,453	344	1,140	117	1,004	4,058
Bulk Terminal	4,278	432	2,638	0	306	7,654
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,918	2,327	9,920	235	6,541	25,941
Refinery	408	1,717	5,409	235	4,479	12,248
Bulk Terminal	6,510	610	4,511	0	2,062	13,693
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	97	219	1,180	0	64	1,560
Refinery	97	219	1,180	0	64	1,560

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1	7	1,394	17	241	1,660
Refinery	1	7	1,394	17	241	1,660
Special Naphthas	690	506	1,865	3	83	3,147
Refinery	93	267	1,752	3	77	2,192
Bulk Terminal	597	239	113	0	6	955
Lubricants	3,040	1,784	6,335	9	2,134	13,302
Refinery	937	839	5,786	9	1,336	8,907
Bulk Terminal	2,103	945	549	0	798	4,395
Waxes	83	119	491	86	177	956
Refinery	83	119	491	86	177	956
Petroleum Coke	698	1,533	4,114	9	2,044	8,398
Refinery	698	1,533	4,114	9	2,044	8,398
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,273	11,226	5,152	2,505	2,280	26,436
Refinery	2,094	7,792	4,434	2,479	2,188	18,987
Bulk Terminal	3,179	3,434	718	26	92	7,449
Miscellaneous Products	749	283	1,349	11	126	2,518
Refinery	203	252	739	11	107	1,312
Bulk Terminal	546	18	589	0	19	1,172
Pipeline	0	13	21	0	0	34
Total Stocks, All Oils	159,857	229,467	983,772	32,109	169,269	1,574,474

[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Produ Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**93**	**36,076**	**1,859**	**26,217**	**16,969**	**2,020**
Connecticut	0	1,016	10	773	175	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	41	1,820	95	1,969	1,955	W
Florida	0	5,206	135	1,558	717	110
Georgia	0	2,874	100	1,127	174	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	615	82	1,145	526	W
Massachusetts	0	1,278	103	1,055	356	W
New Jersey	1	7,511	56	6,633	6,134	W
New York	3	3,769	302	3,805	4,339	W
North Carolina	4	2,472	222	1,189	174	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,644	469	3,797	1,199	W
Rhode Island	0	604	W	623	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,344	136	780	W	W
Virginia	10	2,720	115	1,634	700	W
West Virginia	31	203	W	129	W	W
PAD District II	**1,204**	**33,970**	**1,191**	**22,062**	**3,489**	**6,920**
Illinois	155	6,570	270	4,194	1,530	866
Indiana	249	4,453	73	2,227	362	W
Iowa	84	1,525	W	1,351	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	190	2,997	46	2,170	106	3,418
Kentucky	9	1,668	69	739	W	W
Michigan	42	3,173	132	2,457	110	622
Minnesota	125	1,969	W	1,991	208	W
Missouri	132	798	W	756	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	50	863	W	829	W	W
Ohio	4	4,366	317	1,987	291	W
Oklahoma	156	1,722	W	1,252	292	765
Tennessee	0	2,142	54	877	318	W
Wisconsin	8	1,724	W	1,232	22	W
PAD District III	**499**	**28,678**	**1,008**	**18,191**	**14,850**	**11,635**
Alabama	0	1,416	72	658	428	74
Arkansas	2	516	W	190	W	W
Louisiana	6	5,711	299	4,181	5,749	2,411
Mississippi	51	2,615	11	1,480	W	1,369
New Mexico	126	413	W	289	9	W
Texas	314	18,007	620	11,393	8,371	7,681
PAD District IV	**1,069**	**2,795**	**103**	**2,754**	**428**	**224**
Colorado	179	710	W	393	W	W
Idaho	178	323	W	216	W	W
Montana	344	699	W	832	55	21
Utah	160	466	W	399	170	82
Wyoming	208	597	W	914	W	52
PAD District V	**4,864**	**17,048**	**132**	**9,994**	**8,742**	**348**
Alaska	188	612	W	1,141	W	W
Arizona	347	556	W	242	W	W
California	2,330	11,394	57	5,355	5,384	124
Hawaii	71	808	W	427	W	W
Nevada	74	208	W	147	W	W
Oregon	566	886	W	983	166	W
Washington	1,288	2,584	W	1,699	1,138	37
U.S. Total	**7,729**	**118,567**	**4,293**	**79,218**	**44,478**	**21,147**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	71	0	0	96	1,641	656	0	0	44,084
Petroleum Products	5,908	181	0	3,049	6,206	1,720	0	69,559	16,755
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	374
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	566	2,868	111	0	2,238	3,118
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	241
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	21	56	0	0	0	0	0	281	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,907	0	0	1,222	1,617	1,007	0	39,212	8,980
Leaded	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	3,907	0	0	1,222	1,589	1,007	0	39,212	8,980
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	106	58
Jet Fuel	289	0	0	249	304	455	0	10,560	2,012
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	429	0
Kerosene-Type	289	0	0	249	219	455	0	10,131	2,012
Kerosene	67	0	0	77	0	0	0	457	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,556	0	0	781	431	139	0	15,169	1,679
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	67	868	0	0	501	19
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	68	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	33
Lubricants	0	28	0	87	0	0	0	376	206
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	213	35
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	91	0
Total	5,979	181	0	3,145	7,847	2,376	0	69,559	60,839

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,778	1,216	0	0	0	12,417	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,669	1,139	1,793	1,496	0	0	104	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	221	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	473	1,572	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	875	294	0	1,044	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	140	23	0	222	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	735	271	0	822	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	404	29	0	196	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	209	23	0	89	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	195	6	0	107	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	341	255	0	256	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	104	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,669	3,917	3,009	1,496	0	0	12,521	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, February 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**71**	**0**	**0**	**1,641**	**656**	**0**	**44,084**
Petroleum Products	**5,819**	**0**	**1,614**	**5,262**	**1,720**	**56,416**	**13,680**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	109	0	0	374
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	566	2,868	111	2,000	3,118
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	169	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,907	0	586	1,541	1,007	31,936	7,406
Leaded	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
Unleaded	3,907	0	586	1,513	1,007	31,936	7,406
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	45
Jet Fuel	289	0	177	304	455	7,925	1,680
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	85	0	61	0
Kerosene-Type	289	0	177	219	455	7,864	1,680
Kerosene	67	0	0	0	0	427	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,556	0	285	431	139	13,959	1,057
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Total	**5,890**	**0**	**1,614**	**6,903**	**2,376**	**56,416**	**57,764**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,778**	**1,216**	**0**	**3,329**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**1,553**	**1,139**	**1,793**	**1,496**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	221	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	473	1,572	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	827	294	0	1,044	0	0
Leaded	0	140	23	0	222	0	0
Unleaded	0	687	271	0	822	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	404	29	0	196	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	209	23	0	89	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	195	6	0	107	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	322	255	0	256	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**1,553**	**3,917**	**3,009**	**1,496**	**3,329**	**0**

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	89	181	0	1,435	944	0	13,143	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	21	56	0	0	0	0	112	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	636	76	0	7,276	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	0	0	636	76	0	7,276	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	72	0	0	2,635	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	368	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	72	0	0	2,267	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	77	0	0	30	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	496	0	0	1,210	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	67	868	0	501	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	67	868	0	501	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	68	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0
Lubricants	0	28	0	87	0	0	376	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	56	0	0	0	0	213	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0
Total	89	181	0	1,531	944	0	13,143	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,088
Petroleum Products	933	12,210	3,075	116	0	0	104
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	238	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	87	73	241	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,276	1,574	48	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	7,276	1,574	48	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	26	13	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	290	2,345	332	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	184	184	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	106	2,161	332	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	1,210	622	19	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	501	19	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	501	19	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	30	160	33	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	238	138	206	49	0	0	104
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	213	35	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	933	12,210	3,075	116	0	0	9,192

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**96**	**71**	**25**	**46,933**	**2,393**	**44,540**
Petroleum Products	**72,608**	**6,089**	**66,519**	**23,802**	**10,975**	**12,827**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	462	109	353
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,804	0	2,804	3,591	3,545	46
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	210	1,458	-1,248
Propane/Propylene	2,762	0	2,762	2,403	1,787	616
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	537	206	331
Isobutane	42	0	42	441	94	347
Unfinished Oils	160	0	160	241	0	241
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	281	77	204	21	0	21
Finished Motor Gasoline	40,434	3,907	36,527	13,181	3,846	9,335
Leaded	0	0	0	23	28	-5
Unleaded	40,434	3,907	36,527	13,158	3,818	9,340
Finished Aviation Gasoline	106	0	106	58	8	50
Jet Fuel	10,809	289	10,520	2,330	1,008	1,322
Naphtha-Type	429	0	429	23	85	-62
Kerosene-Type	10,380	289	10,091	2,307	923	1,384
Kerosene	534	67	467	67	77	-10
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,950	1,556	14,394	3,490	1,351	2,139
Residual Fuel Oil	568	0	568	19	935	-916
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	109	-109	68	0	68
Special Naphthas	190	0	190	33	0	33
Lubricants	463	28	435	206	87	119
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	213	56	157	35	0	35
Miscellaneous Products	91	0	91	0	9	-9
Total	**72,704**	**6,160**	**66,544**	**70,735**	**13,368**	**57,367**

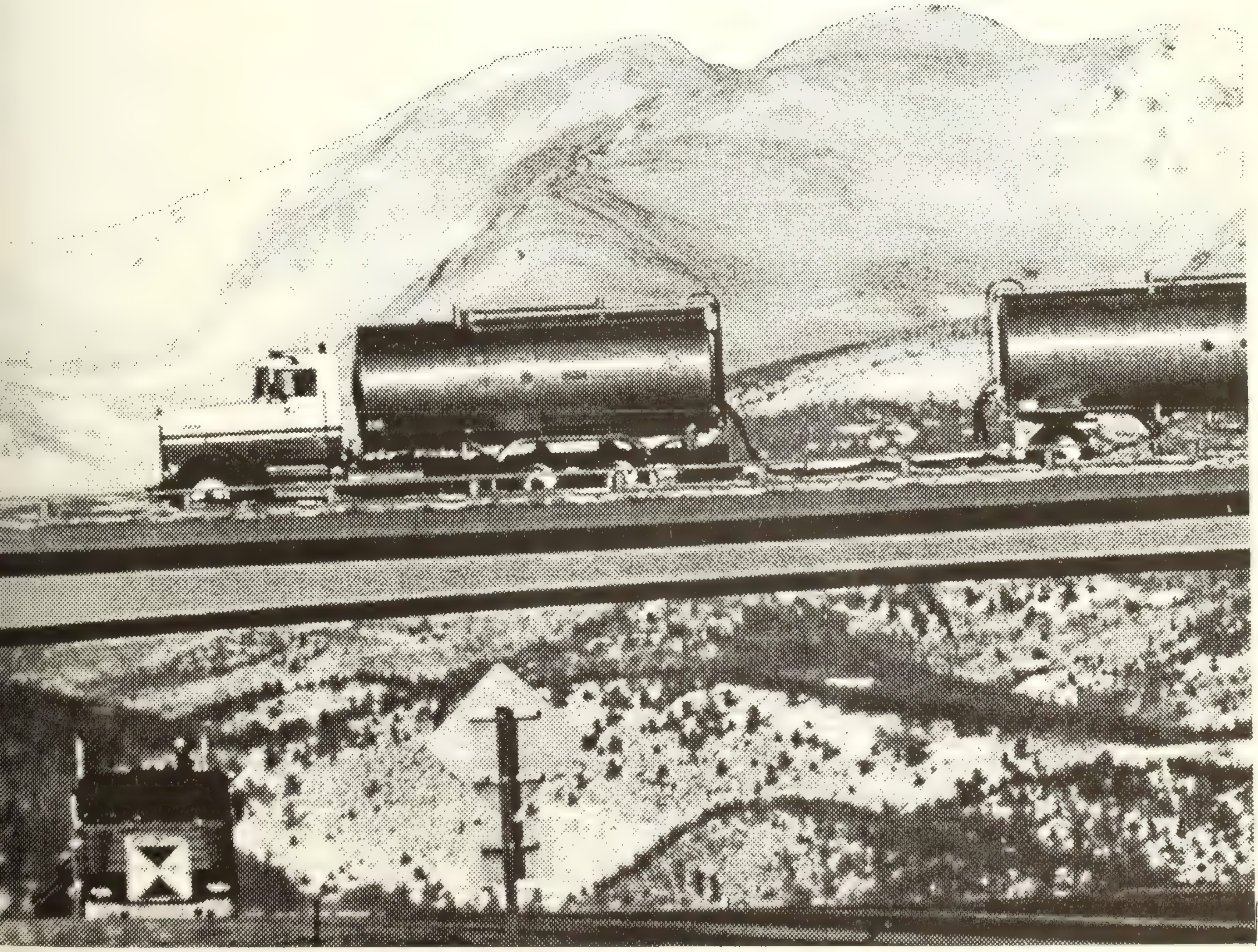
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**15,274**	**44,084**	**-28,810**	**656**	**3,994**	**-3,338**	**0**	**12,417**	**-12,417**
Petroleum Products	**8,284**	**87,983**	**-79,699**	**1,720**	**4,428**	**-2,708**	**3,165**	**104**	**3,061**
Pentanes Plus	330	374	-44	0	309	-309	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,440	5,356	-916	111	2,045	-1,934	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,226	76	2,150	0	902	-902	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,612	4,450	-2,838	109	649	-540	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	409	437	-28	2	305	-303	0	0	0
Isobutane	193	393	-200	0	189	-189	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	401	-401	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	56	281	-225	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,617	49,067	-47,450	1,007	1,338	-331	1,919	0	1,919
Leaded	28	140	-112	0	245	-245	362	0	362
Unleaded	1,589	48,927	-47,338	1,007	1,093	-86	1,557	0	1,557
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	164	-164	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	304	12,976	-12,672	455	225	230	600	0	600
Naphtha-Type	85	638	-553	0	112	-112	298	0	298
Kerosene-Type	219	12,338	-12,119	455	113	342	302	0	302
Kerosene	0	457	-457	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	431	17,189	-16,758	139	511	-372	597	0	597
Residual Fuel Oil	868	520	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	223	-223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	132	631	-499	0	0	0	49	104	-55
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	56	248	-192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	9	91	-82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**23,558**	**132,067**	**-108,509**	**2,376**	**8,422**	**-6,046**	**3,165**	**12,521**	**-9,356**

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

CentralAtlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

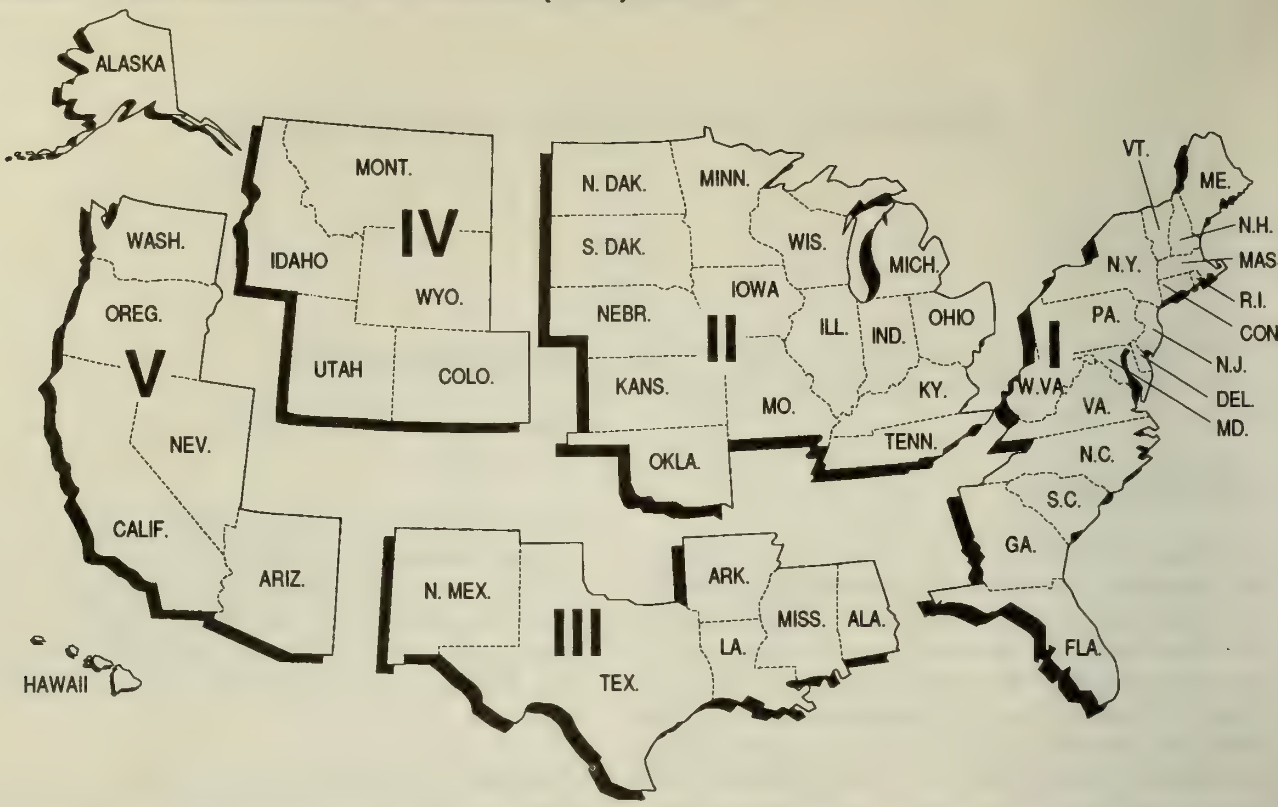
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

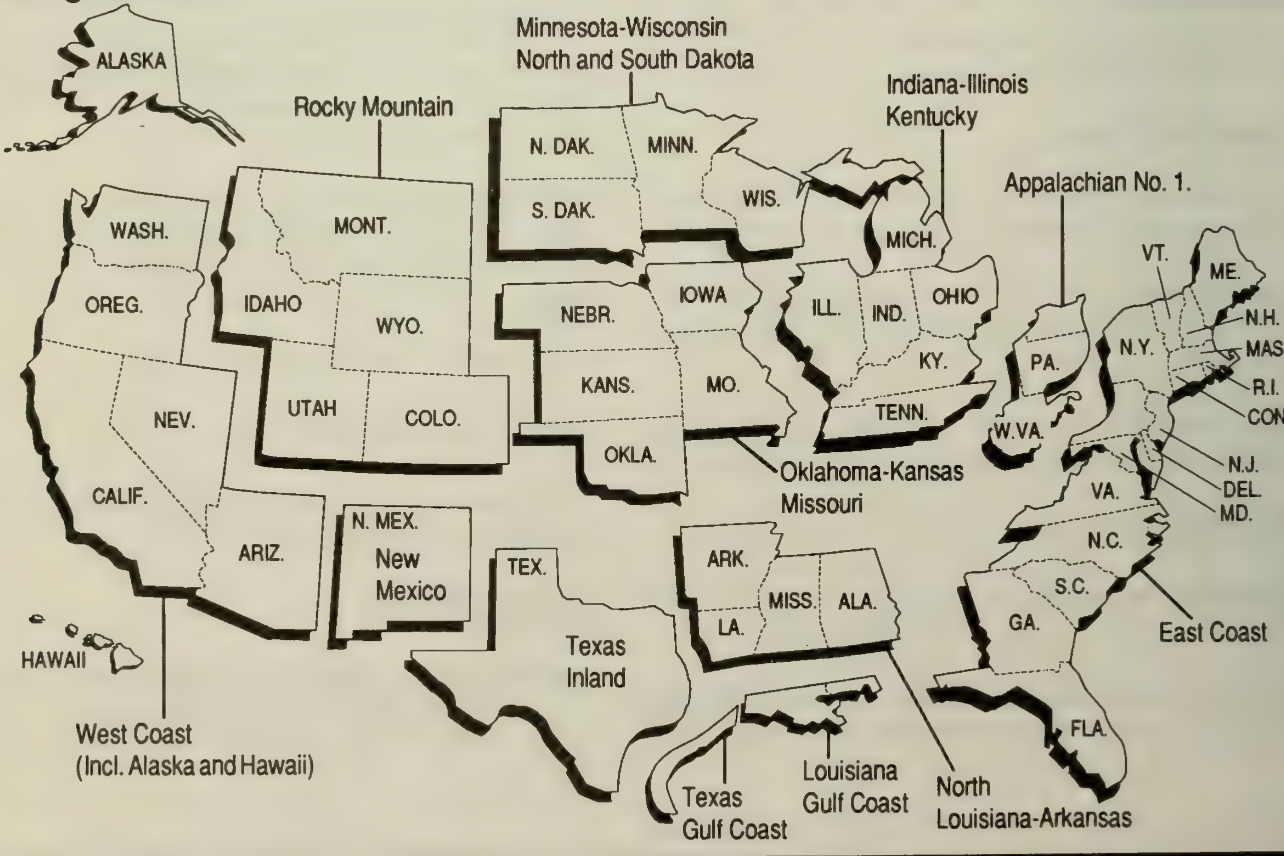
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

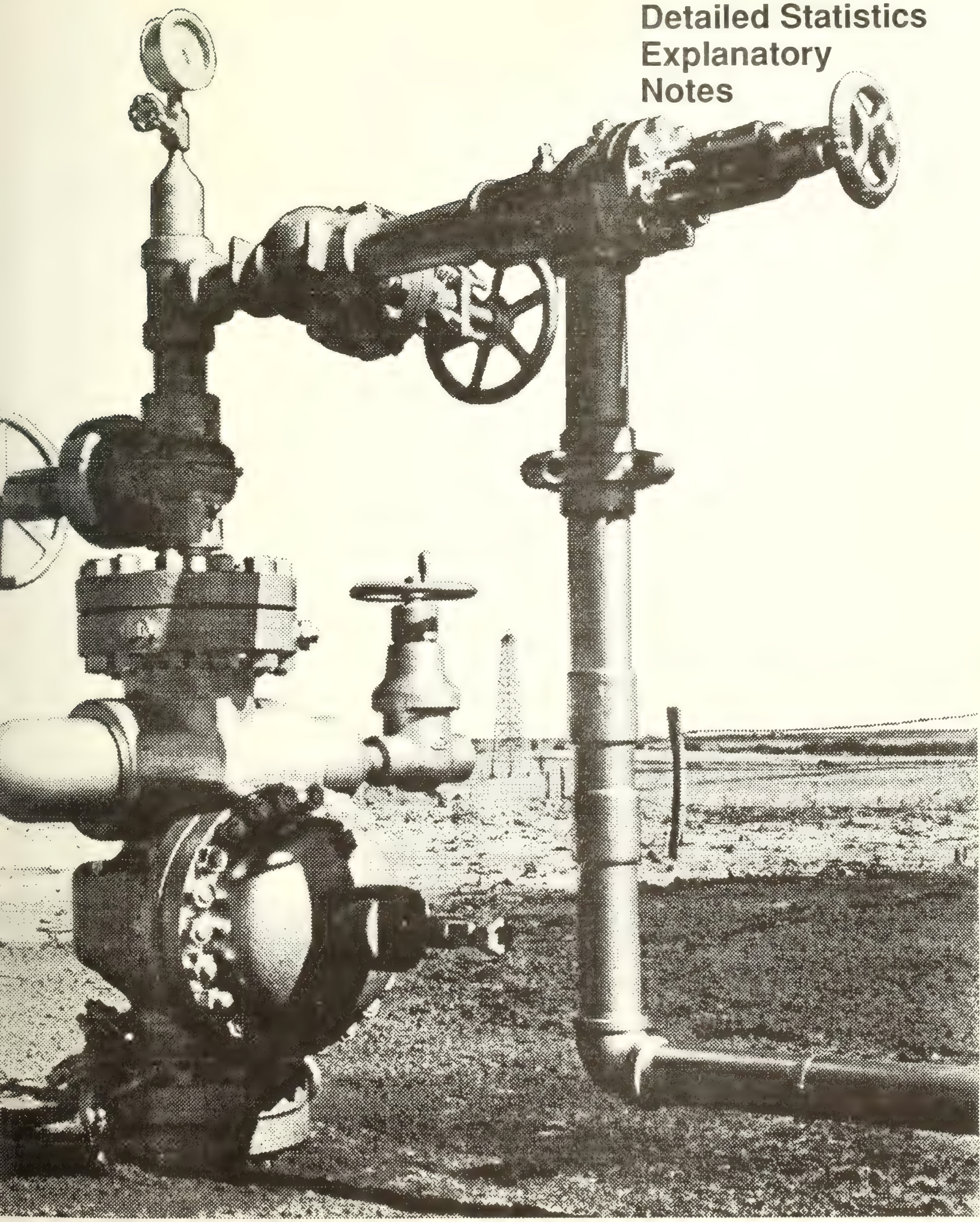


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



e cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a hristmas Tree."

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the information may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to other components of the DOE, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. Detailed provisions of the restrictions on the disclosure of this information can be found in the Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the possession of the EIA (45 *Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor

gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91
	Reported State Data[c]																	
12-14-89	1960	0																
1-14-90	4426	1993	0															
2-14-90	6640	4406	1990	0														
3-14-90	7367	6975	4649	1927	0													
4-14-90	7447	7532	6259	4575	1912	0												
5-14-90	7456	7541	7308	6240	4598	1893	0											
6-14-90	7461	7559	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0										
7-14-90	7462	7568	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0									
8-14-90	7464	7572	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0								
9-14-90	7464	7572	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0							
10-14-90	7464	7572	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0						
11-14-90	7464	7572	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0					
12-14-90	7484	7591	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0				
1-14-91	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0			
2-14-91	7468	7591	7333	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0		
3-14-91	7468	7591	7333	7442	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0	
4-14-91	7469	7592	7334	7538	7490	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
4-14-91	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	18	28	33

	Month of Production																	
	10-89	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	7644	7601	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392
Interim[f]	7462	7564	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7378	7473	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	
Revised	7389	7497	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345		
Final[g]	7453	7536	7337															

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	265	488	645	723
Other Primary	265	380	351	379
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,120	1,425	1,461	1,454
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	222
Finished	NA	NA	202	186
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	140
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	49
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	39
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	189	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).

- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.

- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.

- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.

- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."

- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.

- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.

- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, " U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

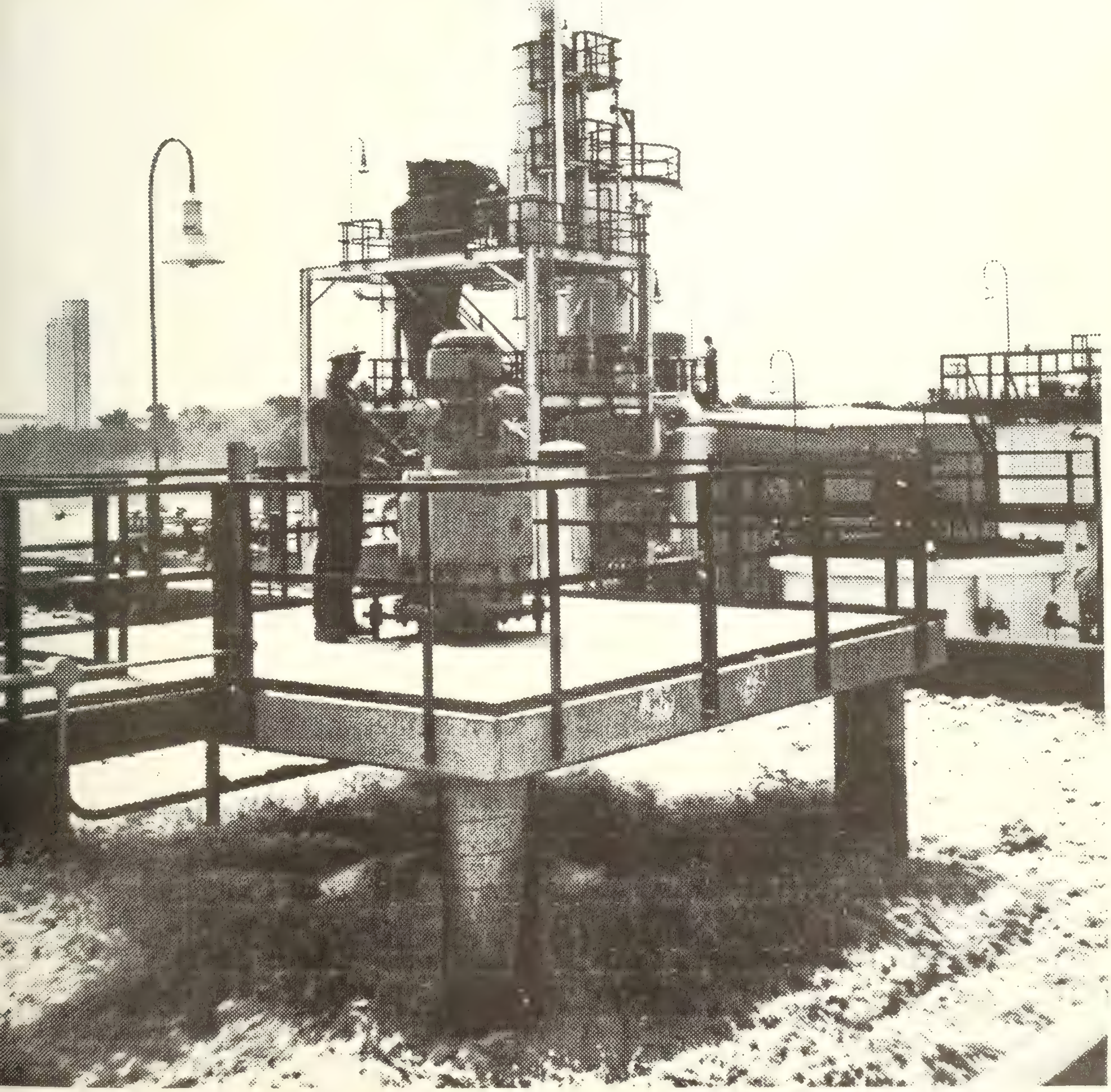
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for he major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), xcept in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an rregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor ndicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



urface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up e oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value
Inputs	**14,614**	**27**	**14,484**	**-5**	**13,868**	**2**	**14,112**	**3**	**14,136**	**3**	**14,815**
Crude Oil	13,499	-8	13,494	-7	12,876	0	13,051	(s)	13,389	-3	13,690
Pentanes Plus	165	3	176	4	171	4	179	1	179	-5	173
LPGs	416	-2	346	-8	205	-6	200	-4	216	-8	220
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	7	-7	9	-9	8	-7	6	-5	8	-8	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	248	4	183	1	68	1	53	(s)	53	(s)	54
Isobutane	161	1	154	(s)	129	1	141	1	154	1	158
Other Hydrocarbons	68	10	66	6	65	3	74	4	75	3	71
Unfinished Oils	534	7	513	-4	481	-3	510	-2	338	3	599
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	-68	16	-107	3	69	4	98	5	-60	12	61
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	1	0	-3	0	1	0	1	0	-1	0	-1
Production	**16,868**	**41**	**16,830**	**8**	**16,116**	**21**	**16,310**	**22**	**16,343**	**6**	**16,994**
Pentanes Plus	288	9	304	7	299	5	296	3	306	3	307
LPGs	1,700	-15	1,784	-41	1,760	3	1,738	13	1,760	2	1,722
Ethane/Ethylene	462	3	465	6	454	2	453	4	448	-1	434
Propane/Propylene	874	5	914	2	880	(s)	862	8	848	5	836
Normal Butane/Butylene	228	-26	230	-48	256	2	258	2	291	-2	283
Isobutane	136	2	176	-1	169	-1	165	(s)	173	(s)	169
Other Hydrocarbons	66	-17	69	-7	72	4	72	-2	80	-5	73
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,889	-9	6,978	11	6,612	1	6,764	11	6,599	11	7,084
Leaded	411	-8	396	(s)	389	(s)	393	3	400	(s)	380
Unleaded	6,477	-1	6,582	11	6,223	1	6,371	8	6,199	11	6,704
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	28	0	29
Jet Fuel	1,486	41	1,498	31	1,425	31	1,335	22	1,365	27	1,355
Naphtha-Type Jet	187	-1	200	-1	201	0	178	(s)	198	0	175
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,299	42	1,298	32	1,224	31	1,156	22	1,167	27	1,181
Kerosene	134	-42	96	-33	70	-31	63	-22	50	-29	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,136	-7	2,753	(s)	2,655	2	2,802	(s)	2,873	1	2,995
Residual Fuel Oil	1,129	34	1,060	(s)	974	1	880	2	877	6	926
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	109	21	133	0	143	0	137	0	142	0	109
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	200	21	264	37	268	1	303	-9	287	-16	246
Special Naphthas	54	-1	54	0	52	0	56	(s)	59	0	60
Lubricants	156	(s)	166	0	162	0	173	0	165	0	155
Waxes	14	0	19	(s)	17	0	15	0	15	0	16
Petroleum Coke	538	2	561	1	537	(s)	546	(s)	541	(s)	548
Asphalt and Road Oil	251	0	326	0	345	1	382	1	480	1	571
Still Gas	642	3	676	1	649	3	670	4	650	5	700
Miscellaneous Products	58	(s)	67	1	55	(s)	57	0	66	(s)	68
Imports	**9,147**	**50**	**8,306**	**91**	**7,925**	**35**	**7,758**	**97**	**8,738**	**96**	**8,690**
Crude Oil	6,206	6	5,858	36	6,125	-8	5,740	73	6,438	16	6,413
Pentanes Plus	18	0	11	0	4	0	4	0	13	0	4
LPGs	245	16	223	12	152	3	148	2	189	15	201
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	5	2	5
Propane/Propylene	172	14	147	5	117	1	115	1	135	12	100
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	(s)	65	-7	22	1	19	1	37	1	69
Isobutane	12	2	11	12	7	1	9	(s)	13	(s)	27
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	441	0	401	0	369	20	350	11	430	-7	384
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.	71	0	61	0	71	0	49	0	74	-11	131
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	417	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	1	535	50	361
Leaded	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0	3
Unleaded	416	(s)	407	4	265	5	327	1	533	50	358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	157	6	147	12	109	11	103	0	113	6	125
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2
Kerosene-Type Jet	155	6	145	12	108	11	102	0	111	6	122
Kerosene	24	0	6	0	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	4	357	(s)	280	(s)	308	(s)	207	2	257
Residual Fuel Oil	809	16	640	23	334	1	555	4	507	2	536
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	139	-71	118	-62	111	-49	47	0	59	0	39
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	74	67	18	62	65	49	79	0	111	0	166
Special Naphthas	5	6	14	5	3	3	10	4	18	-1	15
Lubricants	12	0	14	0	11	0	7	0	3	24	7
Waxes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Petroleum Coke	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	0	21	(s)	19	(s)	20	0	35	2	41
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	3	0	1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

le C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
s	**15,392**	**-6**	**15,389**	**-13**	**15,157**	**-1**	**14,393**	**-9**	**14,387**	**3**	**14,295**	**12**	**2**
de Oil	14,208	4	14,140	2	14,105	-2	12,825	(s)	12,955	-1	12,708	0	-1
tanes Plus	186	-3	182	-7	182	(s)	181	0	166	(s)	166	0	-1
Gs	230	-14	253	-17	298	-6	352	-4	425	2	417	9	-5
thane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ropane/Propylene	8	-8	8	-8	5	-5	3	-3	4	-4	0	0	-6
ormal Butane/Butylene	64	-6	73	-9	133	(s)	195	(s)	257	7	264	10	1
obutane	158	(s)	171	(s)	161	-1	154	-1	164	-1	153	-1	(s)
er Hydrocarbons	62	4	65	3	67	3	79	4	82	1	81	1	4
inished Oils	746	-4	739	-7	560	-5	835	-16	616	1	832	(s)	-2
or Gas. Blend. Comp	-42	7	13	12	-57	9	122	7	144	1	91	2	8
ation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	-2	0	2	0	-1	0	1	0	(s)	0	0
uction	**17,554**	**6**	**17,733**	**7**	**17,475**	**35**	**16,850**	**-5**	**16,819**	**16**	**16,705**	**23**	**18**
tanes Plus	310	1	318	(s)	314	(s)	322	(s)	312	-1	302	(s)	3
Gs	1,750	6	1,823	2	1,788	1	1,784	-12	1,726	8	1,681	11	-2
thane/Ethylene	453	(s)	498	13	529	10	551	11	575	1	537	(s)	4
ropane/Propylene	859	2	880	(s)	888	-1	906	-25	902	-4	899	(s)	-1
ormal Butane/Butylene	261	3	272	-10	196	-8	161	1	114	10	108	10	-6
obutane	178	1	173	-1	174	(s)	165	(s)	135	1	136	(s)	(s)
er Hydrocarbons	70	-1	65	-3	65	-3	83	-5	80	4	76	-1	-3
shed Motor Gasoline	7,230	9	7,315	10	7,251	24	6,890	-10	6,941	-1	6,887	0	6
eaded	406	(s)	410	(s)	359	2	326	-4	291	(s)	271	(s)	(s)
nleaded	6,824	8	6,905	10	6,891	22	6,564	-6	6,651	-1	6,615	(s)	7
shed Aviation Gasoline	26	0	34	0	25	0	19	0	22	0	16	0	0
Fuel	1,400	33	1,400	24	1,526	22	1,597	33	1,575	31	1,538	32	30
aphtha-Type Jet	126	0	174	(s)	210	0	168	0	161	(s)	159	0	(s)
erosene-Type Jet	1,274	33	1,226	24	1,316	22	1,430	33	1,414	31	1,379	32	30
osene	76	-33	57	-25	75	-22	78	-29	86	-30	84	-32	-30
illate Fuel Oil	3,006	1	3,131	(s)	2,967	1	2,933	-5	2,916	-1	2,918	(s)	-1
idual Fuel Oil	987	(s)	945	-1	909	(s)	802	-3	845	1	1,019	2	4
htha Pet. Feedstock	152	-9	123	0	159	0	132	(s)	135	0	157	0	2
er Oils Pet. Feedstock	305	-7	276	-9	231	5	226	22	297	0	270	0	3
cial Naphthas	59	0	60	(s)	45	0	56	0	52	(s)	51	0	(s)
ricants	175	0	173	0	179	0	161	(s)	185	0	161	0	0
xes	21	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	16	0	17	0	0
roleum Coke	554	1	583	1	551	(s)	546	-3	558	(s)	564	(s)	(s)
halt and Road Oil	626	1	600	1	596	2	501	(s)	402	(s)	296	0	1
Gas	743	4	739	6	704	6	630	6	606	5	606	11	5
cellaneous Products	65	0	73	0	69	0	74	0	65	0	62	0	(s)
rts	**8,893**	**155**	**8,558**	**86**	**7,336**	**26**	**6,701**	**16**	**6,968**	**35**	**6,431**	**7**	**63**
de Oil	6,812	43	6,432	20	5,656	8	5,132	0	5,062	23	4,611	0	19
tanes Plus	3	0	12	0	4	0	10	0	17	0	10	0	0
Gs	156	1	206	49	147	2	155	4	135	5	180	4	10
thane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	14	0	12	0	(s)
ropane/Propylene	90	1	110	3	76	1	89	3	70	1	108	4	4
ormal Butane/Butylene	45	(s)	68	31	43	1	54	1	45	3	49	0	3
obutane	21	(s)	28	16	14	(s)	3	(s)	6	(s)	10	0	3
er Hydrocarbons	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
inished Oils	353	(s)	373	5	383	9	418	0	552	6	395	0	9
or Gas.Blend.Comp	70	18	44	(s)	62	0	24	0	57	0	15	0	1
ation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
shed Motor Gasoline	372	60	313	(s)	254	(s)	192	(s)	259	0	261	2	11
eaded	1	0	6	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
nleaded	372	60	307	(s)	253	(s)	192	(s)	259	0	261	2	11
shed Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Fuel	85	15	83	0	81	0	65	6	93	0	82	0	5
aphtha-Type Jet	2	0	2	0	10	0	20	0	34	0	16	0	0
erosene-Type Jet	83	15	81	0	72	0	45	6	59	0	66	0	5
osene	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	0
illate Fuel Oil	229	8	292	1	226	(s)	190	(s)	238	(s)	239	(s)	1
idual Fuel Oil	535	1	574	0	311	2	381	2	386	(s)	484	0	(s)
htha Pet. Feedstock	67	0	36	7	22	0	32	2	37	0	20	0	-14
er Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	129	0	120	0	48	0	81	0	82	0	15
cial Naphthas	4	5	6	2	4	2	7	(s)	8	0	6	0	3
ricants	12	0	10	0	11	(s)	11	0	11	0	8	0	2
xes	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
roleum Coke	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	(s)	2	0	3	0	0
halt and Road Oil	37	1	44	1	49	2	32	(s)	25	(s)	28	0	1
cellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	2	0	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)

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s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
lote: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,051,022**	**-1,848**	**1,058,003**	**-4,281**	**1,061,200**	**-1,566**	**1,056,496**	**642**	**1,084,920**	**420**	**1,097,103**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	352,267	-3,260	343,081	-3,652	373,655	-2,810	369,705	767	382,480	60	384,237
Pentanes Plus	7,968	43	7,239	10	7,334	-76	7,091	23	7,279	5	7,757
LPGs	76,107	1,267	76,675	997	77,962	2,178	82,047	833	90,706	1,086	104,249
Ethane/Ethylene	23,585	656	24,511	479	24,158	-295	24,219	4	22,899	1	22,378
Propane/Propylene	32,979	479	32,171	1,044	31,103	1,950	31,705	401	35,584	618	43,990
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,571	331	12,142	-161	14,739	443	17,857	275	22,867	335	27,893
Isobutane	6,972	-199	7,851	-365	7,962	80	8,266	153	9,356	132	9,988
Other Hydrocarbons	644	208	749	235	977	29	907	23	1,037	82	1,104
Unfinished Oils	103,511	-160	106,468	-150	109,780	-102	108,729	-136	116,582	-81	117,515
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,350	-269	44,325	-282	42,133	-221	39,126	-270	39,575	-242	37,554
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	141	0	180	0	145	0	125	0	159	0	178
Finished Motor Gasoline	195,634	761	201,341	-309	186,056	-508	184,486	70	178,416	-79	175,840
Leaded	17,828	-36	15,444	-146	13,559	-181	12,603	-20	11,906	-23	10,560
Unleaded	177,806	797	185,897	-163	172,497	-327	171,883	90	166,510	-56	165,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,976	4	1,947	-1	1,843	-39	1,830	-30	1,884	0	1,833
Jet Fuel	42,818	388	46,389	174	48,938	474	46,844	-158	46,832	95	47,255
Naphtha-Type Jet	6,381	5	6,336	1	7,082	-34	6,328	-29	6,853	0	6,969
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,437	383	40,053	173	41,856	508	40,516	-129	39,979	95	40,286
Kerosene	6,495	-460	5,693	-378	5,129	-123	5,194	-188	5,501	-316	5,071
Distillate Fuel Oil	117,949	-220	112,224	-506	99,684	-818	99,459	-313	102,828	-319	109,392
Residual Fuel Oil	49,729	477	51,479	-261	46,190	117	48,993	16	49,641	55	46,766
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,106	-5	2,292	-5	2,322	0	2,220	0	1,993	0	1,849
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,935	0	2,848	0	2,614	0	2,022	0	2,670	0	2,589
Special Naphthas	2,691	-94	2,844	-96	2,949	-4	2,699	-1	2,724	0	2,697
Lubricants	13,597	-12	13,011	-19	12,264	2	12,353	8	12,256	65	12,351
Waxes	953	-2	1,032	-1	1,044	0	955	0	941	0	901
Petroleum Coke	9,228	0	9,444	0	8,954	0	9,423	1	9,989	0	8,603
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,215	-45	25,957	103	28,519	311	29,873	-24	29,091	5	26,977
Miscellaneous Products	2,708	-469	2,785	-140	2,708	24	2,415	21	2,336	4	2,385
Product Supplied	**16,968**	**22**	**17,024**	**141**	**17,083**	**-2**	**16,666**	**90**	**16,843**	**71**	**17,112**
Crude Oil	40	0	36	0	24	0	24	0	30	0	29
Pentanes Plus	156	4	161	5	128	3	128	-2	133	8	120
LPGs	1,660	-38	1,599	-12	1,620	-26	1,525	64	1,417	16	1,223
Ethane/Ethylene	462	-18	431	14	471	27	455	-6	495	1	456
Propane/Propylene	1,012	11	1,048	-4	993	-20	935	66	825	18	626
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-41	117	-39	113	-17	112	8	101	-3	123
Isobutane	22	10	2	17	44	-15	23	-3	-4	1	17
Other Hydrocarbons	0	-17	0	-7	0	4	0	-2	0	-5	0
Unfinished Oils	-7	-2	-218	3	-219	22	-125	15	-161	-12	-247
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	14	-8	26	-3	73	-6	51	-4	119	-23	138
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,675	-34	7,129	53	7,325	13	7,116	-7	7,304	66	7,478
Leaded	404	-7	472	4	443	1	420	-3	421	(s)	420
Unleaded	6,272	-27	6,657	49	6,881	12	6,696	-4	6,884	65	7,059
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	(s)	23	(s)	24	1	23	(s)	27	-1	31
Jet Fuel	1,551	35	1,468	51	1,423	32	1,488	43	1,470	25	1,456
Naphtha-Type Jet	182	-1	203	-1	165	1	196	-1	182	-1	170
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,369	36	1,265	52	1,257	31	1,292	43	1,288	26	1,286
Kerosene	113	-27	130	-35	87	-39	66	-20	41	-25	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,177	5	3,250	10	3,265	12	3,059	-16	2,897	3	2,949
Residual Fuel Oil	1,561	34	1,424	49	1,202	-10	1,142	9	1,222	7	1,350
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	238	-50	237	-62	250	-49	184	0	201	0	148
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	257	88	226	99	319	49	371	-9	350	-16	396
Special Naphthas	62	8	46	5	43	(s)	73	4	71	-1	72
Lubricants	160	1	185	(s)	180	-1	147	(s)	153	22	138
Waxes	16	(s)	17	0	15	(s)	17	0	16	0	15
Petroleum Coke	346	2	332	1	336	(s)	291	(s)	295	(s)	317
Asphalt and Road Oil	223	1	211	-5	280	-6	351	12	540	2	680
Still Gas	642	3	676	1	649	3	670	4	650	5	700
Miscellaneous Products	64	15	66	-11	58	-5	66	(s)	68	1	67

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

e C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990 (Continued)

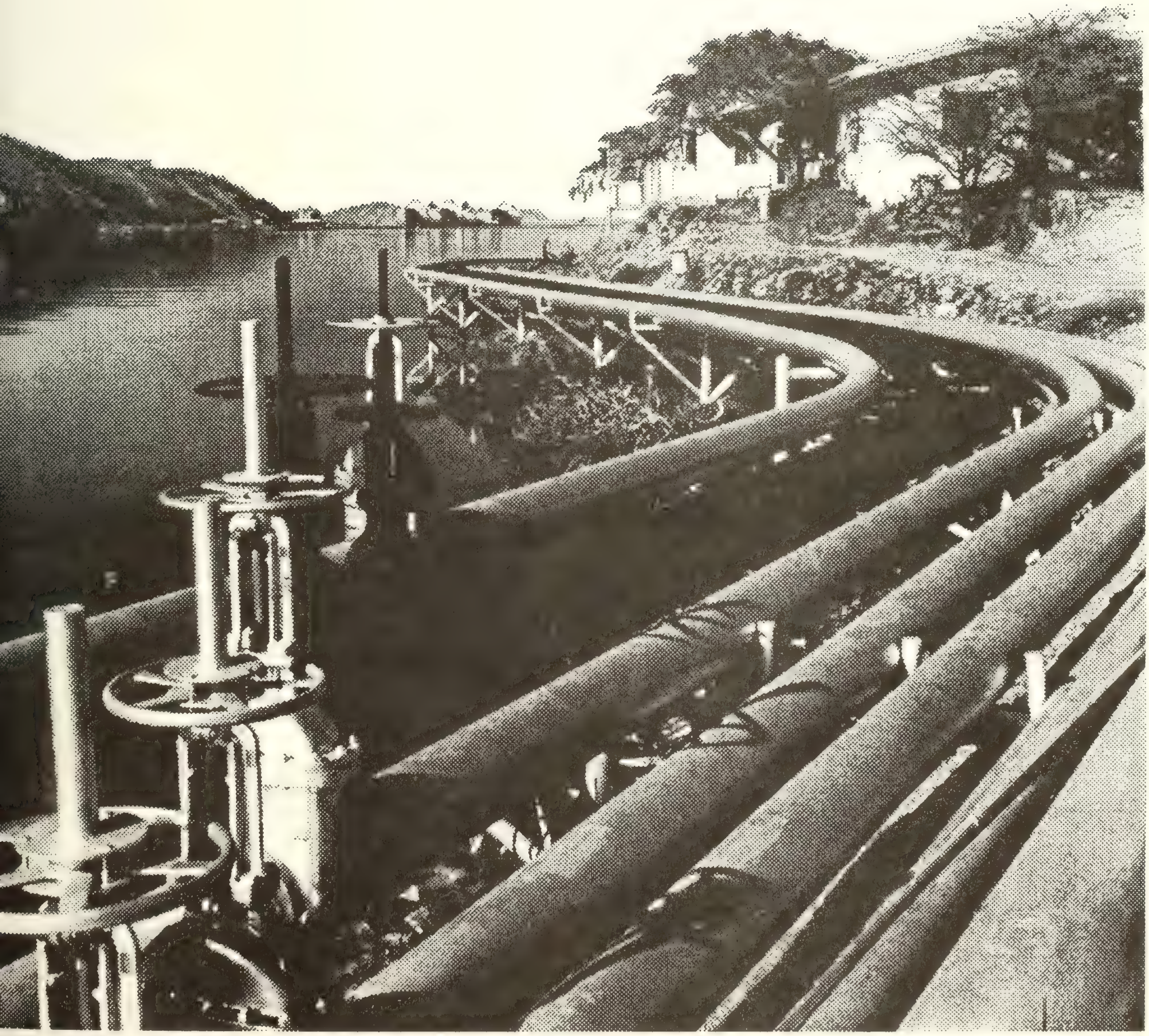
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
s (Thousands Barrels)...	**1,123,959**	**-1,545**	**1,111,144**	**-2,069**	**1,111,647**	**-1,632**	**1,089,341**	**-2,639**	**1,072,067**	**-2,863**	**1,037,875**	**-1,402**	**-1,461**
e Oil (excl. SPR)	379,518	-57	369,567	-67	343,044	-439	346,434	-106	338,864	-137	322,979	-284	-833
anes Plus........................	8,731	-18	8,980	58	7,753	59	7,166	2	6,748	24	6,158	-21	9
s....................................	112,289	1,901	122,639	2,178	124,291	1,673	117,048	1,474	109,480	283	97,953	217	1,308
hane/Ethylene..................	20,713	39	20,536	216	20,360	86	18,435	196	19,436	-1	20,046	-3	115
opane/Propylene.............	48,930	1,204	52,873	1,337	56,205	1,053	54,098	646	53,341	496	48,516	448	893
rmal Butane/Butylene	32,665	460	38,547	359	36,359	316	33,269	428	25,785	-222	19,566	-202	235
butane............................	9,981	198	10,683	266	11,367	218	11,246	204	10,918	10	9,825	-26	65
r Hydrocarbons	1,342	89	1,361	84	1,311	94	1,445	129	1,381	-1	1,237	0	86
nished Oils.......................	112,429	-320	111,030	-218	113,076	-346	103,775	-234	108,756	-12	99,274	-605	-220
r Gas. Blend. Comp	38,993	-240	37,779	-337	41,274	-222	40,502	-512	40,418	100	39,257	-16	-231
tion Gas. Blend. Comp.....	142	0	199	0	153	0	170	0	152	0	155	0	0
hed Motor Gasoline.........	180,358	-685	173,549	-1,113	188,697	277	182,180	-664	178,492	-591	182,158	-274	-284
aded................................	10,589	-95	10,595	-95	11,403	-123	10,600	-110	9,939	-105	9,987	-38	-83
leaded............................	169,769	-590	162,954	-1,018	177,294	400	171,580	-554	168,553	-486	172,171	-236	-201
hed Aviation Gasoline	1,672	-16	1,814	-56	1,794	-1	1,696	-1	1,789	-12	1,749	0	-13
uel..................................	50,891	56	48,232	170	49,971	-122	51,323	-252	50,551	-55	51,905	185	86
phtha-Type Jet...............	6,334	15	5,719	-3	6,088	0	6,183	0	5,790	1	6,165	0	-4
rosene-Type Jet.............	44,557	41	42,513	173	43,883	-122	45,140	-252	44,761	-56	45,740	185	89
sene	5,957	-201	5,949	-402	6,438	-228	6,495	-107	6,621	-192	5,916	-340	-257
llate Fuel Oil....................	125,250	-271	131,093	-1,285	136,497	-482	136,812	-542	132,844	-437	132,187	17	-390
dual Fuel Oil	49,000	0	48,233	742	49,534	-98	49,540	-191	50,281	-183	48,594	-33	54
ntha Pet. Feedstock	1,813	8	1,451	0	1,429	0	1,488	-2	1,442	0	1,461	0	(s)
r Oils Pet. Feedstock.......	2,398	0	2,029	0	2,034	0	2,708	0	2,436	0	2,053	0	0
cial Naphthas...................	2,954	-54	2,910	-71	2,675	-40	2,565	-61	2,831	-51	3,009	0	-39
icants.............................	13,052	-616	12,017	-565	11,730	-491	10,875	-528	12,004	-600	12,373	0	-230
es....................................	930	0	865	0	974	0	946	0	921	0	977	0	(s)
oleum Coke......................	7,527	0	7,568	0	7,252	0	7,148	0	7,545	0	7,396	-215	-18
halt and Road Oil.............	26,298	-1,023	21,335	-1,078	19,178	-1,158	16,391	-937	16,190	-612	18,732	0	-371
ellaneous Products..........	2,415	-98	2,544	-109	2,542	-108	2,634	-107	2,321	-387	2,352	-33	-117
ct Supplied.....................	**16,856**	**217**	**17,936**	**108**	**16,437**	**28**	**16,851**	**67**	**16,681**	**26**	**16,518**	**-33**	**65**
le Oil................................	31	0	18	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	15	0	0
anes Plus........................	95	5	139	4	176	(s)	169	2	175	-1	162	2	3
s.....................................	1,379	11	1,400	60	1,540	26	1,784	2	1,650	50	1,758	7	13
hane/Ethylene..................	507	-1	504	7	549	15	624	8	555	8	530	(s)	5
opane/Propylene.............	758	5	831	7	822	15	1,029	-7	964	7	1,118	6	8
rmal Butane/Butylene	74	9	58	33	165	-6	113	-2	143	27	82	-1	-3
butane............................	40	-2	8	13	5	2	18	2	-12	8	29	2	3
r Hydrocarbons	0	-1	0	-3	0	-3	0	-5	0	4	0	-1	-3
nished Oils.......................	-230	5	-321	9	-245	18	-118	12	-229	-2	-131	19	13
r Gas. Blend. Comp	65	10	70	-10	3	-13	-72	3	-84	-21	-38	2	-7
tion Gas. Blend. Comp.....	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
hed Motor Gasoline.........	7,415	81	7,771	24	6,897	-23	7,201	21	7,257	-4	6,976	-8	19
aded................................	403	3	412	(s)	323	3	347	-4	301	(s)	267	-2	(s)
leaded............................	7,012	78	7,360	24	6,574	-26	6,854	25	6,956	-4	6,709	-6	19
hed Aviation Gasoline	31	1	30	1	26	-2	22	0	20	(s)	17	(s)	0
uel..................................	1,358	48	1,531	21	1,502	32	1,541	44	1,554	24	1,516	24	34
phtha-Type Jet...............	148	(s)	188	1	205	(s)	179	0	208	0	163	(s)	(s)
rosene-Type Jet.............	1,210	49	1,343	20	1,297	32	1,362	44	1,345	24	1,353	24	35
sene	48	-31	58	-18	59	-28	51	-33	51	-27	110	-27	-29
llate Fuel Oil....................	2,693	33	3,184	34	2,890	-26	2,963	-3	3,098	-4	2,831	-15	1
dual Fuel Oil	1,279	1	1,263	-25	977	30	1,023	2	963	1	1,299	-3	4
ntha Pet. Feedstock	218	-9	164	7	178	0	159	2	171	(s)	174	0	-12
r Oils Pet. Feedstock.......	446	-7	402	-9	329	5	232	22	364	0	346	0	18
cial Naphthas...................	43	7	55	3	50	1	34	1	38	(s)	45	-2	3
icants.............................	150	20	196	-2	178	-2	173	1	140	2	140	-19	2
es....................................	19	0	18	0	16	0	18	0	17	0	15	0	0
oleum Coke......................	329	1	352	1	358	(s)	338	-3	376	(s)	379	7	1
halt and Road Oil.............	682	36	799	4	715	6	618	-7	429	-11	238	-20	1
Gas	743	4	739	6	704	6	630	6	606	5	606	11	5
ellaneous Products..........	63	3	66	(s)	70	(s)	71	(s)	75	9	61	-11	(s)

) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

ote: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Glossary



elines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr. 60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene **(C_4H_8).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> ***No. 1 Fuel Oil.*** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 2 Fuel Oil.*** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.*** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
> > ***No. 1-D.*** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
> >
> > ***No. 2-D.*** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> ***No. 4 Fuel Oil.*** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plant pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sand oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> ***Paraffinic.*** Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> ***Naphthenic.*** Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> ***Note:*** The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> ***Exceptions:*** Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

> ***Finished Leaded Gasoline.*** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Finished Unleaded Gasoline.*** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Gasohol.*** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene **($C_6H_5CH_3$).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> ***Microcrystalline Wax.*** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.*** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> ***Crystalline-Other Wax.*** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

***Xylene* ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$)** One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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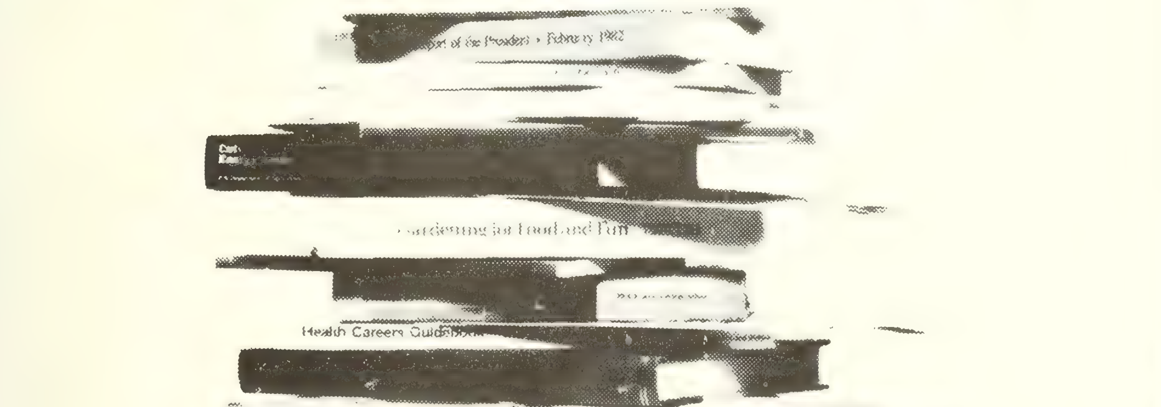

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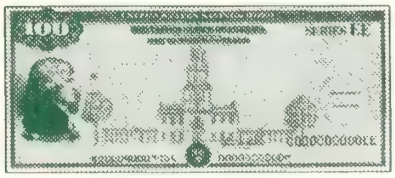

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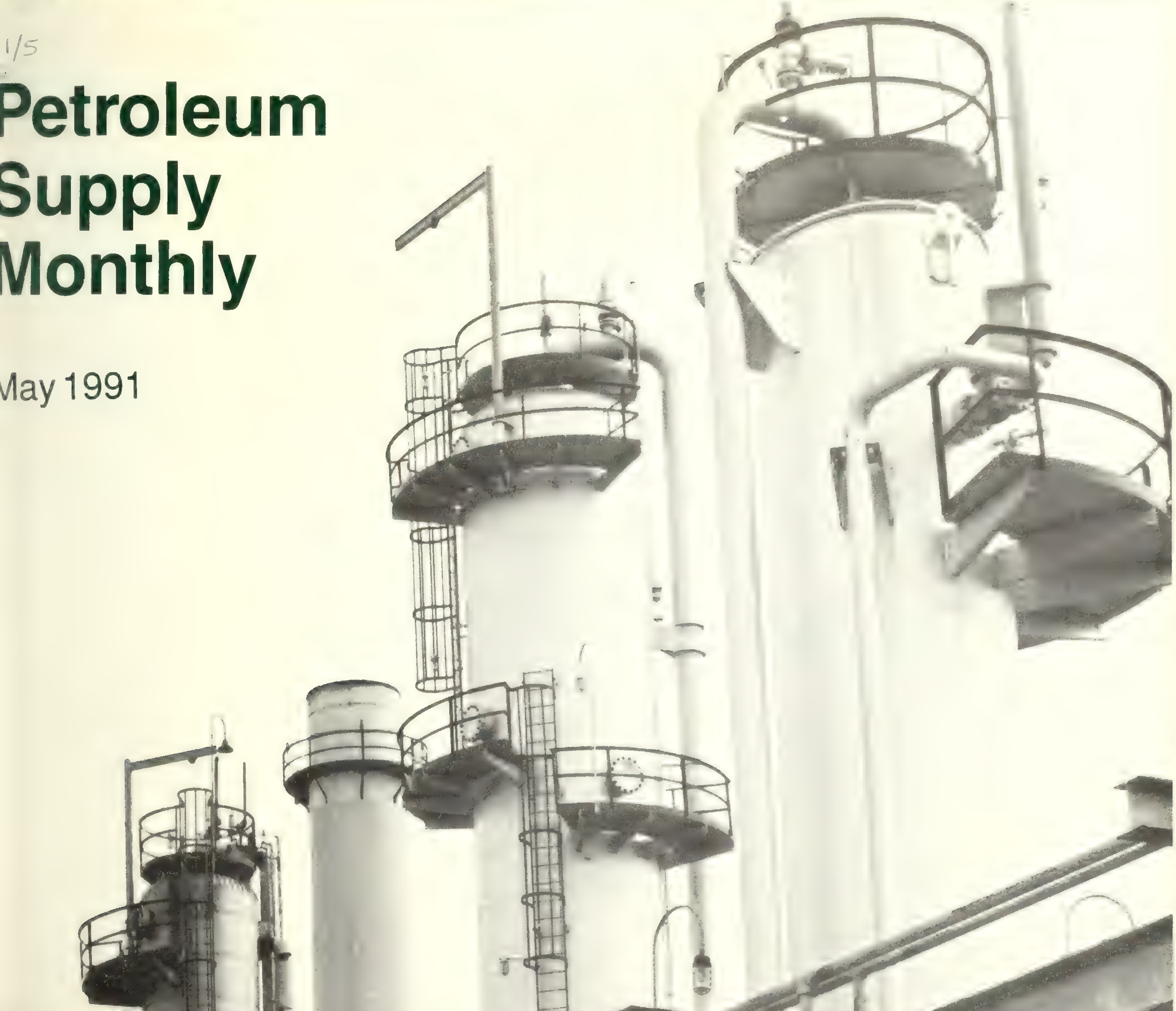
Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1991



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Released for Printing: May 29, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 100 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advanc notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Sen address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SV Washington, DC 20585.

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DOE/EIA-0109 (91/05)
Distribution Category UC-98

Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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EPMS	Deborah Bolden	(202) 254-5672	1st day of the Month
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THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE:

WPSR  - WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT     CWWR  - WEEKLY COAL WORK TABLE
PSMR  - PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY           QMCR  - QCR METRIC TABLE
STKS  - PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE             QSCR  - QCR SHORT TONS TABLE
WCPR  - WEEKLY COAL PRODUCTION REPORT      MQWR  - QCR METRIC WORK TABLE
EPMS  - U.S. ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS     SQWR  - QCR SHORT TONS WORK TABLE
NGMR  - NATURAL GAS MONTHLY REPORT         SHOR  - SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK
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Petroleum supply statistics are available on five magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 through 1989 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1990 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Three additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1990 statistics to date by month. The two historical import tapes contain final statistics by month. One tape contains statistics for the years 1977 through 1985; the second contains 1986 through 1988 statistics. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes are sold for $200 each and should be referenced by the titles listed below:

Petroleum Supply Annual -- 1983-1989
Petroleum Supply Monthly -- Preliminary (1990)
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual -- 1977-1985
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual -- 1986-1989
Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly -- Preliminary (1990)

To order, contact:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 487-4650

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. All files available on magnetic tape can be converted into diskette files. (Please contact NTIS for current prices.) Ordering information may be obtained by calling (703) 487-4807.

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Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from th National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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lotor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
il Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
efinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
imeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
lidyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Vinter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
ecent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
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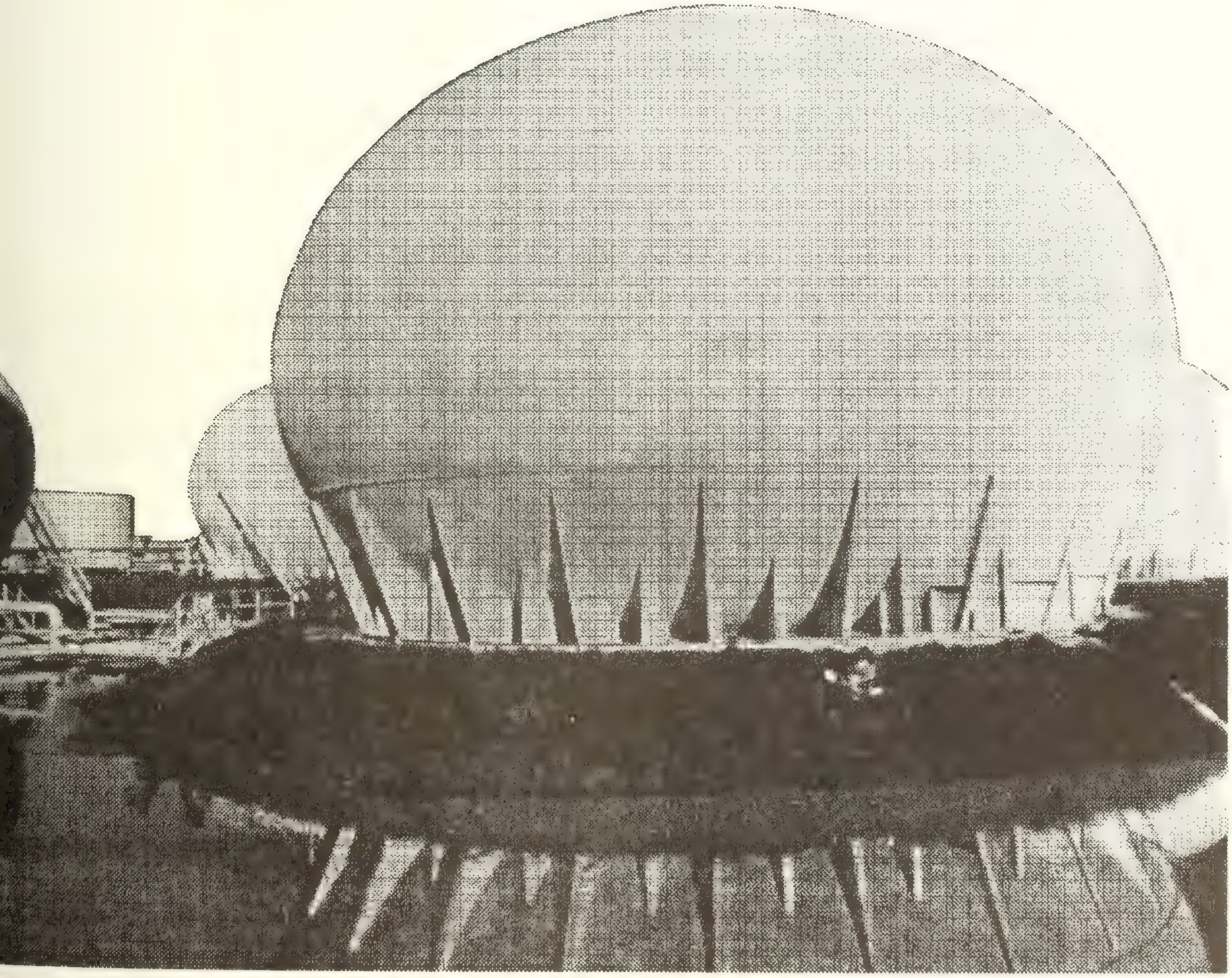
Highlights



ical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

The continued decline in the U.S. economy, combined with milder than normal weather, kept demand for petroleum products low in March. Demand (measured as product supplied) of 16.1 million barrels per day was well below normal for the end of the winter heating season (Table H1).

Demand for the first quarter of 1991 of 16.4 million barrels per day was the lowest for the period since 1986 (Figure H1). In addition to the moderating effects of mild weather during the first quarter, a drop of 2.8 percent in real gross national product from the first quarter of 1990 and a decline in travel related to the Persian Gulf war depressed petroleum consumption.

A decline in overseas petroleum product prices accompanied the end of the recent cold snap in Europe and the end of the war in the Persian Gulf. Accordingly, the balance between petroleum product spot prices on the New York market and those on the Rotterdam market was restored. As a result, exports of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil declined a little from the high February levels, while exports of kerosene-type jet fuel plummeted. Total U.S. exports of petroleum products in March approached normal levels for the first time in 5 months, but imports remained relatively low.

Information about the recent deepwater crude oil discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico begins on page xviii.

Other March and first quarter 1991 highlights include:

- Motor gasoline demand was held down by the effects of the economic recession, despite a considerable drop in the average retail price during the first quarter. A drawdown of higher volatility winter supplies resulted in a further decline in stocks in March.
- Warm weather and a sluggish industrial sector combined to suppress demand for distillate and residual fuel oil throughout the first quarter.
- Although commercial air travel was constrained during the first quarter by the Persian Gulf war and recessionary pressures, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was slightly higher than a year earlier because of unusually strong military use.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) was below normal for March, but first-quarter demand increased substantially from the unusually low year-earlier level. Stocks were at the low end of the normal range at the end of March, with butane stocks increasing as a result of the changeover to lower volatility gasoline production.
- Crude oil production increased from the first quarter of the previous year for the first time since 1986. Deliveries from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) continued in March.
- Spring process turnarounds and maintenance contributed to a decrease in refinery utilization in March.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline of 7.0 million barrels per day in March was somewhat below the usual March level, reflecting the decline in highway travel this year. Demand during the first quarter of 1991 was 3 percent lower than a year earlier, as the economic recession led to a decrease in highway travel.[1] The average retail price dropped dramatically during the first quarter, from $1.41 per gallon in December 1990 to $1.14 per gallon in March. Even with the 5 cent-per-gallon Federal tax

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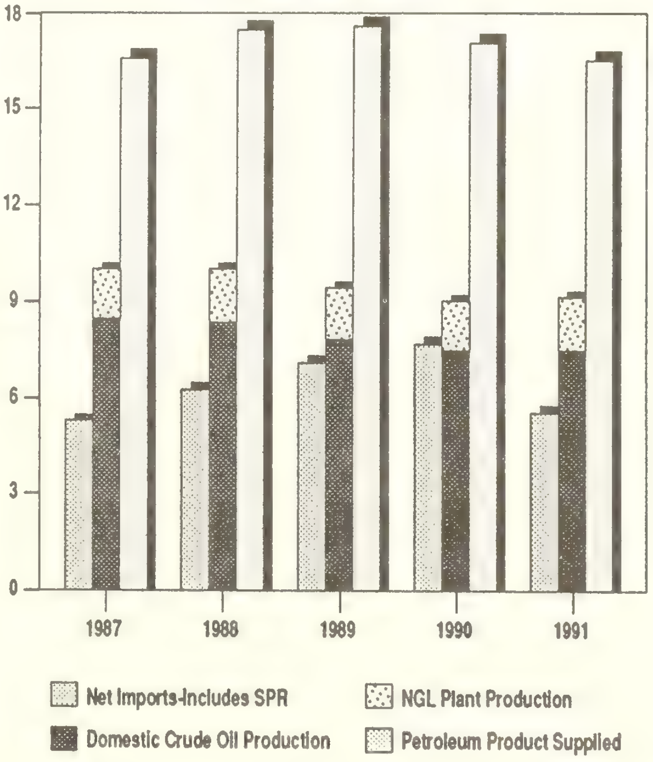
[1] Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Volume Trends*, March 1991, Table 2.

Figure H1. First Quarter Petroleum Supply, 1987-1991
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 Data Issue, Table S1; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988, Table S1.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — March	
	March	February	Difference[a]	March	1991	1990
Products Supplied	16.1	16.3	-0.2	17.1	16.4	17.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.8	0.2	7.3	6.8	7.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.0	(s)	3.3	3.1	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.2	(s)	1.2	1.2	1.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.9	-0.3	1.6	1.8	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.3	3.4	-0.1	3.6	3.4	3.7
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	12.8	13.1	-0.2	12.9	12.9	13.3
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	83.2	84.4	-1.2	84.2	83.3	86.8
Imports	6.6	6.8	-0.3	7.9	6.8	8.5
Crude Oil	5.1	5.5	-0.4	6.1	5.3	6.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other	5.1	5.5	-0.4	6.1	5.3	6.0
Products	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.5	2.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.6	0.6	(s)	0.8	0.7	0.9
Exports	0.9	1.4	-0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7
Total Net Imports	5.6	5.4	0.2	7.0	5.6	7.7
Stock Change[c]	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	0.7
Crude Oil	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	1.0	(s)	0.4
Products	-0.3	-0.7	0.4	-0.9	-0.7	0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,559	1,574	-16	1,643	–	–
Crude Oil	905	913	-8	956	–	–
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568	582	-13	582	--	--
Other	337	331	6	374	--	--
Products	654	662	-8	688	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	173	181	-8	186	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	98	101	-3	100	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	43	45	-2	46	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73	69	4	78	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	267	266	1	278	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

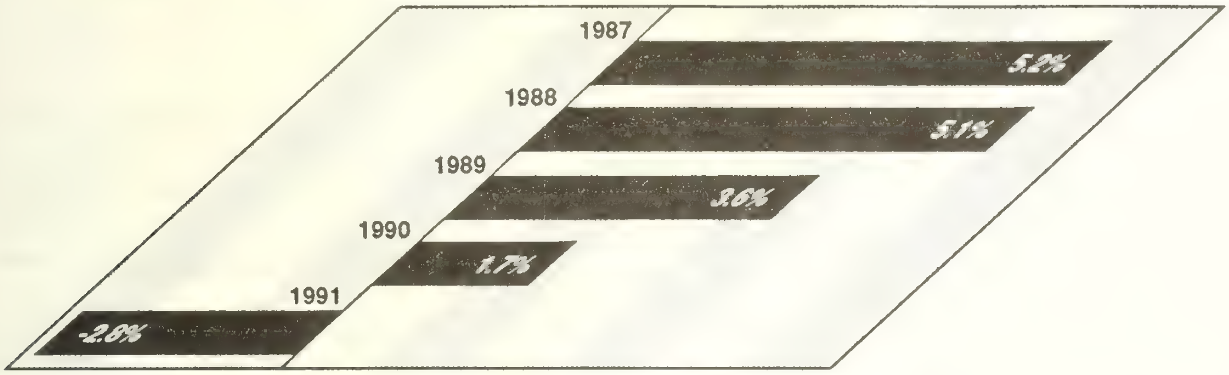
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Figure H2. First Quarter Change in Real Gross National Product
(Percent Change From Year Earlier)

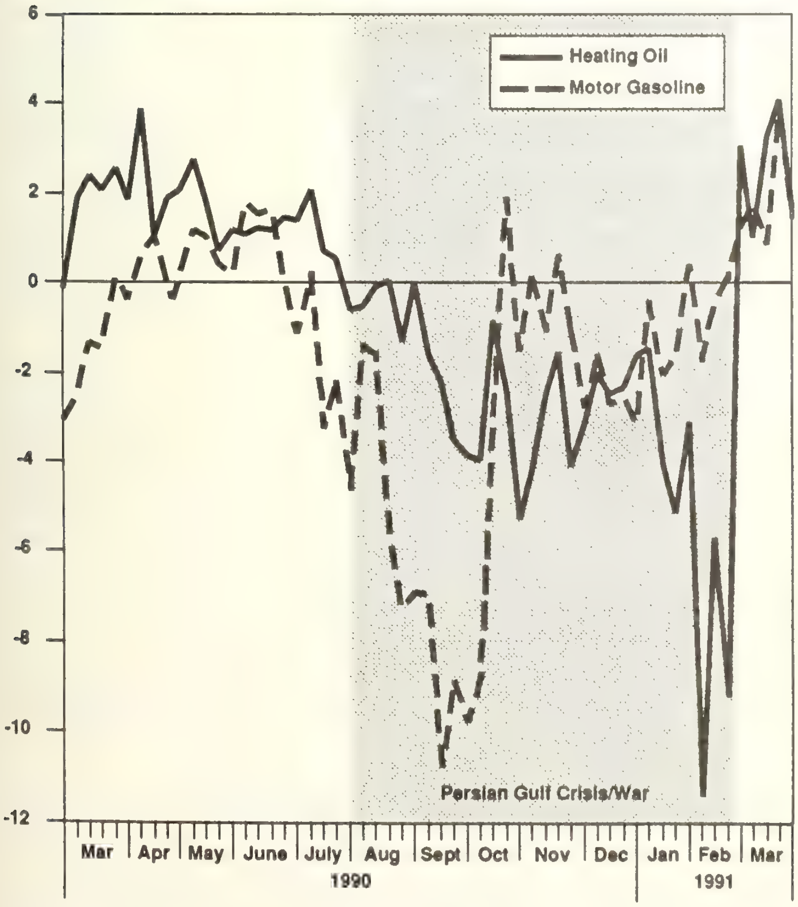


Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; *The Wall Street Journal*, April 29, 1991, p. A2.

that has been in effect since December 1, 1990, the average retail price in March was only 6 cents higher than a year earlier.

The seasonal transition to lower volatility gasoline at primary storage facilities continued in March. In order to clear the system of the higher volatility gasoline by May 1, stocks were drawn down further in March to fill demand. Finished motor gasoline stocks declined moderately to 173 million barrels, considerably lower than for the same period of past years.

Figure H3. New York-Rotterdam Spot Price Differential for Motor Gasoline and Distillate Heating Oil
(Dollars per Barrel Difference)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, December 28, 1990, and April 5, 1991, editions, Table 13.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Sagging industrial activity in March served to inhibit diesel fuel consumption,[2] while warmer-than-normal weather dampened heating oil demand during the last month of the winter heating season. As a result, demand for distillate fuel oil of 3.0 million barrels per day was unusually low.

Unusually mild weather that prevailed during the winter heating season served to dampen demand during the first quarter of 1991. In addition, the economic recession which extended through March (Figure H2) sharpened the existing trend of declining commercial highway travel, which accounts for a large portion of U.S. diesel fuel consumption. During the fourth quarter of 1990, the latest period for which data are available, travel-miles registered by large trucking companies were down 28 percent from the fourth quarter of 1989.[3] This trend also continued to affect demand through the first quarter, contributing to a 4-percent decline from the first quarter of 1990.

Distillate fuel oil exports declined moderately during March from the record-high February level in response to the restoration of the balance in spot prices between New York and Rotterdam (Figure H3). During the Persian Gulf crisis New York spot prices were often much lower than those in Rotterdam, which favored U.S. exports.

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[2] "Industry Output Decreased 0.3% During March," *The Wall Street Journal*, April 17, 1991, p. A2.

[3] Forecasters Croon: Summertime, and Gas Demand is Easy," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 9, 1991, p. C14.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil, which had been well below normal all winter, continued this trend in March as it remained at 1.2 million barrels per day. First quarter 1991 demand was 15 percent below the year-earlier level, primarily because of the relatively high price of residual fuel oil compared with that of natural gas. In addition, demand for bunker fuel was low because of the reduced imports of petroleum, the largest single component of U.S. imports. Industrial use of residual fuel oil was also held in check by the economic recession.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Despite signs of renewed strength in air travel prompted by fare discounts and other promotions in March, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel remained stagnant at 1.3 million barrels per day. During the first quarter of 1991, the normal seasonal decline in air travel was aggravated by recessionary pressures and fears of war-related terrorism. Nevertheless, unusually strong military demand for jet fuel during the first quarter of 1991 contributed to a slight increase in demand from the first quarter of 1990.

Exports, which had been unusually high since last August and reached a record high level in February 1991, returned to the pre-war level in March.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Although demand for LPG's in March of 1.6 million barrels per day was about the same as a year earlier, it was unusually low for this time of year. This year, mild March weather kept demand low. For the first quarter of 1991, LPG demand was 14 percent higher than for the same period of 1990 because of more normal conditions this year. Last year, first quarter demand was unusually low because the weather was even milder than in the first quarter of 1991, and use of LPG's as petrochemical feedstocks dropped off because tight supplies caused prices to soar early in 1990.

Stocks at the end of March of 73 million barrels were at the low end of the normal range for March and somewhat below the year-earlier level, as were propane stocks. The increase in butane stocks in March reflected the beginning of the changeover to lower volatility gasoline production at refineries in preparation for the summer driving season.

Crude Oil

The declining trend in crude oil production in recent years in both Alaska and the Lower 48 States was interrupted during the first quarter of 1991, when total U.S. production increased from the first-quarter level of the previous year for the first time since 1986. Production during the first quarter of 1991 was estimated to be 7.5 million barrels per day, slightly higher than the year-earlier level. Efforts to enhance production in both Alaska and the Lower 48 States during the Persian Gulf crisis and war led to the increase.

Stocks held in the SPR declined to 568 million barrels as successful bidders took delivery of 13 million barrels of crude oil that was sold by the Department of Energy in January 1991.

Refinery Utilization

The operable refinery utilization rate decreased slightly in March to 83.2 percent in relation to temporary shutdowns for spring maintenance and process turnarounds in preparation for the summer driving season. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric distillation units declined slightly to 13.0 million barrels per day. The operating utilization rate, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is excluded, declined to 86.3 percent in March (Table H2).

News Highlights

Major Deepwater Crude Oil Discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico

During May, three oil companies separately announced the discoveries of large deepwater oil finds in the Mississippi Canyon area of the Gulf of Mexico. The three discoveries are in close proximity to each other about 130 miles southeast of New Orleans, Louisiana, under more than 3,000 feet of water.

The Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced a large oil find, code named Mars, in Mississippi Canyon Blocks 763 and 807 under about 3,100 feet of water. British Petroleum holds a one-third interest in the discovery. Estimates of the size of the Shell discovery vary between 750 million and 2 billion barrels.[4]

In separate announcements, Conoco, Inc. and Exxon Corporation revealed oil discoveries in the same approximate location as the Shell discovery. The Conoco discovery, in Mississippi Canyon Block 243, may contain between 80 million and 150 million equivalent barrels of oil and lies under about 3,000 feet of water. Conoco, operator of the discovery well, holds a two-thirds interest and ORYX Energy Company holds the remaining interest. The Exxon discovery in Mississippi Canyon Block 211, in which Conoco holds a 50 percent interest, may contain reserves of 100 million to 200 million equivalent barrels of oil.[5] The Exxon discovery lies under 4,350 feet of water.

The Mars discovery could be the largest oil find in the United States since the discovery of Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field in

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[4] "Gulf of Mexico Finds Reflect Major Technological Gains," *The Oil Daily*, May 17, 1991, pp. 1 and 2.

[5] "Two Discoveries Raise Hopes of Big Gulf of Mexico Oil Find," *The Washington Post*, May 15, 1991, p. G4.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,628	13,653	13,047	13,234	13,570	13,886	14,397	14,225	14,301	13,076	13,186	12,909
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,533	15,540	15,498	15,496	15,527	15,527	15,543	15,559	15,712	15,666	15,666	15,656
Idle Capacity[1]	**550**	**578**	**712**	**729**	**621**	**621**	**507**	**511**	**602**	**597**	**730**	**901**
Idle Three Months or Less	135	154	293	258	133	130	34	11	106	123	255	436
Idle More than Three Months	415	424	419	471	488	491	473	500	496	474	475	465
Operating Capacity[2]	14,983	14,962	14,786	14,767	14,906	14,906	15,036	15,048	15,111	15,069	14,936	14,755
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.7	87.9	84.2	85.4	87.4	89.4	92.6	91.4	91.0	83.5	84.2	82.5
Operating Capacity	91.0	91.3	88.2	89.6	91.0	93.2	95.8	94.5	94.6	86.8	88.3	87.5
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[1]	**724**	**642**	**558**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity[2]	14,946	15,020	15,114	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1990 issues, Table 18, and 1991 issues, Table 28; Form EIA- 810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

1967 (Table H3). There have been relatively few oil discoveries exceeding 100 million barrels in the United States in the intervening years. Prior to the Mars discovery, the last major U.S. discovery was Point Arguello in 1981, located about 10 miles off the coast of California near Santa Barbara. The Point Arguello field is estimated to hold recoverable reserves of between 300 million and 500 million barrels of oil.

Table H3. Major U.S. Crude Oil Discoveries Since 1967.

Year Discovered	State	Field	Estimated Recoverable Reserves (Million Barrels)
1967	Alaska	Prudhoe Bay	11,500
1969	Alaska	Kuparuk River	1,501
1970	Florida	Jay	417
1971	Texas	Giddings	456
1976	Wyoming	Hartzog Draw	350
1978	Alaska	Endicott	375
1979	Utah	East Anschutz Ranch	807
1981	California	Point Arguello	300
1991	Gulf/Mexico	Mars	750-2,000

Sources: *Oil and Gas Journal*, January 28, 1991, pp. 68 and 70; *The Oil Daily*, May 17, 1991, p. 2; *Pacific Oil World*, January 1991, p. 34.

Drilling technology has advanced since the early 1970's, when drilling in 1,000 feet of water was difficult, and producing capability was limited to a depth of about 500 feet. In recent years, discovery wells in over 7,000 feet of water in the Mississippi Canyon area of the Gulf of Mexico have been drilled, but producing from such deep wells is not yet feasible.[6] In fact, Shell Company's Auger field in the Mississippi Canyon, expected to come on stream in 1993, will hold the deepwater production record at 2,860 feet.

Ultradeep water exploration has been made possible in recent years by technological advances in drilling rigs. One new type of rig is the tension leg platform, a rig that floats on the ocean surface with tension lines tethered to the ocean floor.[7] With flexible legs, the rig actually flexes with the movement of the ocean, allowing for greater drilling depths. The new discoveries and sophisticated drilling tech-

[6] "Gulf of Mexico Finds Reflect Major Technological Gains," *The Oil Daily*, May 17, 1991, p. 1.

[7] "Two Discoveries Raise Hopes of Big Gulf of Mexico Oil Find," *The Washington Post*, May 15, 1991, p. G4.

niques developed over the last few years may renew interest in deep water drilling and add significantly to future U.S. oil supplies.

The Mars find is relatively small compared with other giant[8] oil fields in the United States and the world. The largest oil field discovered in the United States to date is the Prudhoe Bay field on Alaska's North Slope, with estimated ultimately recoverable oil (cumulative production plus remaining reserves) of 11.5 billion barrels. The largest field discovered in the Lower 48 States is the East Texas field, estimated to hold 6.0 billion barrels of ultimately recoverable crude oil. Even the giant Prudhoe Bay field is small compared with Saudi Arabia's super giant Ghawar field. The Ghawar field is the world's largest with an estimated 83 billion barrels of ultimately recoverable oil.

Field production from these new discoveries could commence within 5 years of a decision to proceed with development. This contrasts with the 10-year period experienced on Alaska's north slope because of the harsh conditions and environmental concerns associated with this area. However, new fields on the North Slope can be developed in less than 5 years using current technology.

[8] The terms "giant" and "super giant" refer to different size limits of oil fields, which may vary according to various petroleum industry sources. *Oilfields of the World*, 3rd edition, p. 21, defines the international standard for "giant" as an accumulation with a recoverable content of at least 500 million barrels of oil or 3 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of recoverable gas (or combined equivalent totals); a "super giant" contains at least 10 billion barrels of estimated ultimately recoverable reserves of oil or 10 Tcf of recoverable gas.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	[h]1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	[h]17	[h]15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	[h]1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[h]290	[h]-130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[h]1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[h]214	[h]-234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	[E]9,113	[E]7,522	1,525	377	1,189	16,968	1,632
February	[E]9,093	[E]7,465	1,558	-316	577	17,024	1,639
March	[E]8,986	[E]7,394	1,519	1,030	-883	17,083	1,643
April	[E]8,883	[E]7,331	1,481	-94	-25	16,666	1,640
May	[E]8,838	[E]7,259	1,499	501	505	16,843	1,671
June	[E]8,602	[E]7,076	1,453	75	348	17,112	1,684
July	[E]8,694	[E]7,144	1,480	-152	1,019	16,856	1,711
August	[E]8,842	[E]7,215	1,562	-227	-92	17,936	1,701
September	[E]8,819	[E]7,167	1,587	-884	901	16,437	1,701
October	[E]9,192	[E]7,454	1,654	101	-829	16,851	1,679
November	[E]9,080	[E]7,308	1,692	-364	-323	16,681	1,658
December	[E]8,961	[E]7,282	1,602	-523	-591	16,518	1,624
Average	**[E]8,925**	**[E]7,301**	**1,551**	**-34**	**145**	**16,916**	--
1991 January	[E]9,135	[E]7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	[E]9,334	[E]7,548	1,690	250	-888	16,284	1,574
March	[RE]9,225	[RE]7,481	[R]1,670	[R]-242	[R]-261	[R]16,100	[R]1,559
April*	[PE]9,086	[PE]7,339	[E]1,657	[E]*-25*	[E]*537*	[E]*16,007*	[E]*1,571*
4-Mo. Average	**[PE]9,192**	**[PE]7,445**	**[E]1,662**	**[E]-35**	**[E]-376**	**[E]16,322**	--
1990 4-Mo. Average	**[E]9,018**	**[E]7,428**	**1,520**	**266**	**208**	**16,935**	--
1989 4-Mo. Average	**9,477**	**7,768**	**1,650**	**148**	**-161**	**17,445**	--

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports[g]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,147	6,206	2,941	710	132	578	8,437
February	8,306	5,858	2,447	822	102	720	7,483
March	7,925	6,125	1,800	881	133	748	7,045
April	7,758	5,740	2,018	761	112	649	6,997
May	8,738	6,438	2,300	690	112	578	8,048
June	8,690	6,413	2,276	804	88	715	7,886
July	8,893	6,812	2,081	696	89	606	8,197
August	8,558	6,432	2,127	850	64	785	7,709
September	7,336	5,656	1,680	847	68	779	6,489
October	6,701	5,132	1,569	949	104	844	5,752
November	6,968	5,062	1,906	1,085	138	948	5,882
December	6,431	4,611	1,821	1,268	242	1,026	5,164
Average	**7,954**	**5,876**	**2,079**	**864**	**116**	**748**	**7,090**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	R 6,550	R 5,129	R 1,421	R 944	R 136	R 807	R 5,607
April*	E *7,143*	E *5,429*	E *1,714*	E 752	E 123	E 629	E 6,391
4-Mo. Average	E **6,900**	E **5,335**	E **1,565**	E **1,078**	E **115**	E **963**	E **5,823**
1990 4-Mo. Average	**8,288**	**5,987**	**2,300**	**793**	**120**	**673**	**7,495**
1989 4-Mo. Average	**7,952**	**5,439**	**2,514**	**825**	**159**	**666**	**7,127**

Footnotes continued.

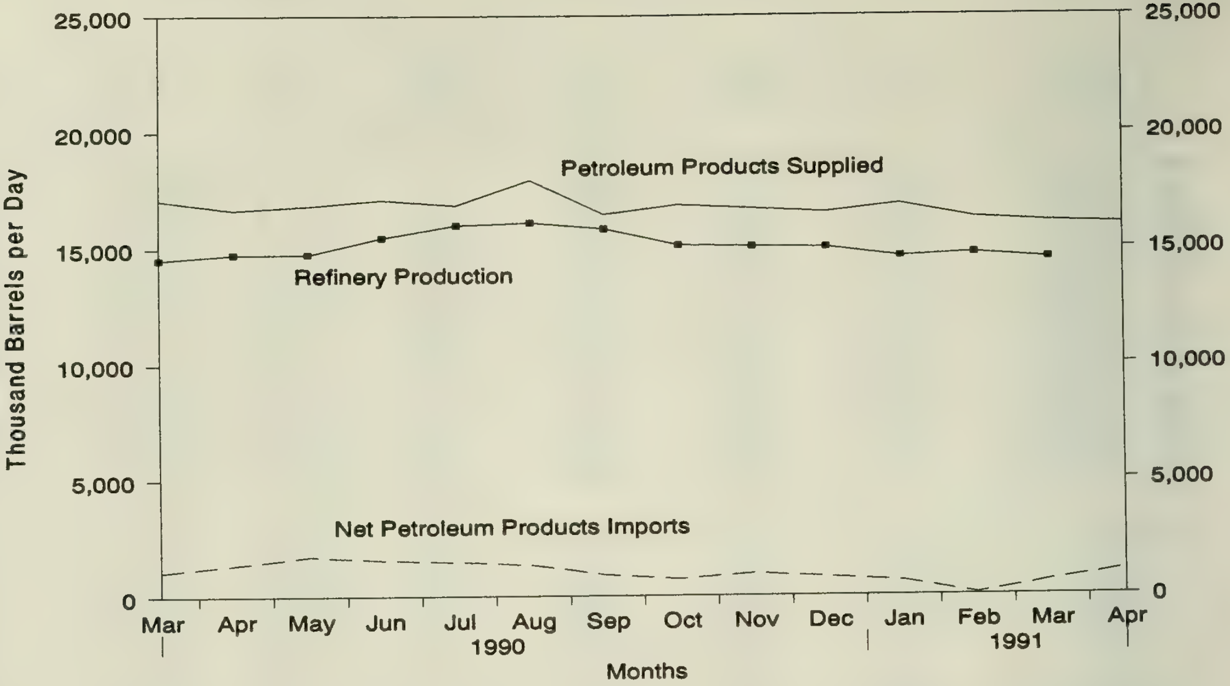
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

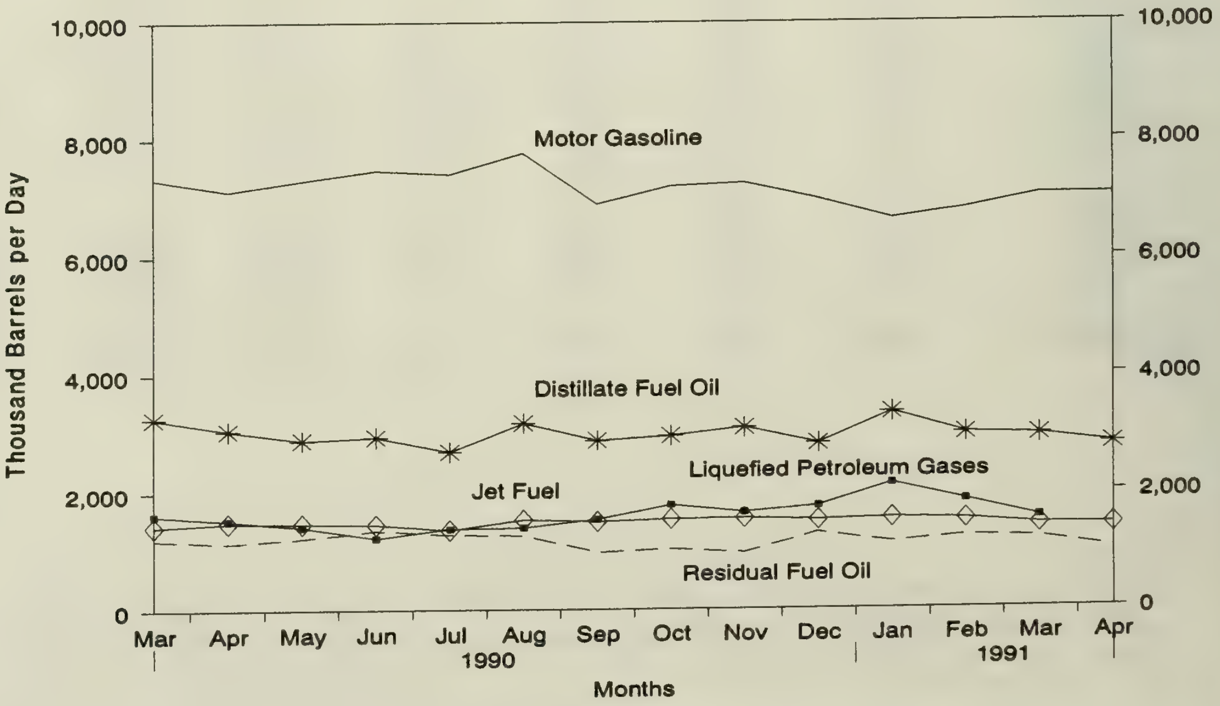
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1990 - Present



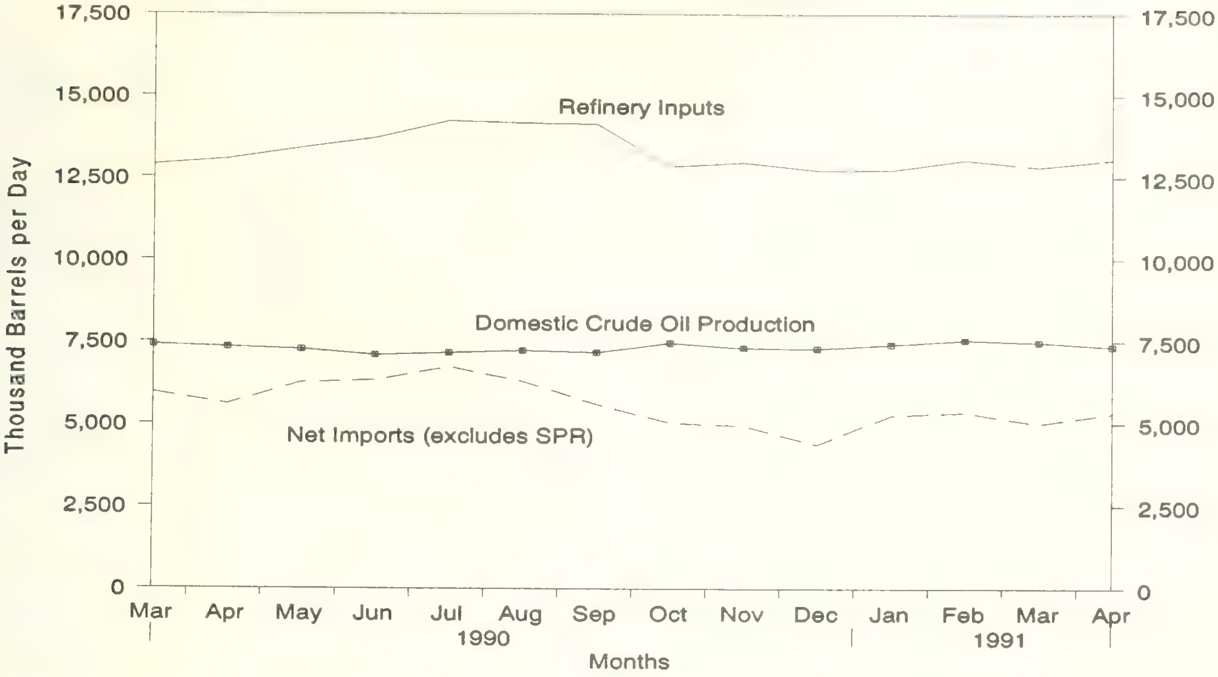
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1990 - Present



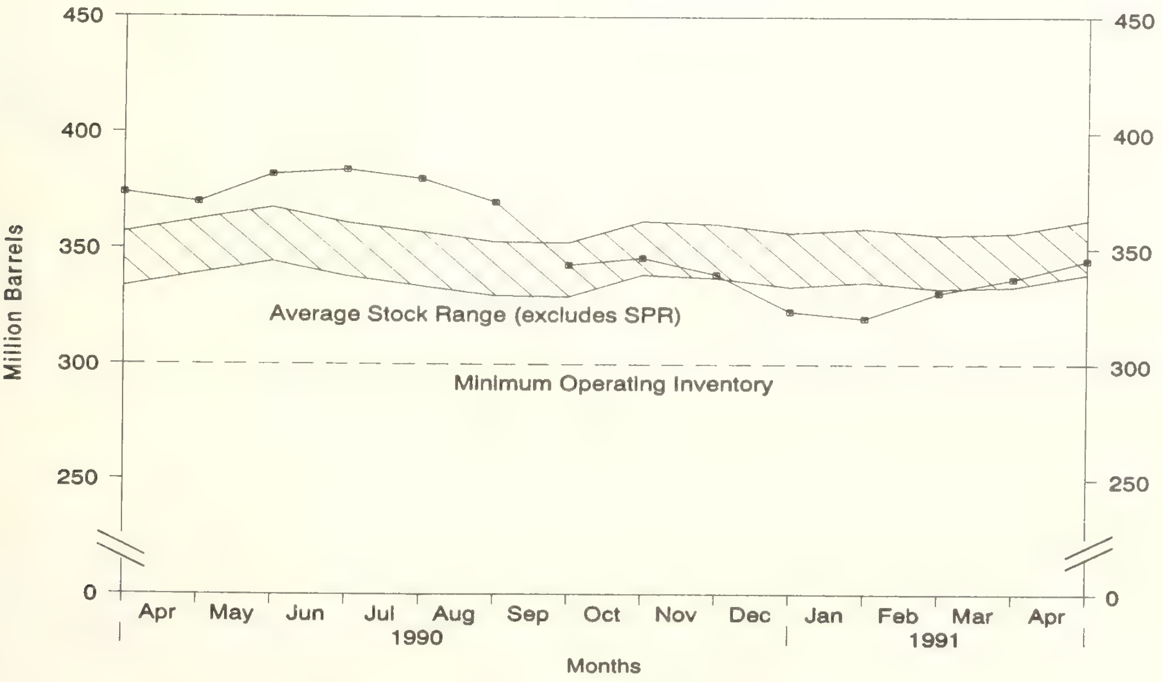
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], March 1990 - Present



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[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	–	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	–	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989	January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
	February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
	March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	428	--	(s)
	April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
	May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
	June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
	July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
	August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
	September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
	October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
	November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
	December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	--	(s)
1990	January	E 7,522	E 1,864	6,206	24	6,182	321	--	(s)
	February	E 7,465	E 1,834	5,858	12	5,847	-9	--	0
	March	E 7,394	E 1,819	6,125	44	6,081	544	--	0
	April	E 7,331	E 1,803	5,740	38	5,702	22	--	(s)
	May	E 7,259	E 1,766	6,438	89	6,349	335	--	0
	June	E 7,076	E 1,613	6,413	17	6,397	394	--	(s)
	July	E 7,144	E 1,687	6,812	0	6,812	220	--	0
	August	E 7,215	E 1,736	6,432	95	6,337	348	--	(s)
	September	E 7,167	E 1,702	5,656	0	5,656	480	--	(s)
	October	E 7,454	E 1,885	5,132	0	5,132	460	--	(s)
	November	E 7,308	E 1,746	5,062	0	5,062	372	--	(s)
	December	E 7,282	E 1,838	4,611	0	4,611	550	--	(s)
	Average	E 7,301	E 1,774	5,876	27	5,849	340	--	(s)
1991	January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	--	0
	February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	--	0
	March	RE 7,481	E 1,887	R 5,129	0	R 5,129	R 134	--	(s)
	April*	PE 7,339	PE 1,796	E *5,429*	E *0*	E *5,429*	E *402*	--	E (s)
	4-Mo. Average	PE 7,445	PE 1,859	E 5,335	E 0	E 5,335	E 231	--	E (s)
1990	4-Mo. Average	E 7,428	E 1,830	5,987	30	5,958	227	--	(s)
1989	4-Mo. Average	7,768	1,872	5,439	71	5,368	151	--	(s)

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
		Stock Change[c]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	Average	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	Average	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	Average	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	--	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981	Average	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[f]644	294	[f]350
1983	Average	234	[f]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
	February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
	March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
	April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
	May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
	June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
	July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
	August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
	September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
	October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
	November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
	December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
	Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990	January	24	353	13,499	132	40	933	581	352
	February	12	-328	13,494	102	36	924	581	343
	March	44	986	12,876	133	24	956	582	374
	April	38	-132	13,051	112	24	953	583	370
	May	89	412	13,389	112	30	969	586	382
	June	16	59	13,690	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-152	14,208	89	31	966	587	380
	August	94	-321	14,140	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-884	14,105	68	14	933	590	343
	October	-8	109	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-252	12,955	138	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-512	12,708	242	15	909	586	323
	Average	**16**	**-50**	**13,411**	**116**	**24**	--	--	--
1991	January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
	March	R -422	R 180	R 12,832	R 136	18	R 905	R 568	R 337
	April*	E *-56*	E *31*	E *13,055*	E 123	E 21	E *913*	E *568*	E *345*
	4-Mo. Average	**E -157**	**E 123**	**E 12,912**	**E 115**	**E 20**	--	--	--
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**30**	**237**	**13,225**	**120**	**31**	--	--	--
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**71**	**77**	**13,010**	**159**	**41**	--	--	--

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Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
	February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
	March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
	April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
	May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
	June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
	July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
	August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
	September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
	October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
	November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
	December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	418	97	674	641	250	250	0	0
	February	280	45	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	549	544	91	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	247	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	95	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	349	80	966	966	213	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	279	63	514	509	82	79	0	0
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	266	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	3-Mo. Average	335	71	577	560	164	158	0	0
1989	3-Mo. Average	306	65	377	377	36	36	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,212	1,055	37	0	2,592	2,043
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,504	2,063
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,115	1,769
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,337	1,963
	June	0	0	1,137	1,041	20	0	2,293	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,716	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,613	1,473	0	0	1,786	1,488
	November	0	0	1,576	1,426	0	0	1,753	1,473
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,337	1,195	17	9	2,232	1,859
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,712	1,639	0	0	1,978	1,699
1990	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,300	1,155	24	11	2,400	1,955
1989	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,282	1,179	48	48	2,048	1,704

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974 Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975 Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976 Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977 Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978 Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979 Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980 Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981 Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982 Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983 Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984 Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985 Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986 Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987 Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988 Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	[d] (s)	[d] (s)
1989 January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990 January	48	35	75	75	137	118	0	0
February	60	40	43	43	260	214	0	0
March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
April	29	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
May	17	12	27	27	77	69	0	0
June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
August	81	69	119	119	83	69	0	0
September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
Average	48	38	64	64	114	101	0	0
1991 January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
3-Mo. Average	48	39	54	54	103	101	0	0
1990 3-Mo. Average	52	38	86	86	175	140	0	0
1989 3-Mo. Average	75	66	7	7	223	182	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	844	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,138	679	2,228	1,737	4,819	3,781
	February	833	816	890	564	2,086	1,677	4,590	3,740
	March	1,054	1,031	878	543	2,253	1,843	4,368	3,612
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,123	1,772	4,196	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,217	1,810	4,554	3,773
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,435	3,653
	July	830	825	999	665	2,101	1,739	4,954	4,217
	August	881	881	1,013	617	2,178	1,755	4,894	4,059
	September	755	743	1,054	732	2,021	1,682	3,936	3,270
	October	557	536	979	717	1,723	1,434	3,509	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,624	2,908
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	797	781	1,020	663	2,044	1,648	4,275	3,506
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	3-Mo. Average	578	569	991	668	1,774	1,430	3,752	3,129
1990	3-Mo. Average	908	895	971	597	2,192	1,755	4,592	3,710
1989	3-Mo. Average	687	683	879	438	1,871	1,375	3,919	3,079

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
	February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
	March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
	April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
	May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
	June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	60
	July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
	August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
	September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
	October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
	November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
	December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	74	0	48	0	952	599	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	74	0	45	0	919	581	53	51
	March	328	328	41	41	35	0	8	0	823	576	83	83
	April	248	248	25	20	51	0	38	0	908	611	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	994	682	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	927	689	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	73	0	882	659	132	122
	August	134	134	43	26	40	0	45	0	941	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	916	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	910	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	894	642	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	979	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	52	47	36	0	47	0	921	642	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	3-Mo. Average	207	207	7	7	13	0	14	0	1,045	784	88	84
1990	3-Mo. Average	311	311	46	45	61	0	34	0	897	586	87	86
1989	3-Mo. Average	234	227	22	15	40	0	114	0	1,011	657	32	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	77	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	789	708	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	14	9	722	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	812	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	45	0
	May	207	163	94	10	0	0	778	688	59	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	82	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	695	651	36	0
	August	203	132	43	0	128	128	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	746	690	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	**181**	**139**	**58**	**2**	**37**	**37**	**752**	**689**	**52**	**0**
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	3-Mo. Average	**168**	**134**	**31**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**772**	**743**	**16**	**0**
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**189**	**153**	**83**	**0**	**19**	**17**	**776**	**713**	**77**	**0**
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**199**	**153**	**51**	**4**	**30**	**30**	**744**	**691**	**78**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	54	54	32	0	13	0	103	96	273	237
	April	29	0	131	114	33	0	17	0	114	81	274	257
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	79	0	88	58	347	283
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	89	0	107	73	211	166
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	170	166
	September	33	0	119	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	30	0	101	96	32	0	45	0	96	76	184	150
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	3-Mo. Average	62	0	36	29	19	0	19	0	79	71	38	20
1990	3-Mo. Average	15	0	58	53	33	0	42	0	101	83	192	139
1989	3-Mo. Average	52	0	142	138	31	0	73	0	93	76	203	133

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	**26**	**0**	**329**	**0**	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974 Average	**20**	**0**	**391**	**0**	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975 Average	**14**	**0**	**406**	**0**	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976 Average	**11**	**2**	**422**	**0**	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977 Average	**12**	**2**	**466**	**0**	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978 Average	**8**	**1**	**428**	**0**	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979 Average	**1**	**0**	**431**	**0**	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980 Average	**1**	**0**	**388**	**0**	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981 Average	**5**	**(s)**	**327**	**0**	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982 Average	**1**	**0**	**316**	**0**	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983 Average	**1**	**(s)**	**282**	**0**	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984 Average	**13**	**(s)**	**294**	**0**	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985 Average	**8**	**(s)**	**247**	**0**	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986 Average	**18**	**(s)**	**244**	**0**	425	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987 Average	**10**	**0**	**272**	**0**	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988 Average	**29**	**0**	**242**	**0**	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989 January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
Average	**48**	**0**	**321**	**0**	457	197	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 January	62	0	409	0	607	236	4,328	2,425	9,147	6,206
February	40	0	323	0	444	113	3,716	2,119	8,306	5,858
March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,557	2,513	7,925	6,125
April	20	0	283	0	512	275	3,562	2,275	7,758	5,740
May	0	0	285	0	515	248	4,184	2,665	8,738	6,438
June	12	0	299	0	579	270	4,255	2,761	8,690	6,413
July	92	0	252	0	476	251	3,939	2,596	8,893	6,812
August	73	0	230	0	332	107	3,665	2,372	8,558	6,432
September	49	0	240	0	333	206	3,399	2,386	7,336	5,656
October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,192	2,210	6,701	5,132
November	63	0	312	0	248	112	3,343	2,154	6,968	5,062
December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,003	1,933	6,431	4,611
Average	**44**	**1**	**282**	**0**	410	179	**3,679**	**2,369**	**7,954**	**5,876**
1991 January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
3-Mo. Average	**20**	**0**	**233**	**0**	193	82	**3,068**	**2,175**	**6,819**	**5,304**
1990 3-Mo. Average	**34**	**0**	**332**	**0**	487	174	**3,872**	**2,360**	**8,464**	**6,070**
1989 3-Mo. Average	**30**	**0**	**369**	**0**	445	103	**3,991**	**2,255**	**7,910**	**5,335**

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[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

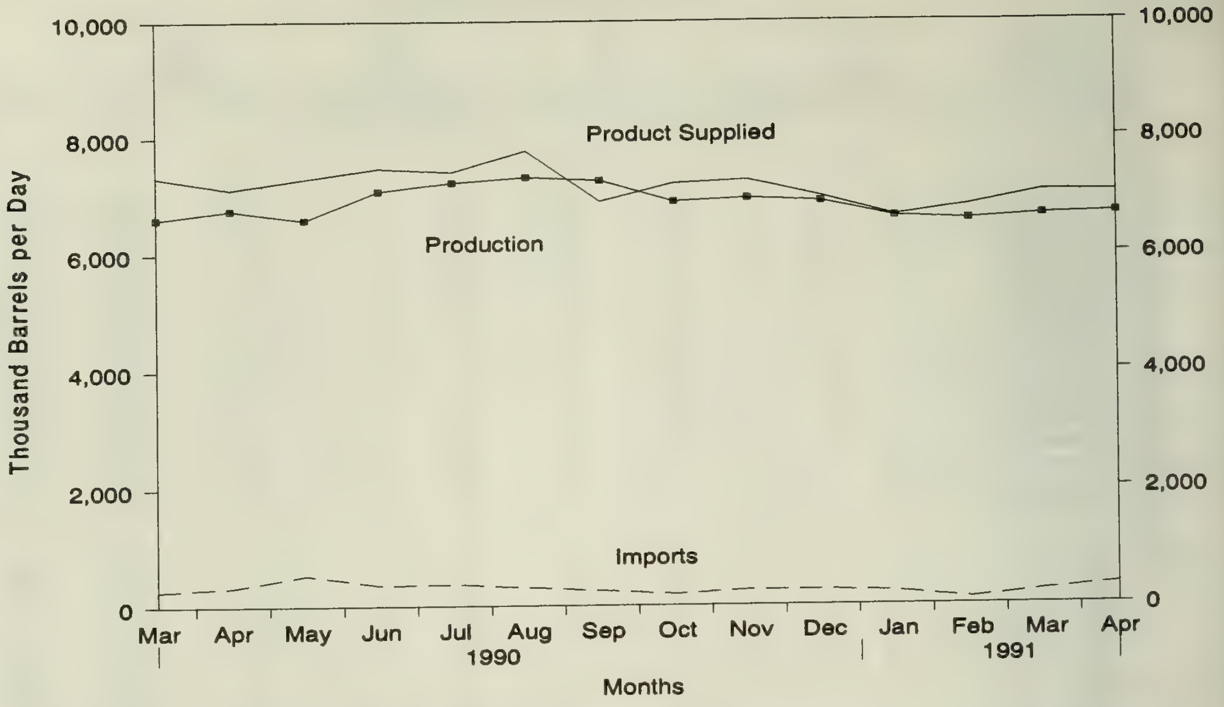
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

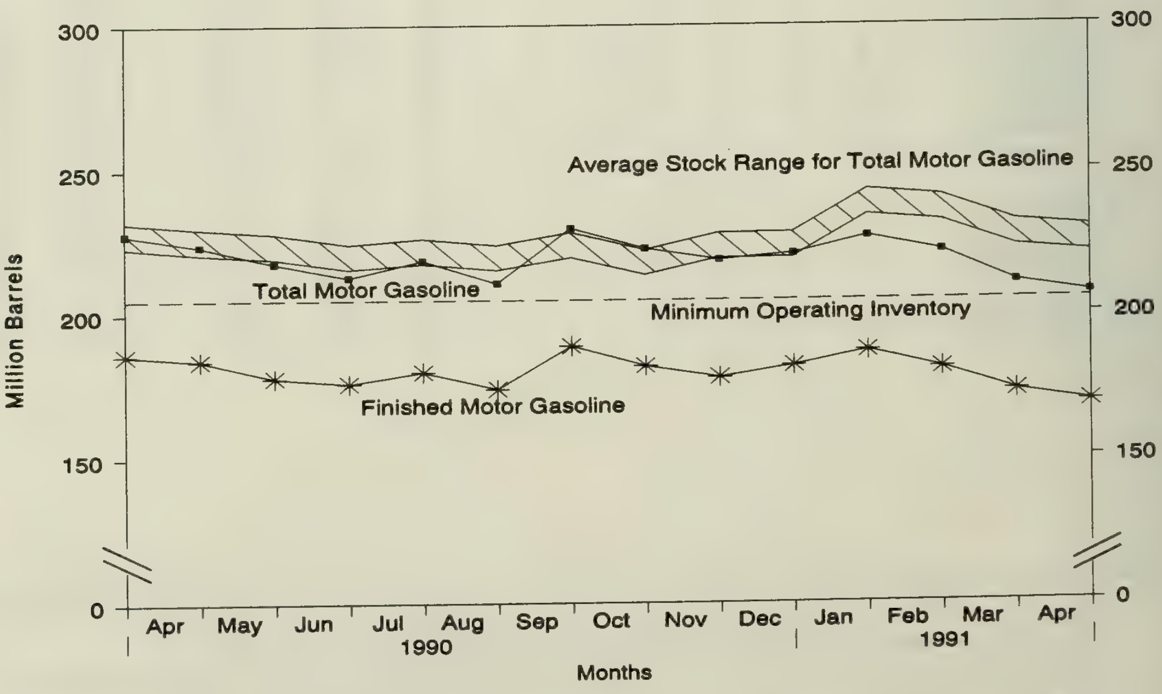
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Counc (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f] 218	--
1975	Average	6,520	184	[f] 28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f] 261	--
1981	Average[g]	6,405	157	[f] -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f] 235	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	[f] -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	--	--
1990	January	6,889	417	599	31	6,675	6,272	94.0	236	196
	February	6,978	407	204	53	7,129	6,657	93.4	246	201
	March	6,612	265	-493	45	7,325	6,881	93.9	228	186
	April	6,764	327	-52	28	7,116	6,696	94.1	224	184
	May	6,599	535	-196	25	7,304	6,884	94.2	218	178
	June	7,084	361	-86	52	7,478	7,059	94.4	213	176
	July	7,230	372	146	41	7,415	7,012	94.6	219	180
	August	7,315	313	-220	77	7,771	7,360	94.7	211	174
	September	7,251	254	505	103	6,897	6,574	95.3	230	189
	October	6,890	192	-210	90	7,201	6,854	95.2	223	182
	November	6,941	259	-123	66	7,257	6,956	95.9	219	178
	December	6,887	261	118	53	6,976	6,709	96.2	221	182
	Average	6,952	330	14	55	7,213	6,828	94.7	--	--
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
	March	R 6,642	R 235	R -267	R 97	R 7,047	R 6,737	R 95.6	R 211	R 173
	April*	E *6,678*	E *343*	E *-54*	E 31	E *7,044*	E *6,787*	E *96.4*	E *207*	E *169*
	4-Mo. Average	E 6,632	E 230	E -93	E 69	E 6,885	E 6,619	E 96.1	--	--
1990	4-Mo. Average	6,807	353	62	39	7,059	6,625	93.9	--	--
1989	4-Mo. Average	6,755	381	-11	37	7,110	6,129	86.2	--	--

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Includes gasohol.

[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.

[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

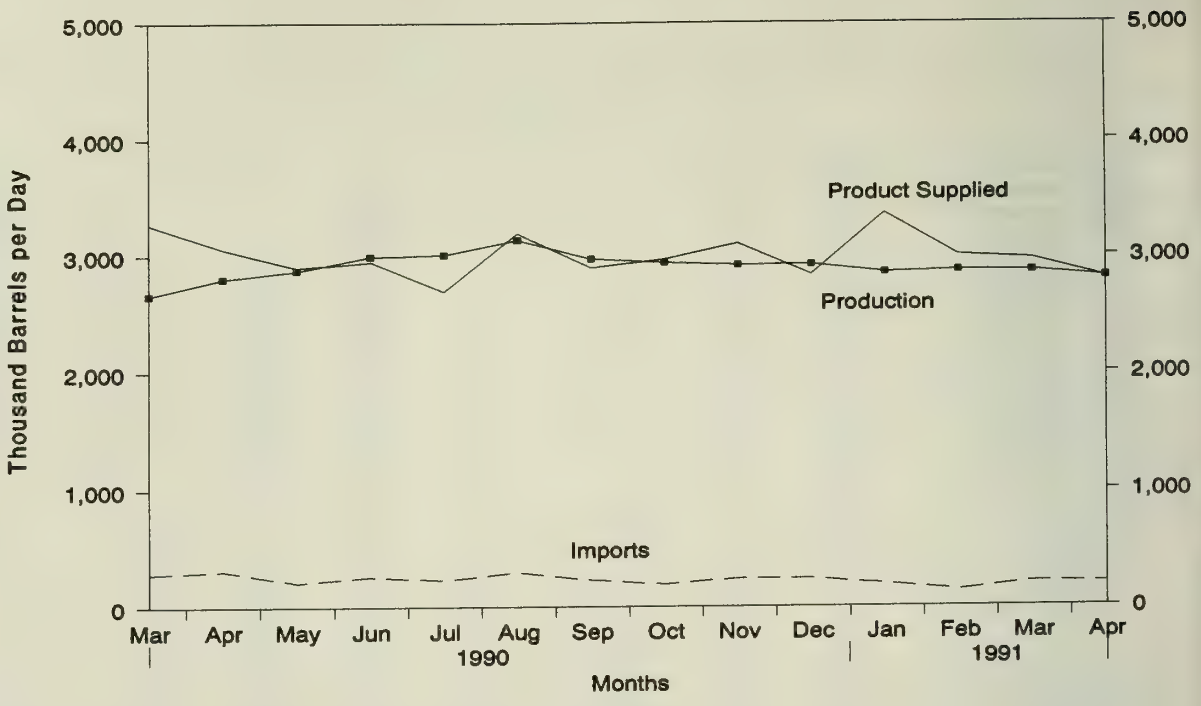
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

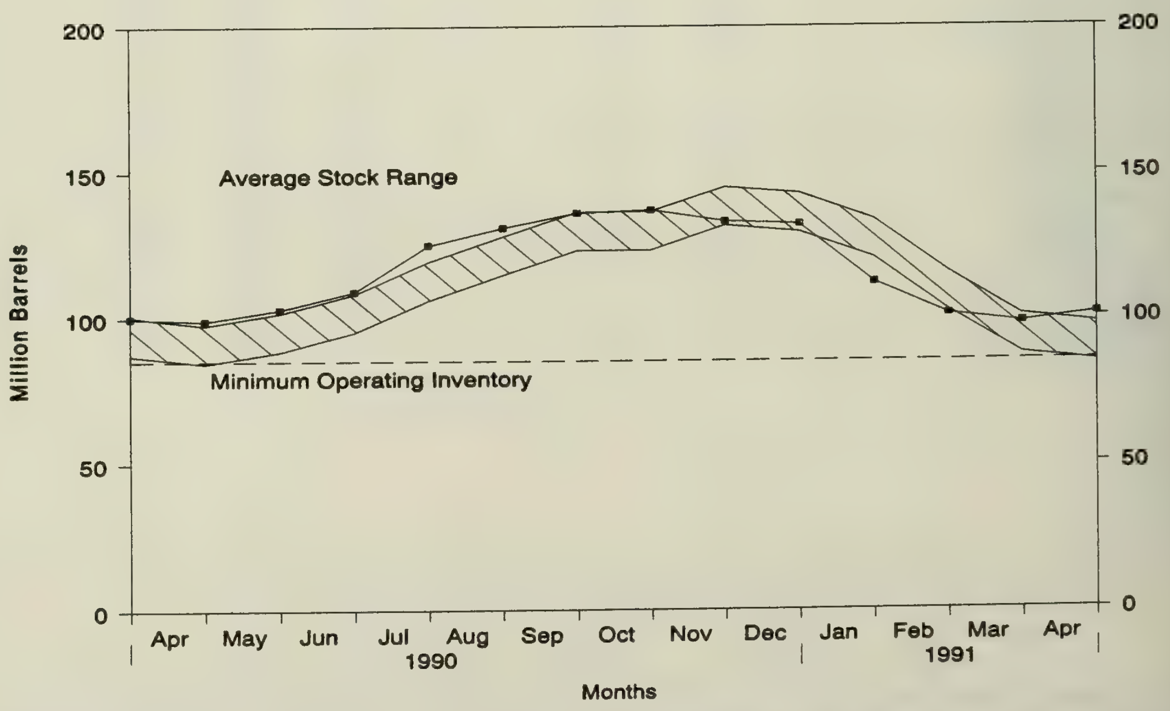
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operatin problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level fo distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,822**	**392**	**2**	**115**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**Average**	**2,669**	**289**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**3,948**	**[d] 200**
1975	**Average**	**2,654**	**155**	**2**	**[d] -40**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**Average**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**-62**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**Average**	**3,278**	**250**	**1**	**176**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**Average**	**3,167**	**173**	**1**	**-93**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**Average**	**3,153**	**193**	**1**	**34**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	**Average**	**2,662**	**142**	**1**	**-64**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981	**Average[e]**	**2,613**	**173**	**10**	**[d] -38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982	**Average**	**2,606**	**93**	**10**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983	**Average**	**2,456**	**174**	**–**	**[d] -124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984	**Average**	**2,681**	**272**	**–**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985	**Average**	**2,687**	**200**	**–**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986	**Average**	**2,798**	**247**	**–**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**
1987	**Average**	**2,731**	**255**	**–**	**-56**	**68**	**2,976**	**134**
1988	**Average**	**2,859**	**302**	**–**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**
1989	January	2,974	346	–	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	–	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	–	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	–	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	–	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	–	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	–	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	–	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	–	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	–	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	–	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	–	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	**–**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**–**
1990	January	3,136	501	–	398	62	3,177	118
	February	2,753	357	–	-204	65	3,250	112
	March	2,655	280	–	-405	75	3,265	100
	April	2,802	308	–	-8	59	3,059	99
	May	2,873	207	–	109	75	2,897	103
	June	2,995	257	–	219	84	2,949	109
	July	3,006	229	–	512	30	2,693	125
	August	3,131	292	–	188	51	3,184	131
	September	2,967	226	–	180	123	2,890	136
	October	2,933	190	–	10	150	2,963	137
	November	2,916	238	–	-132	188	3,098	133
	December	2,918	239	–	-21	347	2,831	132
	Average	**2,925**	**277**	**–**	**73**	**109**	**3,020**	**–**
1991	January	2,851	190	–	-648	332	3,356	112
	February	2,867	138	–	-388	393	3,000	101
	March	R 2,862	R 206	–	R -96	R 198	R 2,966	R 98
	April*	E *2,811*	E *203*	–	E *156*	E 55	E *2,804*	E *101*
	4-Mo. Average	**E 2,848**	**E 185**	**–**	**E -244**	**E 242**	**E 3,034**	**–**
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**2,839**	**362**	**–**	**-51**	**85**	**3,187**	**–**
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**2,819**	**355**	**–**	**-208**	**100**	**3,282**	**–**

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

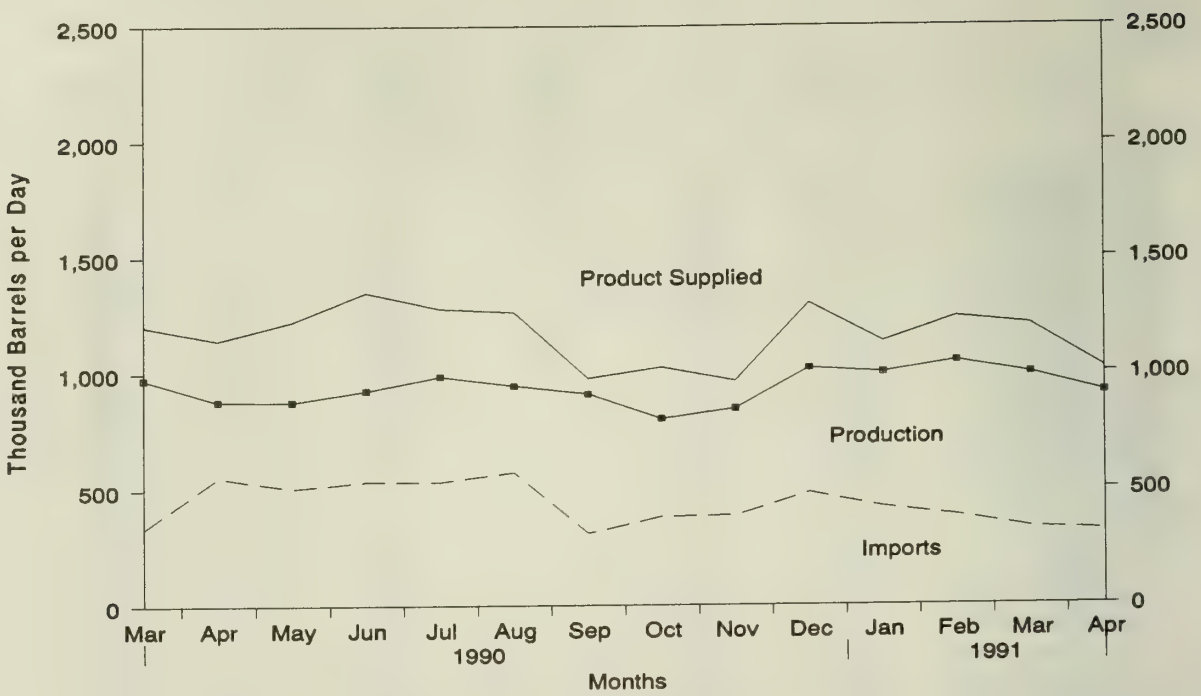
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

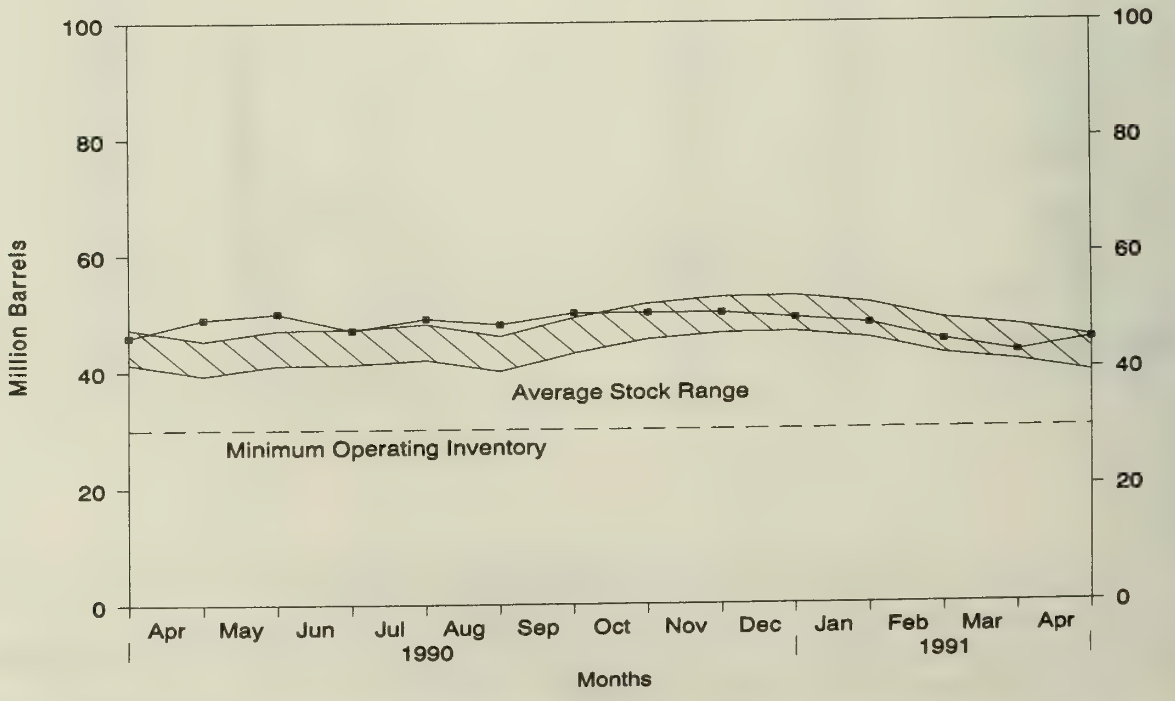
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level fo residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	**Average**	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	d 60
1975	**Average**	1,235	1,223	15	d -2	15	2,462	74
1976	**Average**	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	**Average**	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	**Average**	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	**Average**	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	**Average**	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	d 92
1981	**Average**[e]	1,321	800	48	d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	**Average**	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	d 66
1983	**Average**	852	699	–	d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	**Average**	891	681	–	12	190	1,369	53
1985	**Average**	882	510	–	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	**Average**	889	669	–	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	**Average**	885	565	–	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	**Average**	926	644	–	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	January	949	909	–	84	151	1,623	47
	February	930	877	–	-58	146	1,719	46
	March	937	706	–	-128	220	1,551	42
	April	904	681	–	-52	236	1,401	40
	May	934	538	–	77	276	1,119	42
	June	953	533	–	54	208	1,223	44
	July	862	556	–	-44	176	1,286	43
	August	903	501	–	58	225	1,121	45
	September	856	454	–	162	137	1,010	49
	October	1,001	583	–	50	243	1,292	51
	November	1,075	543	–	48	330	1,240	52
	December	1,140	680	–	-275	226	1,870	44
	Average	954	629	–	-2	215	1,370	–
1990	January	1,129	809	–	191	186	1,561	50
	February	1,060	640	–	63	214	1,424	51
	March	974	334	–	-171	277	1,202	46
	April	880	555	–	93	200	1,142	49
	May	877	507	–	21	141	1,222	50
	June	926	536	–	-96	207	1,350	47
	July	987	535	–	72	171	1,279	49
	August	945	574	–	-25	280	1,263	48
	September	909	311	–	43	200	977	50
	October	802	381	–	(s)	160	1,023	50
	November	845	386	–	25	243	963	50
	December	1,019	484	–	-54	259	1,299	49
	Average	946	504	–	13	211	1,225	–
1991	January	1,000	422	–	-32	320	1,133	48
	February	1,049	384	–	-106	299	1,239	45
	March	R 997	R 331	–	R -55	R 178	R 1,206	R 43
	April*	E *914*	E *318*	–	E *8*	E 206	E *1,018*	E *45*
	4-Mo. Average	E 989	E 364	–	E -45	E 250	E 1,148	–
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	1,011	583	–	43	219	1,332	–
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	930	792	–	-38	189	1,571	–

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

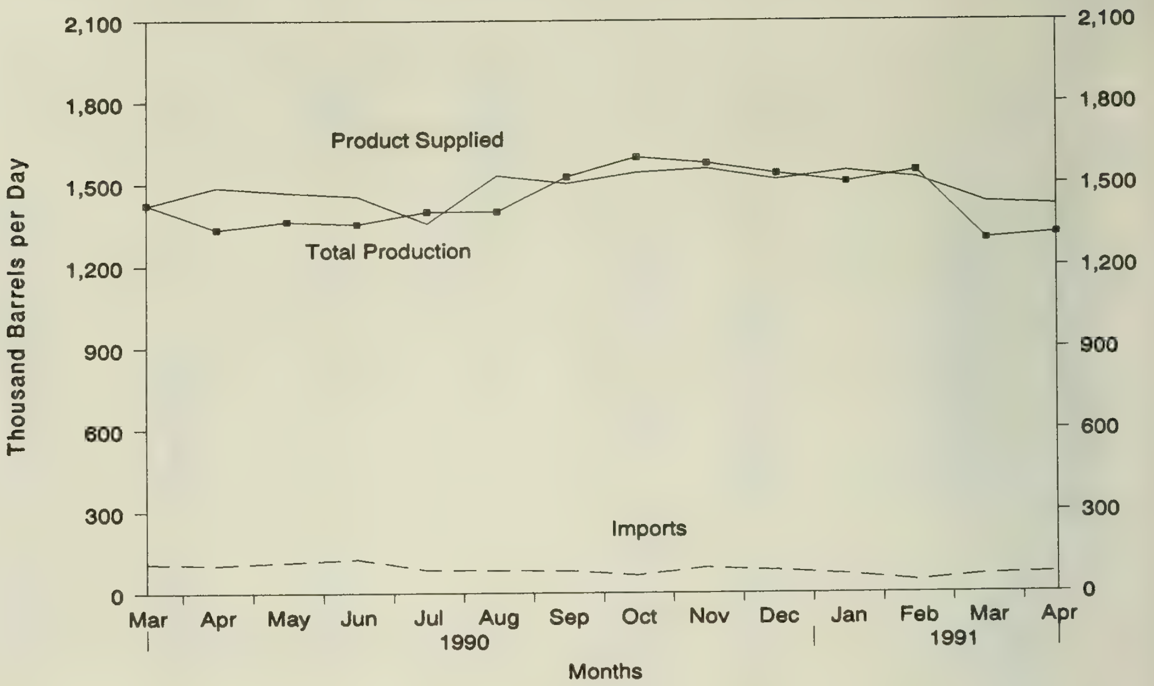
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

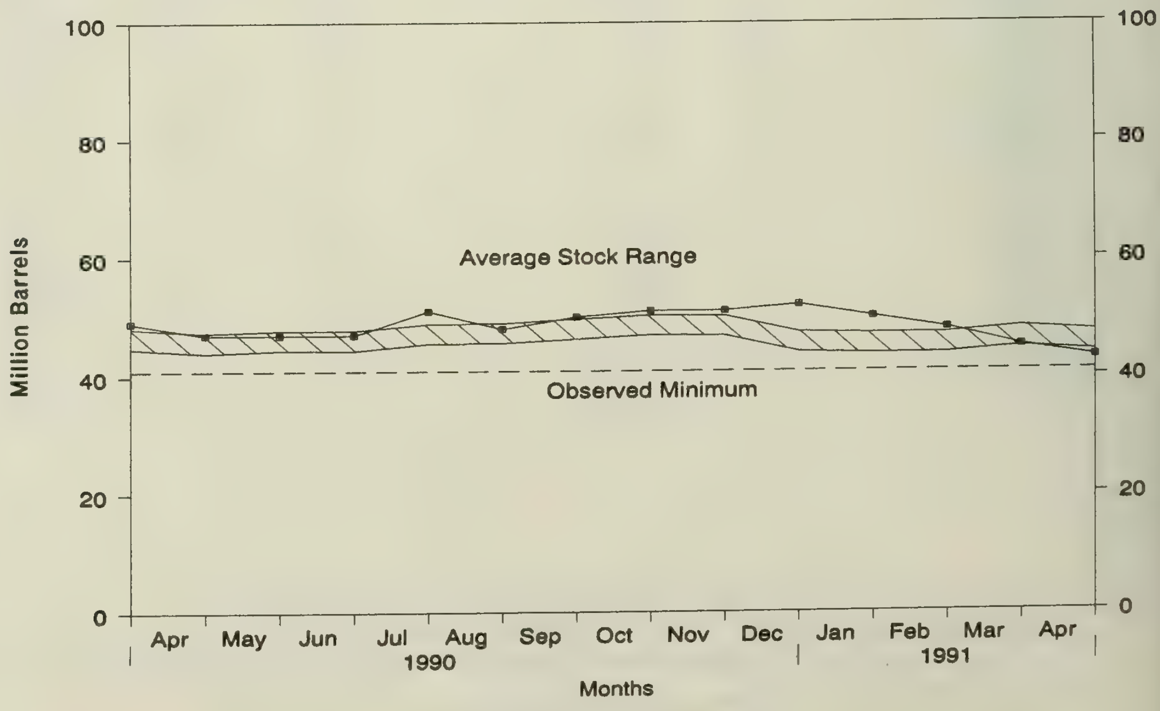
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1990 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
		Production					Product Supplied			
		Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
		Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973	**Average**	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	**Average**	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	C 29	C 24
1975	**Average**	871	691	133	C 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	**Average**	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	**Average**	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	**Average**	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	**Average**	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	**Average**	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	C 42	C 36
1981	**Average**	968	775	38	C -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	**Average**	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	C 37	C 31
1983	**Average**	1,022	817	29	C (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	**Average**	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	**Average**	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	**Average**	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	**Average**	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	**Average**	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
	February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
	March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
	April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
	May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
	June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
	July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
	August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
	September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
	October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
	November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
	December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
	Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	–	–
1990	January	1,486	1,299	157	62	30	1,551	1,369	43	36
	February	1,498	1,298	147	128	50	1,468	1,264	46	40
	March	1,425	1,224	109	82	30	1,422	1,257	49	42
	April	1,335	1,156	103	-70	19	1,488	1,292	47	41
	May	1,365	1,167	113	(s)	8	1,470	1,288	47	40
	June	1,355	1,181	125	14	10	1,456	1,286	47	40
	July	1,400	1,274	85	117	10	1,358	1,210	51	45
	August	1,400	1,226	83	-86	37	1,531	1,343	48	43
	September	1,526	1,316	81	58	47	1,502	1,297	50	44
	October	1,597	1,430	65	44	77	1,541	1,362	51	45
	November	1,575	1,414	93	-26	141	1,554	1,345	51	45
	December	1,538	1,379	82	44	60	1,516	1,353	52	46
	Average	**1,458**	**1,280**	**103**	**30**	**43**	**1,488**	**1,306**	–	–
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
	March	R 1,299	R 1,157	R 65	R -109	R 40	R 1,433	R 1,279	R 45	39
	April*	E *1,319*	E *1,163*	E *72*	E *-47*	E 14	E *1,423*	E *1,247*	E *43*	E *38*
	4-Mo. Average	E **1,416**	E **1,262**	E **62**	E **-73**	E **70**	E **1,481**	E **1,309**	–	–
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**1,435**	**1,244**	**129**	**50**	**32**	**1,483**	**1,296**	–	–
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**1,394**	**1,198**	**112**	**3**	**31**	**1,472**	**1,275**	–	–

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

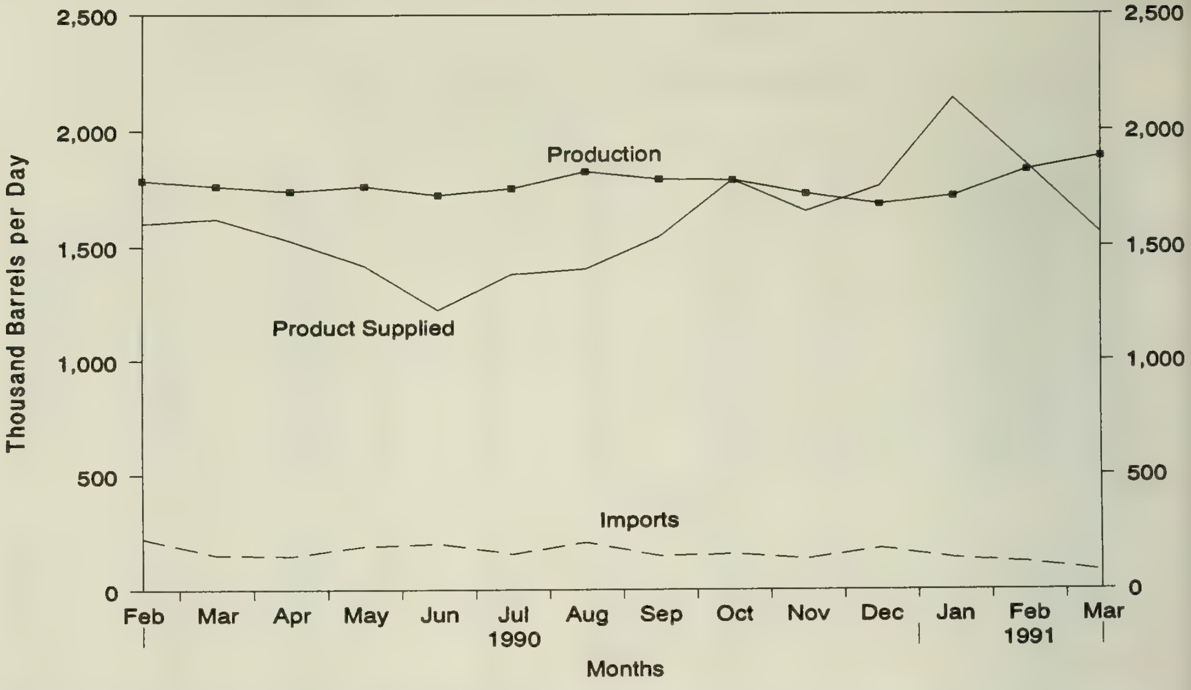
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

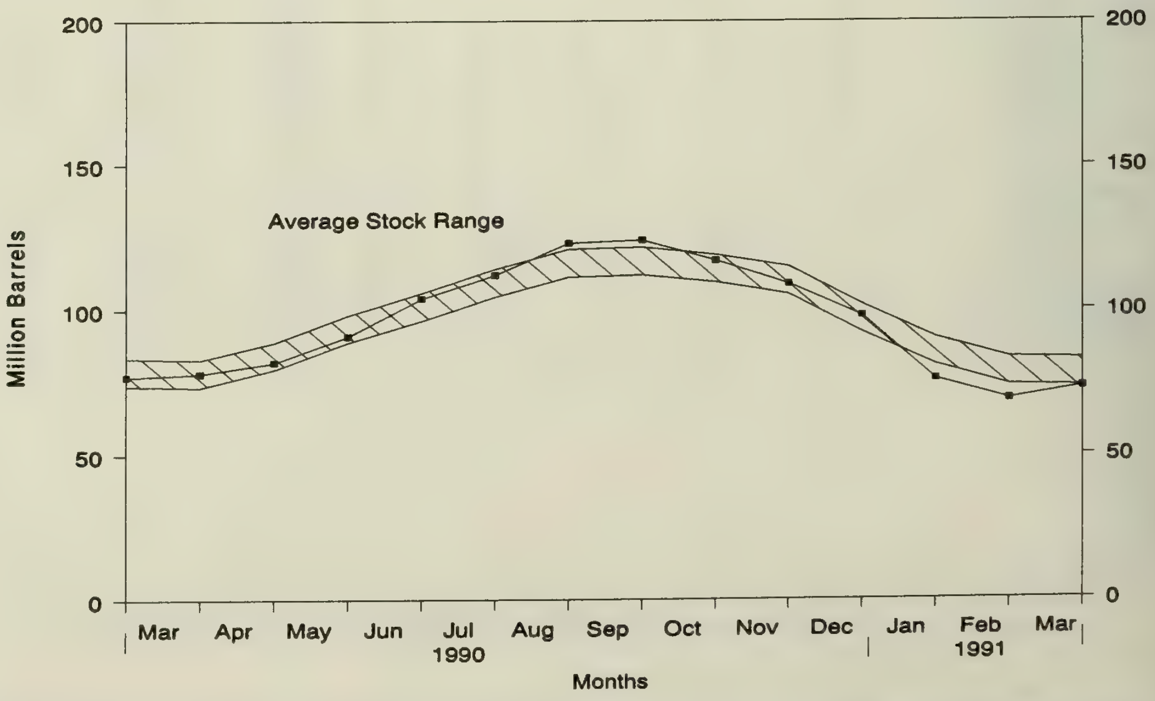
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	**Average**	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975	**Average**	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	**Average**	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	**Average**	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	**Average**	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	**Average**	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	**Average**	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981	**Average**	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	**Average**	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983	**Average**	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984	**Average**	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	**Average**	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	**Average**	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	**Average**	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	**Average**	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	–
1990	January	1,700	245	-174	416	44	1,660	76
	February	1,784	223	20	346	42	1,599	77
	March	1,760	152	42	205	44	1,620	78
	April	1,738	148	136	200	25	1,525	82
	May	1,760	189	279	218	36	1,417	91
	June	1,722	201	451	220	28	1,223	104
	July	1,750	156	259	230	36	1,379	112
	August	1,823	206	334	253	43	1,400	123
	September	1,788	147	55	298	41	1,540	124
	October	1,784	155	-234	352	38	1,784	117
	November	1,726	135	-252	425	39	1,650	109
	December	1,681	180	-372	417	58	1,758	98
	Average	**1,751**	**178**	**45**	**298**	**40**	**1,547**	–
1991	January	1,716	137	-700	359	58	2,139	76
	February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
	March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
	3-Mo. Average	**1,810**	**112**	**-282**	**299**	**57**	**1,848**	–
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**1,747**	**206**	**-39**	**322**	**43**	**1,627**	–
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**1,866**	**215**	**-248**	**342**	**31**	**1,956**	–

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply: Total Production	Supply: Imports	Disposition: Stock Change[b]	Disposition: Refinery Inputs	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974	**Average**	**2,722**	**269**	**25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	[d] **188**
1975	**Average**	**2,547**	**144**	[d] **-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976	**Average**	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977	**Average**	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978	**Average**	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979	**Average**	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980	**Average**	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	[d] **205**
1981	**Average**	**2,771**	**188**	[d] **-42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982	**Average**	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	[d] **216**
1983	**Average**	**2,437**	**382**	[d] **-6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	[d] **217**
1984	**Average**	**2,500**	**503**	[d] **-32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985	**Average**	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986	**Average**	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987	**Average**	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988	**Average**	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989	January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
	February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
	March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
	April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
	May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
	June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
	July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
	August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
	September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
	October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
	November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
	December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
	Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	--
1990	January	2,529	813	114	699	225	2,303	217
	February	2,757	672	368	645	298	2,119	227
	March	2,689	660	61	787	276	2,224	229
	April	2,790	576	-125	861	318	2,312	225
	May	2,870	748	292	531	292	2,502	234
	June	2,912	798	-155	904	334	2,626	229
	July	3,181	704	-87	954	317	2,702	227
	August	3,119	658	-285	997	297	2,768	218
	September	3,034	661	59	753	265	2,617	220
	October	2,844	587	-439	1,216	329	2,324	206
	November	2,816	794	185	1,008	270	2,146	212
	December	2,663	574	-305	1,170	249	2,123	202
	Average	**2,851**	**687**	**-30**	**879**	**289**	**2,399**	--
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
	February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
	March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
	3-Mo. Average	**2,634**	**594**	**229**	**799**	**277**	**1,923**	--
1990	**3-Mo. Average**	**2,655**	**717**	**175**	**713**	**265**	**2,219**	--
1989	**3-Mo. Average**	**2,643**	**667**	**240**	**696**	**276**	**2,098**	--

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1989).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1990 through March 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1990 through April 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

able E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

ommodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
rude Oil Exports	123	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	31
etroleum Products Exports	629	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	55
Total Exports	752	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	206
let Imports	6,391	Jet Fuel Exports	14

lote 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

he Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects onthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data n crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by tate government agencies. Data on crude oil production for ederal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Ianagement Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior nd the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

urrently, all except four crude oil producing States Iichigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report oduction on a monthly basis. These four States report crude l production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly ude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA ing data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil rst Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, e monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using nual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals anagement Service, and the Conservation Committee of alifornia Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in e *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of proximately 4 months between the end of the production onth and the time when most monthly State crude oil oduction data become available.

order to present more timely crude oil production timates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on e first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days er, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is placed by State-level interim estimates. The State-level erim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the A before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase ta reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First rchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted ojections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level ojections based on the average production rate during a ent time period.

ote 3. Figures

ures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are vided which depict the balance between supply, position, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

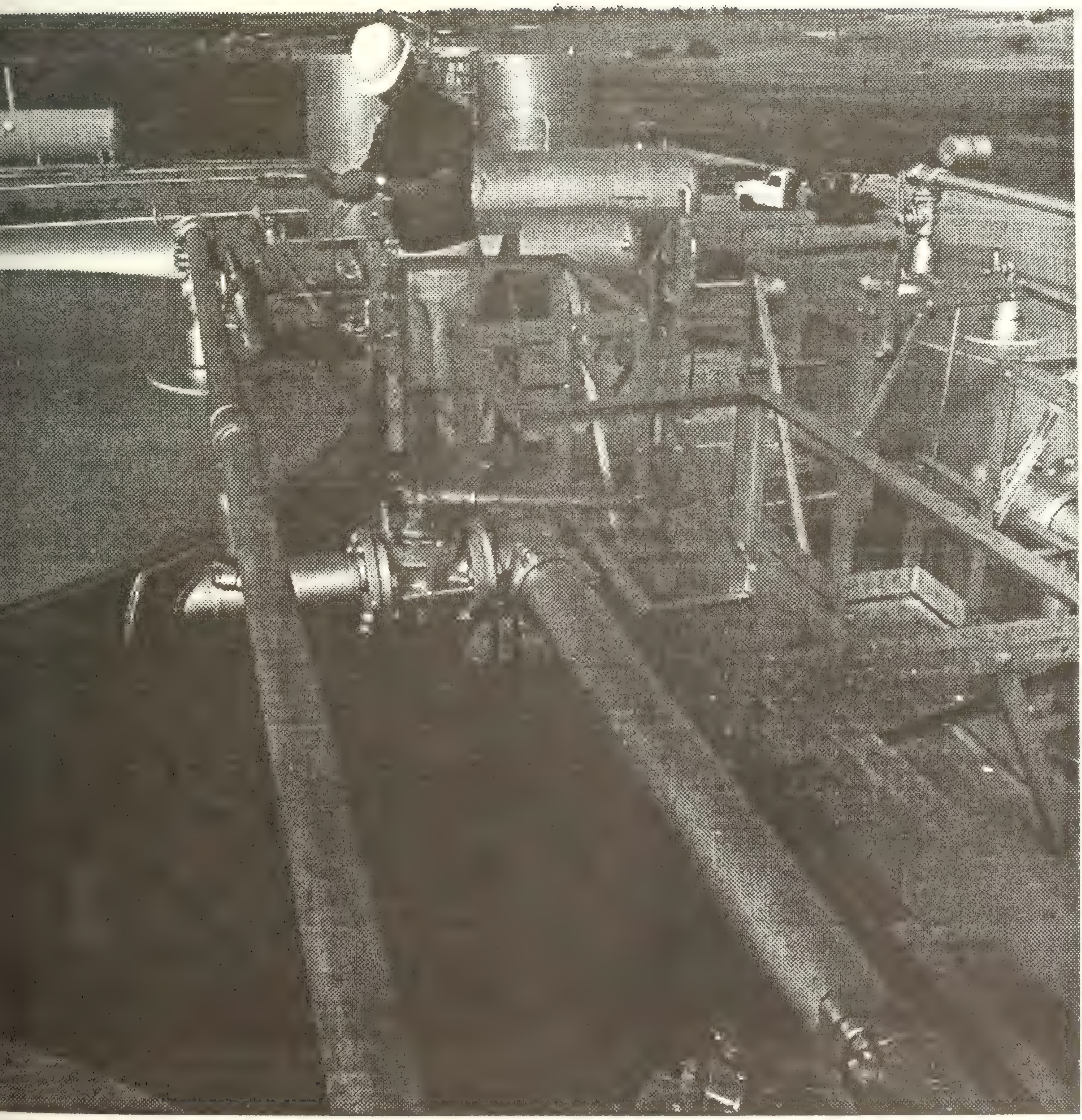
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,120; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-189; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



ome locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the de oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 58,497	E 1,887	E 169,189	E 1,880
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 173,427	E 5,594	E 504,053	E 5,601
(3)	**Total U.S.**	E **231,924**	E **7,481**	E **673,242**	E **7,480**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	159,000	5,129	477,346	5,304
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	4,231	136	10,074	112
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**154,769**	**4,993**	**467,272**	**5,192**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13,082	422	17,210	191
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5,579	-180	-13,793	-153
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-575	-19	-1,752	-19
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	4,164	134	15,597	173
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**11,092**	**358**	**17,262**	**192**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**397,785**	**12,832**	**1,157,776**	**12,864**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	51,785	1,670	149,765	1,664
(15)	Net Imports[b]	248	8	642	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-388	-13	-392	-4
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**51,645**	**1,666**	**150,015**	**1,667**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	98	3	-7,166	-80
(19)	Imports	10,168	328	35,547	395
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,270	73	7,498	83
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	19,573	631	60,630	674
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	573	18	1,750	19
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**32,682**	**1,054**	**98,259**	**1,092**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**482,112**	**15,552**	**1,406,050**	**15,623**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	33,603	1,084	100,177	1,113
(26)	Exports	24,984	806	96,665	1,074
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**8,619**	**278**	**3,512**	**39**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**490,731**	**15,830**	**1,409,561**	**15,662**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	8,384	270	68,831	765
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**499,115**	**16,100**	**1,478,392**	**16,427**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	218,456	7,047	614,937	6,833
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	91,953	2,966	279,989	3,111
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,389	1,206	107,205	1,191
(34)	Jet Fuel	44,423	1,433	135,060	1,501
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,248	1,556	166,358	1,848
(36)	Other[c]	58,073	1,873	173,094	1,923
(37)	Crude Oil	573	18	1,750	19
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**499,115**	**16,100**	**1,478,392**	**16,427**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	336,772	--	336,772	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,482	--	568,482	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	172,564	--	172,564	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	98,273	--	98,273	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	42,941	--	42,941	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	44,576	--	44,576	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,551	--	72,551	--
(46)	Other[c]	222,718	--	222,718	--
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,558,877**	**--**	**1,558,877**	**--**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report ."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	Stocks
Crude Oil	E 231,924	--	159,000	4,164	-7,503	2	397,785	4,231	573	905,25
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,785	16,523	2,798	--	4,141	--	12,519	1,786	52,660	79,10
Pentanes Plus	9,803	--	285	--	388	--	5,251	37	4,412	6,55
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,982	16,523	2,513	--	3,753	--	7,268	1,749	48,248	72,55
Ethane/Ethylene	16,823	656	300	--	269	--	0	0	17,510	18,35
Propane/Propylene	15,412	12,498	1,685	--	-345	--	0	1,393	28,547	29,52
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,195	2,906	289	--	3,843	--	2,743	356	1,448	15,63
Isobutane	4,552	463	239	--	-14	--	4,525	0	743	9,03
Other Liquids	2,270	--	10,168	--	-98	--	20,529	0	-7,993	147,08
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,270	--	100	--	30	--	2,340	0	0	1,56
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,681	--	2,188	--	13,075	0	-6,582	106,69
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,387	--	-2,300	--	5,098	0	-1,411	38,72
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-16	--	16	0	0	9
Finished Petroleum Products	--	433,883	31,090	--	-12,137	--	--	23,235	453,875	427,43
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	205,901	7,280	--	-8,273	--	--	2,998	218,456	172,56
Leaded	--	7,368	2	--	-2,477	--	--	227	9,620	8,01
Unleaded	--	198,533	7,278	--	-5,796	--	--	2,771	208,836	164,55
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	502	2	--	-115	--	--	0	619	1,79
Jet Fuel	--	40,269	2,007	--	-3,381	--	--	1,234	44,423	44,57
Naphtha-Type	--	4,414	383	--	-3	--	--	37	4,763	5,86
Kerosene-Type	--	35,855	1,624	--	-3,378	--	--	1,197	39,660	38,71
Kerosene	--	675	24	--	-751	--	--	21	1,429	4,23
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	88,734	6,373	--	-2,983	--	--	6,137	91,953	98,27
Residual Fuel Oil	--	30,917	10,271	--	-1,704	--	--	5,503	37,389	42,94
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,135	287	--	163	--	--	0	4,259	1,72
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,166	3,513	--	-142	--	--	0	10,821	1,51
Special Naphthas	--	1,494	394	--	-218	--	--	677	1,429	2,92
Lubricants	--	5,018	154	--	409	--	--	524	4,239	13,71
Waxes	--	566	27	--	77	--	--	69	447	1,03
Petroleum Coke	--	16,381	52	--	556	--	--	6,032	9,845	8,95
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	11,345	581	--	4,489	--	--	34	7,403	30,92
Still Gas	--	18,586	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,586	
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,194	125	--	-264	--	--	5	2,578	2,25
Total	285,979	450,406	203,056	4,164	-15,597	2	430,833	29,252	499,115	1,558,87

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National leve have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, min refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 673,242	--	477,346	15,597	-3,417	2	1,157,776	10,074	1,750	905,254
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	149,765	41,249	10,793	--	-25,010	--	42,777	5,198	178,842	79,101
Pentanes Plus	28,095	--	679	--	392	--	15,860	37	12,485	6,550
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	121,670	41,249	10,114	--	-25,402	--	26,917	5,160	166,358	72,551
Ethane/Ethylene	48,630	1,562	950	--	-1,696	--	0	0	52,838	18,350
Propane/Propylene	44,880	36,732	7,161	--	-18,987	--	1	4,097	103,662	29,529
Normal Butane/Butylene	15,171	2,056	1,368	--	-3,930	--	14,530	1,063	6,932	15,636
Isobutane	12,989	899	635	--	-789	--	12,386	0	2,926	9,036
Other Liquids	7,498	--	35,547	--	7,166	--	56,040	0	-20,161	147,089
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7,498	--	100	--	331	--	7,267	0	0	1,568
Unfinished Oils	--	--	31,273	--	7,425	--	40,407	0	-16,559	106,699
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	4,174	--	-534	--	8,311	0	-3,603	38,723
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-56	--	55	0	1	99
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,275,974	90,063	--	-43,429	--	--	91,505	1,317,961	427,433
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	595,469	17,277	--	-9,594	--	--	7,403	614,937	172,564
Leaded	--	22,823	7	--	-1,977	--	--	493	24,314	8,010
Unleaded	--	572,646	17,270	--	-7,617	--	--	6,909	590,624	164,554
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,662	7	--	50	--	--	0	1,619	1,799
Jet Fuel	--	130,367	5,317	--	-7,329	--	--	7,953	135,060	44,576
Naphtha-Type	--	13,821	1,416	--	-299	--	--	98	15,438	5,866
Kerosene-Type	--	116,546	3,901	--	-7,030	--	--	7,855	119,622	38,710
Kerosene	--	4,843	337	--	-1,683	--	--	725	6,138	4,233
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	257,366	16,136	--	-33,914	--	--	27,427	279,989	98,273
Residual Fuel Oil	--	91,285	34,088	--	-5,653	--	--	23,821	107,205	42,941
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	12,965	1,305	--	262	--	--	0	14,008	1,723
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	22,286	12,124	--	-535	--	--	0	34,945	1,518
Special Naphthas	--	4,537	838	--	-80	--	--	1,115	4,340	2,929
Lubricants	--	14,679	419	--	1,338	--	--	1,433	12,327	13,711
Waxes	--	1,570	171	--	56	--	--	149	1,536	1,033
Petroleum Coke	--	49,252	201	--	1,558	--	--	21,367	26,528	8,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28,458	1,683	--	12,193	--	--	96	17,852	30,925
Still Gas	--	54,603	0	--	0	--	--	0	54,603	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	6,632	160	--	-98	--	--	16	6,874	2,254
Total	830,505	1,317,223	613,749	15,597	-64,690	2	1,256,593	106,777	1,478,392	1,558,877

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,481	--	5,129	134	-242	(s)	12,832	136	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,670	533	90	--	134	--	404	58	1,699
Pentanes Plus	316	--	9	--	13	--	169	1	142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,354	533	81	--	121	--	234	56	1,556
Ethane/Ethylene	543	21	10	--	9	--	0	0	565
Propane/Propylene	497	403	54	--	-11	--	0	45	921
Normal Butane/Butylene	168	94	9	--	124	--	88	11	47
Isobutane	147	15	8	--	(s)	--	146	0	24
Other Liquids	73	--	328	--	-3	--	662	0	-258
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	73	--	3	--	1	--	75	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	280	--	71	--	422	0	-212
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	45	--	-74	--	164	0	-46
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	13,996	1,003	--	-392	--	--	750	14,641
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,642	235	--	-267	--	--	97	7,047
Leaded	--	238	(s)	--	-80	--	--	7	310
Unleaded	--	6,404	235	--	-187	--	--	89	6,737
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	16	(s)	--	-4	--	--	0	20
Jet Fuel	--	1,299	65	--	-109	--	--	40	1,433
Naphtha-Type	--	142	12	--	(s)	--	--	1	154
Kerosene-Type	--	1,157	52	--	-109	--	--	39	1,279
Kerosene	--	22	1	--	-24	--	--	1	46
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,862	206	--	-96	--	--	198	2,966
Residual Fuel Oil	--	997	331	--	-55	--	--	178	1,206
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	133	9	--	5	--	--	0	137
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	231	113	--	-5	--	--	0	349
Special Naphthas	--	48	13	--	-7	--	--	22	46
Lubricants	--	162	5	--	13	--	--	17	137
Waxes	--	18	1	--	2	--	--	2	14
Petroleum Coke	--	528	2	--	18	--	--	195	318
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	366	19	--	145	--	--	1	239
Still Gas	--	600	0	--	0	--	--	0	600
Miscellaneous Products	--	71	4	--	-9	--	--	(s)	83
Total	9,225	14,529	6,550	134	-503	(s)	13,898	944	16,100

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,480	–	5,304	173	-38	(s)	12,864	112	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,664	458	120	--	-278	--	475	58	1,987
Pentanes Plus	312	--	8	--	4	--	176	(s)	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,352	458	112	--	-282	--	299	57	1,848
Ethane/Ethylene	540	17	11	--	-19	--	0	0	587
Propane/Propylene	499	408	80	--	-211	--	(s)	46	1,152
Normal Butane/Butylene	169	23	15	--	-44	--	161	12	77
Isobutane	144	10	7	--	-9	--	138	0	33
Other Liquids	83	–	395	--	80	--	623	0	-224
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	83	--	1	--	4	--	81	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	347	--	83	--	449	0	-184
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	46	--	-6	--	92	0	-40
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,177	1,001	--	-483	--	–	1,017	14,644
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,616	192	--	-107	--	--	82	6,833
Leaded	--	254	(s)	--	-22	--	--	5	270
Unleaded	--	6,363	192	--	-85	--	--	77	6,562
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	18	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	18
Jet Fuel	--	1,449	59	--	-81	--	--	88	1,501
Naphtha-Type	--	154	16	--	-3	--	–	1	172
Kerosene-Type	--	1,295	43	--	-78	--	–	87	1,329
Kerosene	--	54	4	--	-19	--	--	8	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,860	179	--	-377	--	–	305	3,111
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,014	379	--	-63	--	--	265	1,191
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	144	15	--	3	--	--	0	156
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	248	135	--	-6	--	--	0	388
Special Naphthas	--	50	9	--	-1	--	--	12	48
Lubricants	--	163	5	--	15	--	--	16	137
Waxes	--	17	2	--	1	--	--	2	17
Petroleum Coke	--	547	2	--	17	--	--	237	295
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	316	19	--	135	--	--	1	198
Still Gas	--	607	0	--	0	--	--	0	607
Miscellaneous Products	--	74	2	--	-1	--	--	(s)	76
Total	9,228	14,636	6,819	173	-719	(s)	13,962	1,186	16,427

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Endi Stock
Crude Oil	E 753	--	35,039	3,097	69	385	0	38,573	(s)	0	17,
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	859	1,545	810	--	2,735	486	--	36	126	5,301	4,
Pentanes Plus	108	--	242	--	0	11	--	0	0	339	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	751	1,545	568	--	2,735	475	--	36	126	4,962	4,
Ethane/Ethylene	228	33	0	--	0	-4	--	0	0	265	
Propane/Propylene	352	1,384	562	--	2,705	334	--	0	108	4,561	3,
Normal Butane/Butylene	134	186	1	--	9	156	--	6	19	149	
Isobutane	37	-58	5	--	21	-11	--	30	0	-14	
Other Liquids	337	--	4,946	--	545	621	--	5,005	0	202	16,
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	337	--	0	--	0	35	--	302	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,832	--	111	1,497	--	2,492	0	-46	12,
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,114	--	434	-911	--	2,211	0	248	3,
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	--	43,745	24,066	--	72,563	-3,603	--	--	414	143,563	118,
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	20,073	6,682	--	43,846	404	--	--	7	70,190	50,
Leaded	--	59	0	--	0	-6	--	--	(s)	65	
Unleaded	--	20,014	6,682	--	43,846	410	--	--	7	70,125	50,
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-2	1	--	56	-63	--	--	0	118	
Jet Fuel	--	1,661	1,677	--	10,924	-1,444	--	--	1	15,705	9,
Naphtha-Type	--	220	331	--	236	114	--	--	(s)	673	
Kerosene-Type	--	1,441	1,346	--	10,688	-1,558	--	--	(s)	15,033	9,
Kerosene	--	130	24	--	305	-308	--	--	9	758	1,
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,659	5,814	--	15,618	-2,004	--	--	15	34,080	29,
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,269	9,059	--	815	-2,100	--	--	66	16,177	14,
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	398	105	--	-78	-1	--	--	0	426	
Special Naphthas	--	78	19	--	157	-66	--	--	152	168	
Lubricants	--	514	137	--	508	-48	--	--	133	1,074	2,
Waxes	--	64	24	--	2	-2	--	--	8	84	
Petroleum Coke	--	1,209	0	--	0	38	--	--	13	1,158	
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,675	513	--	379	2,085	--	--	7	1,475	7,
Still Gas	--	1,704	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,704	
Miscellaneous Products	--	313	11	--	31	-94	--	--	4	445	
Total	1,949	45,290	64,861	3,097	75,912	-2,111	0	43,614	541	149,065	157,

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Produc Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tank and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Managemen Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
rude Oil	**E 2,368**	**–**	**103,925**	**5,058**	**594**	**2,730**	**0**	**108,991**	**224**	**0**	**17,250**
latural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**2,421**	**3,603**	**2,299**	**--**	**9,247**	**-1,659**	**--**	**179**	**209**	**18,841**	**4,782**
Pentanes Plus	306	--	479	--	0	17	--	0	0	768	62
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,115	3,603	1,820	--	9,247	-1,676	--	179	209	18,073	4,720
Ethane/Ethylene	664	101	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	766	15
Propane/Propylene	980	3,956	1,786	--	9,175	-1,170	--	0	156	16,911	3,819
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	-297	29	--	9	-447	--	118	53	370	718
Isobutane	118	-157	5	--	63	-58	--	61	0	26	168
ther Liquids	**688**	**–**	**15,942**	**--**	**1,363**	**345**	**--**	**17,942**	**0**	**-294**	**16,747**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	688	--	0	--	0	55	--	633	0	0	355
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12,272	--	573	718	--	14,773	0	-2,646	12,586
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	3,670	--	790	-428	--	2,536	0	2,352	3,806
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
inished Petroleum Products	**--**	**129,466**	**66,515**	**--**	**214,297**	**-42,316**	**--**	**--**	**6,410**	**446,184**	**118,967**
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	58,122	15,533	--	125,228	-5,812	--	--	386	204,309	50,221
Leaded	--	378	0	--	0	-13	--	--	3	388	87
Unleaded	--	57,744	15,533	--	125,228	-5,799	--	--	383	203,921	50,134
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	33	2	--	280	-10	--	--	0	325	196
Jet Fuel	--	6,755	4,799	--	34,055	-3,865	--	–	742	48,732	9,727
Naphtha-Type	--	683	1,251	--	1,003	116	--	--	(s)	2,821	644
Kerosene-Type	--	6,072	3,548	--	33,052	-3,981	--	--	742	45,911	9,083
Kerosene	--	691	337	--	1,342	-1,245	--	--	460	3,155	1,667
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	31,779	14,801	--	48,732	-25,847	--	--	2,436	118,723	29,744
Residual Fuel Oil	--	13,741	28,430	--	1,899	-8,405	--	--	1,308	51,167	14,869
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,123	426	--	-313	18	--	--	0	1,218	97
Special Naphthas	--	226	77	--	541	17	--	--	160	667	624
Lubricants	--	1,795	361	--	1,492	-17	--	--	467	3,198	2,992
Waxes	--	246	153	--	7	26	--	--	22	358	81
Petroleum Coke	--	3,936	0	--	0	-13	--	--	402	3,547	736
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,016	1,561	--	814	2,867	--	--	13	4,511	7,358
Still Gas	--	4,991	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,991	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,012	35	--	220	-30	--	--	14	1,283	655
otal	**5,477**	**133,069**	**188,681**	**5,058**	**225,501**	**-40,900**	**0**	**127,112**	**6,842**	**464,732**	**157,746**

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, inus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product ipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker nd Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management ervice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 24	--	1,130	100	2	12	0	1,244	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28	50	26	--	88	16	--	1	4	171
Pentanes Plus	3	--	8	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	50	18	--	88	15	--	1	4	160
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	45	18	--	87	11	--	0	3	147
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	6	(s)	--	(s)	5	--	(s)	1	5
Isobutane	1	-2	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	11	--	160	--	18	20	--	161	0	7
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	11	--	0	--	0	1	--	10	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	124	--	4	48	--	80	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	36	--	14	-29	--	71	0	8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,411	776	--	2,341	-116	--	--	13	4,631
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	648	216	--	1,414	13	--	--	(s)	2,264
Leaded	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Unleaded	--	646	216	--	1,414	13	--	--	(s)	2,262
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	54	54	--	352	-47	--	--	(s)	507
Naphtha-Type	--	7	11	--	8	4	--	--	(s)	22
Kerosene-Type	--	46	43	--	345	-50	--	--	(s)	485
Kerosene	--	4	1	--	10	-10	--	--	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	344	188	--	504	-65	--	--	(s)	1,099
Residual Fuel Oil	--	138	292	--	26	-68	--	--	2	522
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	13	3	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	14
Special Naphthas	--	3	1	--	5	-2	--	--	5	5
Lubricants	--	17	4	--	16	-2	--	--	4	35
Waxes	--	2	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	39	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	37
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	86	17	--	12	67	--	--	(s)	48
Still Gas	--	55	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	1	-3	--	--	(s)	14
Total	63	1,461	2,092	100	2,449	-68	0	1,407	17	4,809

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 26	--	1,155	56	7	30	0	1,211	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	40	26	--	103	-18	--	2	2	209
Pentanes Plus	3	--	5	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	40	20	--	103	-19	--	2	2	201
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	44	20	--	102	-13	--	0	2	188
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-3	(s)	--	(s)	-5	--	1	1	4
Isobutane	1	-2	(s)	--	1	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	--	177	--	15	4	--	199	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	--	0	--	0	1	--	7	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	136	--	6	8	--	164	0	-29
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	41	--	9	-5	--	28	0	26
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,439	739	--	2,381	-470	--	--	71	4,958
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	646	173	--	1,391	-65	--	--	4	2,270
Leaded	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Unleaded	--	642	173	--	1,391	-64	--	--	4	2,266
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	75	53	--	378	-43	--	--	8	541
Naphtha-Type	--	8	14	--	11	1	--	--	(s)	31
Kerosene-Type	--	67	39	--	367	-44	--	--	8	510
Kerosene	--	8	4	--	15	-14	--	--	5	35
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	353	164	--	541	-287	--	--	27	1,319
Residual Fuel Oil	--	153	316	--	21	-93	--	--	15	569
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	5	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	14
Special Naphthas	--	3	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	2	7
Lubricants	--	20	4	--	17	(s)	--	--	5	36
Waxes	--	3	2	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	44	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	4	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	56	17	--	9	32	--	--	(s)	50
Still Gas	--	55	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Total	61	1,479	2,096	56	2,506	-454	0	1,412	76	5,164

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Endin Stock
Crude Oil	E 22,720	--	18,329	651	52,180	1,860	0	92,020	(s)	0	73,07
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,019	3,253	1,626	--	680	3,201	--	2,765	123	9,489	25,7
Pentanes Plus	1,439	--	40	--	308	533	--	896	0	358	2,2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,580	3,253	1,586	--	372	2,668	--	1,869	123	9,131	23,5
Ethane/Ethylene	3,069	21	300	--	-1,074	682	--	0	0	1,634	5,3
Propane/Propylene	3,604	3,120	1,008	--	464	655	--	0	73	7,468	11,7
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,124	161	144	--	7	896	--	549	50	-59	3,7
Isobutane	783	-49	134	--	975	435	--	1,320	0	88	2,6
Other Liquids	148	--	25	--	54	1,797	--	-679	0	-891	24,4
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	148	--	0	--	0	35	--	113	0	0	2
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	195	2,053	--	-1,696	0	-162	15,8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	25	--	-141	-274	--	887	0	-729	8,3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-17	--	17	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	--	95,150	1,144	--	13,708	-1,063	--	--	188	110,877	111,9
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	51,136	323	--	9,038	-3,720	--	--	20	64,197	49,2
Leaded	--	460	0	--	25	-1,766	--	--	(s)	2,251	1,4
Unleaded	--	50,676	323	--	9,013	-1,954	--	--	20	61,946	47,7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	124	1	--	44	47	--	--	0	122	5
Jet Fuel	--	5,907	49	--	1,642	14	--	--	0	7,584	9,2
Naphtha-Type	--	449	49	--	43	-134	--	--	0	675	8
Kerosene-Type	--	5,458	0	--	1,599	148	--	--	0	6,909	8,3
Kerosene	--	255	0	--	22	-123	--	--	11	389	1,2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	20,969	425	--	3,166	188	--	--	14	24,358	29,9
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,543	70	--	-634	192	--	--	41	1,746	3,6
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,016	20	--	36	19	--	--	0	1,053	2
Special Naphthas	--	451	232	--	17	71	--	--	3	626	5
Lubricants	--	647	17	--	243	107	--	--	28	772	1,8
Waxes	--	49	2	--	0	10	--	--	3	38	1
Petroleum Coke	--	3,767	0	--	0	473	--	--	61	3,233	2,0
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,894	0	--	155	1,692	--	--	6	2,351	12,9
Still Gas	--	4,057	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,057	
Miscellaneous Products	--	335	5	--	-21	-33	--	--	0	352	2
Total	32,887	98,403	21,124	651	66,622	5,795	0	94,106	312	119,475	235,2

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanke and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

able 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
rude Oil	E 66,389	–	56,831	2,696	141,444	4,709	0	262,651	(s)	0	73,079
atural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28,786	8,763	6,640	–	1,428	-7,609	–	11,676	476	41,074	25,719
Pentanes Plus	4,131	--	121	--	892	59	--	3,168	0	1,917	2,209
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24,655	8,763	6,519	--	536	-7,668	--	8,508	476	39,157	23,510
Ethane/Ethylene	8,468	62	950	--	-3,917	-275	--	0	0	5,838	5,352
Propane/Propylene	10,577	9,205	4,453	--	2,188	-6,129	--	0	381	32,171	11,750
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,524	-467	716	--	571	-1,464	--	4,650	96	1,062	3,711
Isobutane	2,086	-37	400	--	1,694	200	--	3,858	0	85	2,697
ther Liquids	412	–	25	–	291	2,030	–	2,652	0	-3,954	24,480
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	412	--	0	--	0	61	--	351	0	0	248
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	516	1,333	--	137	0	-954	15,872
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	25	--	-225	683	--	2,117	0	-3,000	8,322
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-47	--	47	0	0	38
nished Petroleum Products	–	280,625	2,931	–	41,168	4,179	–	–	735	319,810	111,984
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	151,538	952	--	29,321	1,159	--	--	236	180,416	49,211
Leaded	--	1,625	0	--	78	-978	--	--	3	2,678	1,422
Unleaded	--	149,913	952	--	29,243	2,137	--	--	233	177,738	47,789
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	261	3	--	133	32	--	--	0	365	589
Jet Fuel	--	17,658	162	--	5,179	-1,472	--	--	1	24,470	9,260
Naphtha-Type	--	1,200	162	--	213	-122	--	--	(s)	1,697	862
Kerosene-Type	--	16,458	0	--	4,966	-1,350	--	--	1	22,773	8,398
Kerosene	--	1,974	0	--	-8	-337	--	--	43	2,260	1,233
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	60,671	985	--	8,196	-2,713	--	--	58	72,507	29,994
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,013	212	--	-2,403	366	--	--	110	4,346	3,681
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	3,579	81	--	139	-53	--	--	0	3,852	245
Special Naphthas	--	1,261	454	--	66	93	--	--	10	1,678	577
Lubricants	--	1,927	58	--	473	133	--	--	65	2,260	1,891
Waxes	--	120	8	--	0	-13	--	--	10	131	129
Petroleum Coke	--	10,958	0	--	0	992	--	--	192	9,774	2,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,751	0	--	112	6,059	--	--	11	4,793	12,918
Still Gas	--	11,673	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	11,673	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,241	16	--	-40	-67	--	--	0	1,284	250
tal	95,587	289,388	66,427	2,696	184,331	3,309	0	276,979	1,212	356,929	235,262

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, nus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product peline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker d Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management rvice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 733	--	591	21	1,683	60	0	2,968	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	323	105	52	--	22	103	--	89	4	306
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	10	17	--	29	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	277	105	51	--	12	86	--	60	4	295
Ethane/Ethylene	99	1	10	--	-35	22	--	0	0	53
Propane/Propylene	116	101	33	--	15	21	--	0	2	241
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	5	5	--	(s)	29	--	18	2	-2
Isobutane	25	-2	4	--	31	14	--	43	0	3
Other Liquids	5	--	1	--	2	58	--	-22	0	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	1	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	6	66	--	-55	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	-5	-9	--	29	0	-24
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,069	37	--	442	-34	--	--	6	3,577
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,650	10	--	292	-120	--	--	1	2,071
Leaded	--	15	0	--	1	-57	--	--	(s)	73
Unleaded	--	1,635	10	--	291	-63	--	--	1	1,998
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	1	2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	191	2	--	53	(s)	--	--	0	245
Naphtha-Type	--	14	2	--	1	-4	--	--	0	22
Kerosene-Type	--	176	0	--	52	5	--	--	0	223
Kerosene	--	8	0	--	1	-4	--	--	(s)	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	676	14	--	102	6	--	--	(s)	786
Residual Fuel Oil	--	82	2	--	-20	6	--	--	1	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	33	1	--	1	1	--	--	0	34
Special Naphthas	--	15	7	--	1	2	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	8	3	--	--	1	25
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	122	0	--	0	15	--	--	2	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	126	0	--	5	55	--	--	(s)	76
Still Gas	--	131	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	11
Total	1,061	3,174	681	21	2,149	187	0	3,036	10	3,854

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 738	--	631	30	1,572	52	0	2,918	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	320	97	74	--	16	-85	--	130	5	456
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	10	1	--	35	0	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	97	72	--	6	-85	--	95	5	435
Ethane/Ethylene	94	1	11	--	-44	-3	--	0	0	65
Propane/Propylene	118	102	49	--	24	-68	--	0	4	357
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	-5	8	--	6	-16	--	52	1	12
Isobutane	23	(s)	4	--	19	2	--	43	0	1
Other Liquids	5	--	(s)	--	3	23	--	29	0	-44
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5	--	0	--	0	1	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	6	15	--	2	0	-11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	(s)	--	-3	8	--	24	0	-33
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,118	33	--	457	46	--	--	8	3,553
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,684	11	--	326	13	--	--	3	2,005
Leaded	--	18	0	--	1	-11	--	--	(s)	30
Unleaded	--	1,666	11	--	325	24	--	--	3	1,975
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	196	2	--	58	-16	--	--	(s)	272
Naphtha-Type	--	13	2	--	2	-1	--	--	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type	--	183	0	--	55	-15	--	--	(s)	253
Kerosene	--	22	0	--	(s)	-4	--	--	(s)	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	674	11	--	91	-30	--	--	1	806
Residual Fuel Oil	--	78	2	--	-27	4	--	--	1	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	40	1	--	2	-1	--	--	0	43
Special Naphthas	--	14	5	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	19
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	5	1	--	--	1	25
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	122	0	--	0	11	--	--	2	109
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	119	0	--	1	67	--	--	(s)	53
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	0	14
Total	1,062	3,215	738	30	2,048	37	0	3,078	13	3,966

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	End Stoc
Crude Oil	E 105,338	--	99,774	4,402	-37,601	-7,734	0	179,647	0	0	732,
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,933	9,376	150	--	-1,116	60	--	7,094	1,258	33,931	45,
Pentanes Plus	5,849	--	0	--	84	-195	--	3,069	30	3,029	4,
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,084	9,376	150	--	-1,200	255	--	4,025	1,228	30,902	41,
Ethane/Ethylene	12,363	579	0	--	1,969	-407	--	0	0	15,318	12,
Propane/Propylene	9,779	6,554	0	--	-2,645	-1,304	--	0	942	14,050	13,
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,671	1,762	105	--	290	2,490	--	1,339	286	713	9,
Isobutane	3,271	481	45	--	-814	-524	--	2,686	0	821	5,
Other Liquids	1,415	--	4,844	--	-599	-62	--	11,353	0	-5,631	69,
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,415	--	0	--	0	-27	--	1,442	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,596	--	-306	246	--	9,109	0	-5,065	53,
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	248	--	-293	-283	--	804	0	-566	16,
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-2	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	--	197,720	5,244	--	-88,795	-4,282	--	--	11,940	106,511	124,
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	90,175	140	--	-54,515	-2,576	--	--	1,124	37,252	45,
Leaded	--	1,081	0	--	-64	-141	--	--	222	936	
Unleaded	--	89,094	140	--	-54,451	-2,435	--	--	903	36,315	44,
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	249	0	--	-115	-97	--	--	0	231	
Jet Fuel	--	20,395	98	--	-13,394	-823	--	--	481	7,441	15,
Naphtha-Type	--	2,712	0	--	-413	319	--	--	36	1,944	2,
Kerosene-Type	--	17,683	98	--	-12,981	-1,142	--	--	444	5,498	13,
Kerosene	--	266	0	--	-327	-217	--	--	0	156	1,
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,155	0	--	-18,883	-304	--	--	4,243	18,333	25
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,465	1,033	--	-181	-595	--	--	2,641	10,271	14,
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	9,574	3,675	--	42	90	--	--	0	13,201	2,
Special Naphthas	--	937	136	--	-174	-223	--	--	17	1,105	1,
Lubricants	--	3,314	0	--	-702	526	--	--	265	1,821	6,
Waxes	--	334	0	--	-2	28	--	--	42	262	
Petroleum Coke	--	7,479	0	--	0	174	--	--	3,120	4,185	4,
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,755	53	--	-534	-121	--	--	5	2,390	5,
Still Gas	--	8,302	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,302	
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,320	109	--	-10	-144	--	--	(s)	1,563	1,
Total	140,686	207,096	110,012	4,402	-128,111	-12,018	0	198,094	13,198	134,811	971,

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Produc Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tank and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Managemer Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

able 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]		
ude Oil	E 305,498	--	298,802	13,949	-96,868	-4,993	0	526,374	0	0		732,147
atural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98,375	23,694	892	--	-4,276	-15,009	--	22,258	3,233	108,203		45,304
Pentanes Plus	16,786	--	0	--	146	302	--	8,789	30	7,811		4,064
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	81,589	23,694	892	--	-4,422	-15,311	--	13,469	3,203	100,392		41,240
Ethane/Ethylene	36,051	1,340	0	--	6,525	-1,418	--	0	0	45,334		12,811
Propane/Propylene	28,351	19,612	407	--	-9,984	-11,168	--	0	2,633	46,921		13,267
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,759	1,804	348	--	264	-1,596	--	6,498	570	4,703		9,582
Isobutane	9,428	938	137	--	-1,227	-1,129	--	6,971	0	3,434		5,580
her Liquids	4,533	--	19,063	--	-1,745	6,087	--	29,168	0	-13,404		69,935
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,533	--	0	--	0	6	--	4,527	0	0		459
Unfinished Oils	--	—	18,584	--	-1,180	6,741	--	21,802	0	-11,139		53,086
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	479	--	-565	-649	--	2,829	0	-2,266		16,333
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-11	--	10	0	1		57
nished Petroleum Products	--	582,301	17,902	--	-263,379	-6,830	--	--	49,875	293,779		124,368
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	260,780	140	--	-159,265	-4,316	--	—	4,313	101,658		45,145
Leaded	--	4,260	0	--	-289	-272	--	--	480	3,763		579
Unleaded	--	256,520	140	--	-158,976	-4,044	--	--	3,833	97,895		44,566
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	874	0	--	-436	-31	--	--	0	469		548
Jet Fuel	--	65,822	98	--	-41,809	-1,812	--	--	4,165	21,758		15,899
Naphtha-Type	--	8,393	0	--	-1,676	102	--	—	98	6,517		2,347
Kerosene-Type	--	57,429	98	--	-40,133	-1,914	--	--	4,067	15,241		13,552
Kerosene	--	1,834	0	--	-1,334	-133	--	—	220	413		1,196
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	117,224	0	--	-57,535	-3,013	--	--	19,290	43,412		25,115
Residual Fuel Oil	--	35,549	4,239	--	504	-128	--	—	9,988	30,432		14,255
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	29,525	12,856	--	174	-136	--	--	0	42,691		2,664
Special Naphthas	--	2,942	283	--	-607	-164	--	—	437	2,345		1,642
Lubricants	--	9,209	0	--	-1,958	999	--	--	665	5,587		6,861
Waxes	--	937	6	--	-7	44	--	--	77	815		519
Petroleum Coke	--	22,061	71	--	0	695	--	—	10,692	10,745		4,288
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,084	100	--	-926	1,163	--	—	27	5,068		5,031
Still Gas	--	24,717	0	--	0	0	--	—	0	24,717		0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,743	109	--	-180	2	--	—	1	3,669		1,205
tal	408,406	605,995	336,659	13,949	-366,268	-20,745	0	577,800	53,108	388,578		971,754

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, nus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product peline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker d Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management rvice of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,398	--	3,219	142	-1,213	-249	0	5,795	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,095	302	5	--	-36	2	--	229	41	1,095
Pentanes Plus	189	--	0	--	3	-6	--	99	1	98
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	906	302	5	--	-39	8	--	130	40	997
Ethane/Ethylene	399	19	0	--	64	-13	--	0	0	494
Propane/Propylene	315	211	0	--	-85	-42	--	0	30	453
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	57	3	--	9	80	--	43	9	23
Isobutane	106	16	1	--	-26	-17	--	87	0	26
Other Liquids	46	--	156	--	-19	-2	--	366	0	-182
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	46	--	0	--	0	-1	--	47	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	148	--	-10	8	--	294	0	-163
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	8	--	-9	-9	--	26	0	-18
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,378	169	--	-2,864	-138	--	--	385	3,436
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,909	5	--	-1,759	-83	--	--	36	1,202
Leaded	--	35	0	--	-2	-5	--	--	7	30
Unleaded	--	2,874	5	--	-1,756	-79	--	--	29	1,171
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8	0	--	-4	-3	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	658	3	--	-432	-27	--	--	16	240
Naphtha-Type	--	87	0	--	-13	10	--	--	1	63
Kerosene-Type	--	570	3	--	-419	-37	--	--	14	177
Kerosene	--	9	0	--	-11	-7	--	--	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,328	0	--	-609	-10	--	--	137	591
Residual Fuel Oil	--	370	33	--	-6	-19	--	--	85	331
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	309	119	--	1	3	--	--	0	426
Special Naphthas	--	30	4	--	-6	-7	--	--	1	36
Lubricants	--	107	0	--	-23	17	--	--	9	59
Waxes	--	11	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	1	8
Petroleum Coke	--	241	0	--	0	6	--	--	101	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	89	2	--	-17	-4	--	--	(s)	77
Still Gas	--	268	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	268
Miscellaneous Products	--	43	4	--	(s)	-5	--	--	(s)	50
Total	4,538	6,681	3,549	142	-4,133	-388	0	6,390	426	4,349

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,394	--	3,320	155	-1,076	-55	0	5,849	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,093	263	10	--	-48	-167	--	247	36	1,202
Pentanes Plus	187	--	0	--	2	3	--	98	(s)	87
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	907	263	10	--	-49	-170	--	150	36	1,115
Ethane/Ethylene	401	15	0	--	73	-16	--	0	0	504
Propane/Propylene	315	218	5	--	-111	-124	--	0	29	521
Normal Butane/Butylene	86	20	4	--	3	-18	--	72	6	52
Isobutane	105	10	2	--	-14	-13	--	77	0	38
Other Liquids	50	--	212	--	-19	68	--	324	0	-149
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	50	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	206	--	-13	75	--	242	0	-124
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	5	--	-6	-7	--	31	0	-25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,470	199	--	-2,926	-76	--	--	554	3,264
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,898	2	--	-1,770	-48	--	--	48	1,130
Leaded	--	47	0	--	-3	-3	--	--	5	42
Unleaded	--	2,850	2	--	-1,766	-45	--	--	43	1,088
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	10	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	731	1	--	-465	-20	--	--	46	242
Naphtha-Type	--	93	0	--	-19	1	--	--	1	72
Kerosene-Type	--	638	1	--	-446	-21	--	--	45	169
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	-15	-1	--	--	2	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,302	0	--	-639	-33	--	--	214	482
Residual Fuel Oil	--	395	47	--	6	-1	--	--	111	338
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	328	143	--	2	-2	--	--	0	474
Special Naphthas	--	33	3	--	-7	-2	--	--	5	26
Lubricants	--	102	0	--	-22	11	--	--	7	62
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	245	1	--	0	8	--	--	119	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	79	1	--	-10	13	--	--	(s)	56
Still Gas	--	275	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	275
Miscellaneous Products	--	42	1	--	-2	(s)	--	--	(s)	41
Total	4,538	6,733	3,741	155	-4,070	-231	0	6,420	590	4,318

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 15,206	–	2,541	1,395	-4,431	352	2	14,086	271	0	13,26
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,122	172	99	–	-2,299	-14	–	441	0	1,667	1,16
Pentanes Plus	813	--	3	--	-392	12	--	126	0	286	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,309	172	96	--	-1,907	-26	--	315	0	1,381	1,02
Ethane/Ethylene	1,161	0	0	--	-895	-1	--	0	0	267	17
Propane/Propylene	1,356	203	64	--	-524	-13	--	0	0	1,112	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	563	-5	26	--	-306	-13	--	199	0	92	34
Isobutane	229	-26	6	--	-182	1	--	116	0	-90	13
Other Liquids	6	–	0	–	0	441	–	-330	0	-105	5,54
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	--	0	--	0	-8	--	14	0	0	8
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	557	--	-473	0	-84	2,38
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-108	--	129	0	-21	3,08
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	–	14,401	122	–	-504	493	–	–	16	13,510	13,39
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,042	27	--	-225	-234	--	--	3	7,075	4,95
Leaded	--	1,231	2	--	-294	-106	--	--	0	1,045	1,23
Unleaded	--	5,811	25	--	69	-128	--	--	3	6,030	3,71
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	17	0	--	15	3	--	--	0	29	5
Jet Fuel	--	1,109	0	--	200	-11	--	--	0	1,320	1,22
Naphtha-Type	--	355	0	--	-161	12	--	--	0	182	37
Kerosene-Type	--	754	0	--	361	-23	--	--	0	1,138	84
Kerosene	--	-45	0	--	0	-52	--	--	0	7	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,074	85	--	-494	183	--	--	(s)	3,482	3,45
Residual Fuel Oil	--	282	10	--	0	61	--	--	0	231	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	0	--	0	-14	--	--	0	25	
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	
Lubricants	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	2	-2	
Waxes	--	37	0	--	0	7	--	--	0	30	9
Petroleum Coke	--	352	0	--	0	5	--	--	10	337	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	875	0	--	0	551	--	--	(s)	324	3,05
Still Gas	--	603	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	603	
Miscellaneous Products	--	45	0	--	0	-5	--	--	0	50	
Total	19,334	14,573	2,762	1,395	-7,234	1,272	2	14,197	287	15,072	33,38

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 43,402	–	6,515	2,981	-12,521	1,339	2	38,765	271	0	13,268
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	12,162	362	616	--	-6,399	-17	--	1,835	3	4,920	1,169
Pentanes Plus	2,357	--	79	--	-1,038	-9	--	467	0	940	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,805	362	537	--	-5,361	-8	--	1,368	3	3,980	1,021
Ethane/Ethylene	3,440	0	0	--	-2,608	-2	--	0	0	834	172
Propane/Propylene	4,030	568	269	--	-1,379	-25	--	0	3	3,510	362
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,643	-150	241	--	-844	21	--	1,044	0	-175	349
Isobutane	692	-56	27	--	-530	-2	--	324	0	-189	138
Other Liquids	155	–	0	--	0	740	--	-559	0	-26	5,545
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	155	--	0	--	0	-26	--	181	0	0	83
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	388	--	-395	0	7	2,381
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	378	--	-345	0	-33	3,081
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	40,662	298	--	-1,337	2,163	--	--	38	37,422	13,399
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	19,887	81	--	-840	106	--	--	12	19,010	4,950
Leaded	--	3,603	7	--	-910	-16	--	--	0	2,716	1,235
Unleaded	--	16,284	74	--	70	122	--	--	12	16,294	3,715
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	57	0	--	23	-4	--	--	0	84	51
Jet Fuel	--	3,378	0	--	798	202	--	--	0	3,974	1,221
Naphtha-Type	--	875	0	--	-362	0	--	--	0	513	374
Kerosene-Type	--	2,503	0	--	1,160	202	--	--	0	3,461	847
Kerosene	--	55	0	--	0	26	--	--	0	29	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,913	187	--	-1,318	180	--	--	(s)	9,602	3,454
Residual Fuel Oil	--	932	30	--	0	-7	--	--	0	969	489
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	51	0	--	0	-16	--	--	0	67	3
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	1	-1	3
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	-5	8
Waxes	--	78	0	--	0	-37	--	--	(s)	115	93
Petroleum Coke	--	1,039	0	--	0	12	--	--	19	1,008	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,388	0	--	0	1,721	--	--	1	666	3,056
Still Gas	--	1,711	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,711	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	174	0	--	0	-19	--	--	0	193	6
Total	55,719	41,024	7,429	2,981	-20,257	4,225	2	40,041	312	42,316	33,381

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, ninus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 491	--	82	45	-143	11	(s)	454	9	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	133	6	3	--	-74	(s)	--	14	0	54
Pentanes Plus	26	--	(s)	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	107	6	3	--	-62	-1	--	10	0	45
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	--	-29	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	44	7	2	--	-17	(s)	--	0	0	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	(s)	1	--	-10	(s)	--	6	0	3
Isobutane	7	-1	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	(s)	--	0	--	0	14	--	-11	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	18	--	-15	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	4	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	465	4	--	-16	16	--	--	1	436
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	227	1	--	-7	-8	--	--	(s)	228
Leaded	--	40	(s)	--	-9	-3	--	--	0	34
Unleaded	--	187	1	--	2	-4	--	--	(s)	195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	36	0	--	6	(s)	--	--	0	43
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	12	-1	--	--	0	37
Kerosene	--	-1	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	131	3	--	-16	6	--	--	(s)	112
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	0	7
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	0	--	0	18	--	--	(s)	10
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	624	470	89	45	-233	41	(s)	458	9	486

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 482	–	72	33	-139	15	(s)	431	3	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	135	4	7	–	-71	(s)	--	20	(s)	55
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-12	(s)	--	5	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	109	4	6	--	-60	(s)	--	15	(s)	44
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-29	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	45	6	3	--	-15	(s)	--	0	(s)	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-2	3	--	-9	(s)	--	12	0	-2
Isobutane	8	-1	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	2	–	0	–	0	8	–	-6	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	–	452	3	–	-15	24	–	–	(s)	416
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	221	1	--	-9	1	--	--	(s)	211
Leaded	--	40	(s)	--	-10	(s)	--	--	0	30
Unleaded	--	181	1	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	181
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	38	0	--	9	2	--	--	0	44
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-4	0	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	28	0	--	13	2	--	--	0	38
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121	2	--	-15	2	--	--	(s)	107
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	27	0	--	0	19	--	--	(s)	7
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	619	456	83	33	-225	47	(s)	445	3	470

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 87,907	--	3,317	-5,381	-10,217	-2,366	0	73,459	3,960	573	69,510
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,852	2,177	113	--	0	408	--	2,183	279	2,272	2,127
Pentanes Plus	1,594	--	0	--	0	27	--	1,160	7	400	67
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,258	2,177	113	--	0	381	--	1,023	272	1,872	2,060
Ethane/Ethylene	2	23	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	26	0
Propane/Propylene	321	1,237	51	--	0	-17	--	0	271	1,355	331
Normal Butane/Butylene	703	802	13	--	0	314	--	650	1	553	1,276
Isobutane	232	115	49	--	0	85	--	373	0	-62	453
Other Liquids	364	--	353	--	0	-2,895	--	5,180	0	-1,568	30,352
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	364	--	100	--	0	-5	--	469	0	0	423
Unfinished Oils	--	--	253	--	0	-2,165	--	3,643	0	-1,225	22,774
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-724	--	1,067	0	-343	7,181
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	--	82,867	514	--	3,028	-3,682	--	--	10,677	79,414	58,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	37,475	108	--	1,856	-2,147	--	--	1,844	39,742	23,037
Leaded	--	4,537	0	--	333	-458	--	--	5	5,323	4,687
Unleaded	--	32,938	108	--	1,523	-1,689	--	--	1,838	34,420	18,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	114	0	--	0	-5	--	--	0	119	415
Jet Fuel	--	11,197	183	--	628	-1,117	--	--	753	12,372	8,469
Naphtha-Type	--	678	3	--	295	-314	--	--	(s)	1,290	1,639
Kerosene-Type	--	10,519	180	--	333	-803	--	--	753	11,082	6,830
Kerosene	--	69	0	--	0	-51	--	--	1	119	86
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,877	49	--	593	-1,046	--	--	1,865	11,700	9,966
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12,358	99	--	0	738	--	--	2,754	8,965	9,647
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	302	0	--	0	-73	--	--	0	375	232
Special Naphthas	--	28	7	--	0	0	--	--	505	-470	83
Lubricants	--	544	0	--	-49	-175	--	--	96	574	1,959
Waxes	--	82	1	--	0	34	--	--	16	33	211
Petroleum Coke	--	3,574	52	--	0	-134	--	--	2,829	931	1,910
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,146	15	--	0	282	--	--	15	864	2,562
Still Gas	--	3,920	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,920	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	181	0	--	0	12	--	--	(s)	169	138
Total	91,123	85,044	4,297	-5,381	-7,189	-8,535	0	80,822	14,915	80,692	160,734

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

ble 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
de Oil	E 255,585	–	11,273	-9,087	-32,649	-7,202	0	220,995	9,579	1,750	69,510
ral Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,021	4,827	346	–	0	-716	–	6,829	1,276	5,805	2,127
entanes Plus	4,515	--	0	--	0	23	--	3,436	7	1,049	67
quefied Petroleum Gases	3,506	4,827	346	--	0	-739	--	3,393	1,270	4,755	2,060
Ethane/Ethylene	7	59	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	66	0
Propane/Propylene	942	3,391	246	--	0	-495	--	1	925	4,148	331
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,892	1,166	34	--	0	-444	--	2,220	345	971	1,276
Isobutane	665	211	66	--	0	200	--	1,172	0	-430	453
r Liquids	1,710	–	517	–	91	-2,036	–	6,837	0	-2,483	30,382
ther Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,710	--	100	--	0	235	--	1,575	0	0	423
nfinished Oils	--	--	417	--	91	-1,755	--	4,090	0	-1,827	22,774
otor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-518	--	1,174	0	-656	7,181
viation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-2	0	0	4
hed Petroleum Products	–	242,920	2,417	–	9,251	-625	–	–	34,447	220,766	58,715
nished Motor Gasoline	--	105,142	571	--	5,556	-731	--	--	2,457	109,543	23,037
Leaded	--	12,957	0	--	1,121	-698	--	–	8	14,768	4,687
Unleaded	--	92,185	571	--	4,435	-33	--	--	2,449	94,775	18,350
nished Aviation Gasoline	--	437	2	--	0	63	--	--	0	376	415
t Fuel	--	36,754	258	--	1,777	-382	--	--	3,045	36,126	8,469
Naphtha-Type	--	2,670	3	--	822	-395	--	--	(s)	3,890	1,639
Kerosene-Type	--	34,084	255	--	955	13	--	--	3,045	32,236	6,830
erosene	--	289	0	--	0	6	--	--	2	281	86
stillate Fuel Oil	--	36,779	163	--	1,925	-2,521	--	--	5,644	35,744	9,966
esidual Fuel Oil	--	34,050	1,177	--	0	2,521	--	--	12,415	20,291	9,647
trochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	973	66	--	0	-86	--	--	0	1,125	232
ecial Naphthas	--	109	24	--	0	-25	--	--	507	-349	83
bricants	--	1,748	0	--	-7	223	--	--	231	1,287	1,959
axes	--	189	4	--	0	36	--	--	40	117	211
troleum Coke	--	11,258	130	--	0	-128	--	--	10,062	1,454	1,910
phalt and Road Oil	--	3,219	22	--	0	383	--	–	44	2,814	2,562
ll Gas	--	11,511	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	11,511	0
scellaneous Products	--	462	0	--	0	16	--	–	(s)	446	138
	265,316	**247,747**	**14,553**	**-9,087**	**-23,307**	**-10,579**	**0**	**234,661**	**45,302**	**225,838**	**160,734**

Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change,
s crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
s) = Less than 500 barrels.
= Estimated.
RG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product ne Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker arge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management ce of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,836	–	107	-174	-330	-76	0	2,370	128	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	92	70	4	–	0	13	–	70	9	73
Pentanes Plus	51	--	0	--	0	1	--	37	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	70	4	--	0	12	--	33	9	60
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	40	2	--	0	-1	--	0	9	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	26	(s)	--	0	10	--	21	(s)	18
Isobutane	7	4	2	--	0	3	--	12	0	-2
Other Liquids	12	–	11	–	0	-93	–	167	0	-51
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	12	--	3	--	0	(s)	--	15	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8	--	0	-70	--	118	0	-40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-23	--	34	0	-11
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	–	2,673	17	–	98	-119	–	–	344	2,562
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,209	3	--	60	-69	--	--	59	1,282
Leaded	--	146	0	--	11	-15	--	--	(s)	172
Unleaded	--	1,063	3	--	49	-54	--	--	59	1,110
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	361	6	--	20	-36	--	--	24	399
Naphtha-Type	--	22	(s)	--	10	-10	--	--	(s)	42
Kerosene-Type	--	339	6	--	11	-26	--	--	24	357
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	383	2	--	19	-34	--	--	60	377
Residual Fuel Oil	--	399	3	--	0	24	--	--	89	289
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	10	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	12
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	0	--	--	16	-15
Lubricants	--	18	0	--	-2	-6	--	--	3	19
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	1
Petroleum Coke	--	115	2	--	0	-4	--	--	91	30
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	37	(s)	--	0	9	--	--	(s)	28
Still Gas	--	126	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,939	2,743	139	-174	-232	-275	0	2,607	481	2,603

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,840	--	125	-101	-363	-80	0	2,456	106	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	89	54	4	--	0	-8	--	76	14	64
Pentanes Plus	50	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39	54	4	--	0	-8	--	38	14	53
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	38	3	--	0	-6	--	(s)	10	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	13	(s)	--	0	-5	--	25	4	11
Isobutane	7	2	1	--	0	2	--	13	0	-5
Other Liquids	19	--	6	--	1	-23	--	76	0	-28
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	19	--	1	--	0	3	--	18	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	5	--	1	-20	--	45	0	-20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	13	0	-7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,699	27	--	103	-7	--	--	383	2,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,168	6	--	62	-8	--	--	27	1,217
Leaded	--	144	0	--	12	-8	--	--	(s)	164
Unleaded	--	1,024	6	--	49	(s)	--	--	27	1,053
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	408	3	--	20	-4	--	--	34	401
Naphtha-Type	--	30	(s)	--	9	-4	--	--	(s)	43
Kerosene-Type	--	379	3	--	11	(s)	--	--	34	358
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	409	2	--	21	-28	--	--	63	397
Residual Fuel Oil	--	378	13	--	0	28	--	--	138	225
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	1	--	0	-1	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	6	-4
Lubricants	--	19	0	--	(s)	2	--	--	3	14
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	125	1	--	0	-1	--	--	112	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	(s)	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	31
Still Gas	--	128	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,948	2,753	162	-101	-259	-118	0	2,607	503	2,509

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January 1991	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 853	E 28
Florida	410	13
New York	E 35	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 231	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)
West Virginia	174	6
Adjustment[a]	2	(s)
PAD District II	E 22,367	E 722
Illinois	1,800	58
Indiana	227	7
Kansas	4,636	150
Kentucky	434	14
Michigan	E 1,689	E 54
Missouri	13	(s)
Nebraska	485	16
North Dakota	3,116	101
Ohio	E 756	E 24
Oklahoma	9,116	294
South Dakota	144	5
Tennessee	36	1
Adjustment[a]	-85	-3
PAD District III	E 104,929	E 3,385
Alabama	1,624	52
Arkansas	E 892	E 29
Louisiana[b]	E 12,419	E 401
Mississippi	2,279	74
New Mexico	5,956	192
Texas[b]	58,558	1,889
Federal Offshore PAD District III	21,298	687
Adjustment[a]	1,903	61
PAD District IV	14,582	470
Colorado	2,415	78
Montana	1,650	53
Utah	2,245	72
Wyoming	8,637	279
Adjustment[a]	-365	-12
PAD District V	87,234	2,814
Alaska[b]	57,282	1,848
South Alaska	1,278	41
North Slope	56,005	1,807
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	-1	(s)
Arizona	10	(s)
California[b]	27,084	874
Nevada	322	10
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,338	75
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	198	6
U.S. Total[b]	E 229,965	E 7,418

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[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,565; California: State - 2,002; Louisiana: State - E1,947; Texas: State -133; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E32,283.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
				Net Production			
Natural Gas Liquids	194	665	859	638	420	8,961	10,019
Pentanes Plus	29	79	108	126	97	1,216	1,439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	165	586	751	512	323	7,745	8,580
Ethane	35	193	228	99	1	2,969	3,069
Propane	80	272	352	249	200	3,155	3,604
Normal Butane	49	85	134	92	118	914	1,124
Isobutane	1	36	37	72	4	707	783
				Stocks			
Natural Gas Liquids	104	54	158	111	54	2,364	2,529
Pentanes Plus	8	11	19	20	8	216	244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	96	43	139	91	46	2,148	2,285
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	690	703
Propane	35	30	65	41	33	735	809
Normal Butane	58	5	63	20	13	497	530
Isobutane	3	8	11	17	0	226	243

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
					Net Production				
Natural Gas Liquids	18,464	2,792	7,701	644	4,332	33,933	4,122	2,852	51,785
Pentanes Plus	3,201	570	1,380	172	526	5,849	813	1,594	9,803
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,263	2,222	6,321	472	3,806	28,084	3,309	1,258	41,982
Ethane	6,536	1,139	2,751	93	1,844	12,363	1,161	2	16,823
Propane	5,514	666	2,142	194	1,263	9,779	1,356	321	15,412
Normal Butane	2,331	-874	625	129	460	2,671	563	703	5,195
Isobutane	882	1,291	803	56	239	3,271	229	232	4,552
					Stocks				
Natural Gas Liquids	941	1,392	1,060	156	121	3,670	231	73	6,661
Pentanes Plus	391	325	199	42	41	998	74	21	1,356
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	550	1,067	861	114	80	2,672	157	52	5,305
Ethane	73	362	39	33	9	516	5	0	1,224
Propane	221	279	213	45	50	808	94	32	1,808
Normal Butane	215	252	499	31	13	1,010	45	13	1,661
Isobutane	41	174	110	5	8	338	13	7	612

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	35,668	2,905	38,573	61,967	10,420	19,633	92,020
Natural Gas Liquids	35	1	36	1,564	108	1,093	2,765
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	275	0	621	896
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35	1	36	1,289	108	472	1,869
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	5	1	6	357	40	152	549
Isobutane	30	0	30	932	68	320	1,320
Other Liquids	4,982	23	5,005	207	-399	-487	-679
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	302	0	302	107	6	0	113
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,455	37	2,492	-1,659	133	-170	-1,696
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,225	-14	2,211	1,735	-538	-310	887
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	24	0	-7	17
Total Input to Refineries	40,685	2,929	43,614	63,738	10,129	20,239	94,106
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,130	94	1,224	2,030	338	639	3,008
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	81.6	89.7	82.1	91.4	94.5	85.5	90.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	438	14	452	708	116	218	1,042
Catalytic Hydrocracking	40	4	44	110	0	3	113
Delayed and Fluid Coking	76	0	76	155	56	61	273
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.21	0.87	1.19	0.98	1.83	0.71	1.02
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.62	37.12	31.09	35.11	30.53	35.79	34.75
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operating	1,341	105	1,446	2,221	358	702	3,281
Idle	44	0	44	1	0	45	46
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	134	0	454	588

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	15,232	81,622	74,554	5,899	2,340	179,647	14,086	73,459	397,785
Natural Gas Liquids	1,186	3,013	2,454	300	141	7,094	441	2,183	12,519
Pentanes Plus	853	1,509	412	202	93	3,069	126	1,160	5,251
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	333	1,504	2,042	98	48	4,025	315	1,023	7,268
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	54	403	876	2	4	1,339	199	650	2,743
Isobutane	279	1,101	1,166	96	44	2,686	116	373	4,525
Other Liquids	89	12,723	-1,446	-23	10	11,353	-330	5,180	20,529
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	71	908	445	5	13	1,442	14	469	2,340
Unfinished Oils (net)	-80	11,956	-2,763	-11	7	9,109	-473	3,643	13,075
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	98	-141	874	-17	-10	804	129	1,067	5,098
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	1	16
Total Input to Refineries	16,507	97,358	75,562	6,176	2,491	198,094	14,197	80,822	430,833
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	494	2,671	2,437	187	75	5,864	458	2,490	13,044
Operable Capacity (daily average)	588	3,346	2,955	236	79	7,203	548	3,103	15,672
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	84.0	79.8	82.5	79.3	95.8	81.4	83.6	80.2	83.2
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	168	1,192	685	31	28	2,104	155	732	4,485
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	151	173	0	0	346	5	378	886
Delayed and Fluid Coking	9	208	336	12	0	565	21	364	1,299
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.69	1.12	1.42	1.48	0.71	1.22	0.95	1.13	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.83	33.76	31.40	33.78	39.14	33.26	35.86	25.27	32.00
Operable Capacity (daily average)	588	3,346	2,955	236	79	7,203	548	3,103	15,672
Operating	566	3,319	2,614	230	79	6,808	548	3,032	15,114
Idle	22	27	341	6	0	396	0	72	558
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	4,489	1,382	79	0	5,950	0	43,161	49,699

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[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,560	-15	1,545	2,442	280	531	3,253
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	33	21	0	0	21
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,367	17	1,384	2,248	275	597	3,120
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	214	-28	186	211	16	-66	161
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-54	-4	-58	-38	-11	0	-49
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,951	1,122	20,073	35,747	5,011	10,378	51,136
Leaded	49	10	59	153	62	245	460
Unleaded	18,902	1,112	20,014	35,594	4,949	10,133	50,676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-2	0	-2	81	35	8	124
Jet Fuel	1,659	2	1,661	3,787	714	1,406	5,907
Naphtha-Type	220	0	220	210	-3	242	449
Kerosene-Type	1,439	2	1,441	3,577	717	1,164	5,458
Kerosene	73	57	130	296	22	-63	255
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,795	864	10,659	12,760	2,689	5,520	20,969
Residual Fuel Oil	4,200	69	4,269	2,037	300	206	2,543
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,088	18	1,106	78	0	46	124
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,082	0	2,082	335	0	57	392
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,030	51	1,081	1,624	300	103	2,027
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	381	0	381	414	0	-9	405
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	0	17	571	0	40	611
Special Naphthas	60	18	78	211	0	240	451
Lubricants	211	303	514	468	0	179	647
Naphthenic	-15	0	-15	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	226	303	529	468	0	179	647
Waxes	0	64	64	31	0	18	49
Petroleum Coke	1,186	23	1,209	2,341	613	813	3,767
Marketable	330	0	330	1,335	447	552	2,334
Catalyst	856	23	879	1,006	166	261	1,433
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,427	248	2,675	2,562	626	706	3,894
Still Gas	1,558	146	1,704	2,841	373	843	4,057
Miscellaneous Products	266	47	313	235	46	54	335
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonfuel Use	266	47	313	235	46	53	334
Total	**42,342**	**2,948**	**45,290**	**66,824**	**10,709**	**20,870**	**98,403**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-1,657	-19	-1,676	-3,086	-580	-631	-4,297

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	672	5,649	2,795	152	108	9,376	172	2,177	16,523
Ethane/Ethylene	-12	324	267	0	0	579	0	23	656
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	508
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	148
Propane/Propylene	620	3,773	1,982	101	78	6,554	203	1,237	12,498
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,965
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,533
Normal Butane/Butylene	-211	1,408	493	48	24	1,762	-5	802	2,906
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,673
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	233
Isobutane	275	144	53	3	6	481	-26	115	463
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,996	44,883	33,007	1,928	1,361	90,175	7,042	37,475	205,901
Leaded	306	222	274	0	279	1,081	1,231	4,537	7,368
Unleaded	8,690	44,661	32,733	1,928	1,082	89,094	5,811	32,938	198,533
Finished Aviation Gasoline	91	133	25	0	0	249	17	114	502
Jet Fuel	1,702	8,809	9,275	297	312	20,395	1,109	11,197	40,269
Naphtha-Type	511	1,346	442	151	262	2,712	355	678	4,414
Kerosene-Type	1,191	7,463	8,833	146	50	17,683	754	10,519	35,855
Kerosene	36	-56	275	11	0	266	-45	69	675
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,327	18,897	16,666	1,694	571	41,155	4,074	11,877	88,734
Residual Fuel Oil	447	5,742	4,936	320	20	11,465	282	12,358	30,917
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	140	0	720	73	10	943	69	1,132	3,374
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	160	1,258	718	192	10	2,338	48	943	5,803
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	147	4,484	3,498	55	0	8,184	165	10,283	21,740
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	3,012	214	0	0	3,312	0	37	4,135
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	182	3,652	2,428	0	0	6,262	11	265	7,166
Special Naphthas	111	660	38	128	0	937	0	28	1,494
Lubricants	36	2,042	755	481	0	3,314	-1	544	5,018
Naphthenic	36	344	0	372	0	752	0	252	989
Paraffinic	0	1,698	755	109	0	2,562	-1	292	4,029
Waxes	5	188	68	73	0	334	37	82	566
Petroleum Coke	336	3,311	3,660	152	20	7,479	352	3,574	16,381
Marketable	48	1,596	2,794	118	0	4,556	164	2,410	9,794
Catalyst	288	1,715	866	34	20	2,923	188	1,164	6,587
Asphalt and Road Oil	356	892	619	792	96	2,755	875	1,146	11,345
Still Gas	653	4,335	3,031	199	84	8,302	603	3,920	18,586
Miscellaneous Products	50	493	777	0	0	1,320	45	181	2,194
Fuel Use	0	0	272	0	0	272	0	0	273
Nonfuel Use	50	493	505	0	0	1,048	45	181	1,921
Total	**17,086**	**102,642**	**78,569**	**6,227**	**2,572**	**207,096**	**14,573**	**85,044**	**450,406**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-579	-5,284	-3,007	-51	-81	-9,002	-376	-4,222	-19,573

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	15,198	830	16,028	8,003	1,635	2,542	12,180
Petroleum Products	37,024	3,278	40,302	40,327	8,701	15,658	64,686
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	122	16	174	312
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,108	13	1,121	1,894	176	574	2,644
Ethane/Ethylene	13	0	13	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	450	2	452	1,034	37	79	1,150
Normal Butane/Butylene	517	7	524	599	53	288	940
Isobutane	128	4	132	260	86	207	553
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	352	3	355	203	7	38	248
Unfinished Oils	11,608	978	12,586	10,624	353	4,895	15,872
Naphthas and Lighter	2,705	390	3,095	3,479	133	1,281	4,893
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,261	156	2,417	972	39	198	1,209
Heavy Gas Oils	5,811	293	6,104	3,201	178	2,329	5,708
Residuum	831	139	970	2,972	3	1,087	4,062
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,587	86	3,673	4,427	1,330	1,795	7,552
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	27	0	11	38
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,446	462	7,908	7,520	2,040	2,683	12,243
Leaded	0	27	27	151	54	194	399
Unleaded	7,446	435	7,881	7,369	1,986	2,489	11,844
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	0	17	119	38	13	170
Jet Fuel	1,436	1	1,437	1,462	270	567	2,299
Naphtha-Type	106	0	106	260	28	81	369
Kerosene-Type	1,330	1	1,331	1,202	242	486	1,930
Kerosene	133	54	187	449	31	149	629
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,426	262	4,688	4,767	964	2,295	8,026
Residual Fuel Oil	2,435	58	2,493	1,883	270	255	2,408
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	716	35	751	35	0	27	62
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,324	0	1,324	340	0	132	472
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	395	23	418	1,508	270	96	1,874
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	94	0	94	193	0	45	238
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	0	0	7	7
Special Naphthas	38	42	80	129	0	185	314
Lubricants	524	541	1,065	892	0	2	894
Waxes	0	81	81	108	0	21	129
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	736	0	736	672	943	391	2,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,855	655	3,510	4,650	2,257	1,528	8,435
Miscellaneous Products	212	42	254	186	6	30	222
Total Stocks, All Oils	52,222	4,108	56,330	48,330	10,336	18,200	76,866

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Crude Oil	1,492	26,659	18,031	1,362	280	47,824	2,191	22,768	100,991
Petroleum Products	11,325	76,920	50,263	5,672	1,398	145,578	14,698	62,888	328,152
Pentanes Plus	234	151	75	9	36	505	2	28	861
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,333	3,974	3,710	27	33	9,077	389	1,263	14,494
Ethane/Ethylene	153	1,311	0	0	0	1,464	0	0	1,478
Propane/Propylene	388	1,159	1,264	9	7	2,827	87	117	4,633
Normal Butane/Butylene	461	836	1,457	6	15	2,775	219	716	5,174
Isobutane	331	668	989	12	11	2,011	83	430	3,209
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	76	242	134	1	6	459	83	423	1,568
Unfinished Oils	3,277	29,597	19,125	886	201	53,086	2,381	22,774	106,699
Naphthas and Lighter	1,102	8,397	5,640	174	58	15,371	559	4,562	28,480
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	355	5,393	2,579	73	3	8,403	509	4,465	17,003
Heavy Gas Oils	1,031	10,757	7,281	551	140	19,760	812	9,127	41,511
Residuum	789	5,050	3,625	88	0	9,552	501	4,620	19,705
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,264	7,804	5,447	169	278	14,962	3,044	7,159	36,390
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	57	0	0	57	0	4	99
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,086	10,135	4,688	930	209	18,048	2,351	9,056	49,606
Leaded	143	65	33	0	54	295	625	1,657	3,003
Unleaded	1,943	10,070	4,655	930	155	17,753	1,726	7,399	46,603
Finished Aviation Gasoline	78	303	114	0	0	495	41	163	886
Jet Fuel	676	3,921	3,569	208	213	8,587	623	4,147	17,093
Naphtha-Type	170	777	422	161	160	1,690	229	576	2,970
Kerosene-Type	506	3,144	3,147	47	53	6,897	394	3,571	14,123
Kerosene	38	337	277	29	0	681	21	31	1,549
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,051	7,461	3,604	743	177	13,036	2,117	4,757	32,624
Residual Fuel Oil	223	3,206	2,781	107	10	6,327	489	6,876	18,593
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	57	0	791	4	8	860	96	971	2,740
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	58	618	259	78	2	1,015	120	514	3,445
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	108	2,588	1,731	25	0	4,452	273	5,391	12,408
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	19	1,093	205	0	9	1,326	0	65	1,723
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	93	1,027	218	0	0	1,338	3	167	1,518
Special Naphthas	93	1,367	12	84	0	1,556	3	80	2,033
Lubricants	17	4,233	1,371	694	0	6,315	8	1,213	9,495
Waxes	6	295	187	31	0	519	93	211	1,033
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1	466	3,418	403	0	4,288	14	1,910	8,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	731	1,014	779	1,351	226	4,101	3,030	2,442	21,518
Miscellaneous Products	29	294	492	0	0	815	6	119	1,416
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,817	103,579	68,294	7,034	1,678	193,402	16,889	85,656	429,143

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] March 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.1	-0.5	3.8	4.0	2.7	2.7	3.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	43.0	38.6	42.7	53.6	51.5	49.3	52.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.8	0.1	3.5	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.0
Kerosene	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.7	29.4	26.0	21.2	25.5	28.4	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	11.0	2.3	10.4	3.4	2.8	1.1	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5
Lubricants	0.6	10.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7
Waxes	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	2.9	3.9	5.8	4.2	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.4	8.4	6.5	4.2	5.9	3.6	4.3
Still Gas	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.3	-0.6	-4.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.2	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.4	6.0	3.9	2.6	4.6	5.0	1.3	2.8	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.4	43.9	40.7	27.9	51.9	42.8	47.4	43.8	45.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.4	1.4	0.6	2.6	11.2	1.4	2.6	0.9	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.9	8.0	12.3	2.5	2.1	9.4	5.5	13.6	8.7
Kerosene	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.0	20.2	23.2	28.8	24.3	21.8	29.9	15.4	21.6
Residual Fuel Oil	3.0	6.1	6.9	5.4	0.9	6.1	2.1	16.0	7.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	3.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.3	1.7
Special Naphthas	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	2.2	1.1	8.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.5	5.1	2.6	0.9	4.0	2.6	4.6	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.3	1.0	0.9	13.5	4.1	1.5	6.4	1.5	2.8
Still Gas	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.8	-5.6	-4.2	-0.9	-3.5	-4.8	-2.8	-5.5	-4.8

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil: Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,361	2,138	5,560	9,059
Florida	0	221	367	588
Maine	0	88	340	428
Maryland	0	0	416	416
Massachusetts	311	305	1,976	2,592
New Jersey	0	533	847	1,380
New York	1,050	595	982	2,627
North Carolina	0	28	163	191
Pennsylvania	0	368	197	565
Vermont	0	0	9	9
Virginia	0	0	263	263
PAD District II	0	21	49	70
Illinois	0	0	49	49
North Dakota	0	21	0	21
PAD District III	0	627	406	1,033
Alabama	0	0	237	237
Louisiana	0	362	0	362
Texas	0	265	169	434
PAD District IV	0	0	10	10
Idaho	0	0	10	10
PAD District V	0	0	99	99
California	0	0	99	99
U.S. Total	1,361	2,786	6,124	10,271

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[a,b]	35,039	30,390	87,713	2,541	3,317	159,000	5,129
Natural Gas Liquids	810	1,626	150	99	113	2,798	90
Pentanes Plus	242	40	0	3	0	285	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	568	1,586	150	96	113	2,513	81
Ethane/Ethylene	0	300	0	0	0	300	10
Propane/Propylene	562	1,008	0	64	51	1,685	54
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	144	105	26	13	289	9
Isobutane	5	134	45	6	49	239	8
Other Liquids	4,946	25	4,844	0	353	10,168	328
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	100	100	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	3,832	0	4,596	0	253	8,681	280
Naphthas and Lighter	387	0	1,295	0	0	1,682	54
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,919	0	2,428	0	253	5,600	181
Residuum	526	0	873	0	0	1,399	45
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,114	25	248	0	0	1,387	45
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24,066	1,144	5,244	122	514	31,090	1,003
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,682	323	140	27	108	7,280	235
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	6,682	323	140	25	108	7,278	235
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,677	49	98	0	183	2,007	65
Naphtha-Type	331	49	0	0	3	383	12
Kerosene-Type	1,346	0	98	0	180	1,624	52
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	974	0	0	0	180	1,154	37
Other	372	0	98	0	0	470	15
Kerosene	24	0	0	0	0	24	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,814	425	0	85	49	6,373	206
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,814	425	0	85	49	6,373	206
Residual Fuel Oil	9,059	70	1,033	10	99	10,271	331
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,059	70	1,033	10	99	10,271	331
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,361	0	0	0	0	1,361	44
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,138	21	627	0	0	2,786	90
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,560	49	406	10	99	6,124	198
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	105	20	162	0	0	287	9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,513	0	0	3,513	113
Special Naphthas	19	232	136	0	7	394	13
Lubricants	137	17	0	0	0	154	5
Waxes	24	2	0	0	1	27	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	52	52	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	513	0	53	0	15	581	19
Miscellaneous Products	11	5	109	0	0	125	4
Total	64,861	33,185	97,951	2,762	4,297	203,056	6,550

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**103,925**	**90,112**	**265,521**	**6,515**	**11,273**	**477,346**	**5,304**
Natural Gas Liquids	**2,299**	**6,640**	**892**	**616**	**346**	**10,793**	**120**
Pentanes Plus	479	121	0	79	0	679	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,820	6,519	892	537	346	10,114	112
Ethane/Ethylene	0	950	0	0	0	950	11
Propane/Propylene	1,786	4,453	407	269	246	7,161	80
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	716	348	241	34	1,368	15
Isobutane	5	400	137	27	66	635	7
Other Liquids	**15,942**	**25**	**19,063**	**0**	**517**	**35,547**	**395**
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	100	100	1
Unfinished Oils[a]	12,272	0	18,584	0	417	31,273	347
Naphthas and Lighter	1,312	0	5,039	0	0	6,351	71
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	9,389	0	7,233	0	253	16,875	188
Residuum	1,571	0	6,312	0	164	8,047	89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,670	25	479	0	0	4,174	46
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**66,515**	**2,931**	**17,902**	**298**	**2,417**	**90,063**	**1,001**
Finished Motor Gasoline	15,533	952	140	81	571	17,277	192
Leaded	0	0	0	7	0	7	(s)
Unleaded	15,533	952	140	74	571	17,270	192
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	3	0	0	2	7	(s)
Jet Fuel	4,799	162	98	0	258	5,317	59
Naphtha-Type	1,251	162	0	0	3	1,416	16
Kerosene-Type	3,548	0	98	0	255	3,901	43
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,685	0	0	0	180	2,865	32
Other	863	0	98	0	75	1,036	12
Kerosene	337	0	0	0	0	337	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,801	985	0	187	163	16,136	179
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	0	0	116	1
Other	14,685	985	0	187	163	16,020	178
Residual Fuel Oil	28,430	212	4,239	30	1,177	34,088	379
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	28,430	212	4,239	30	1,177	34,088	379
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	5,874	0	962	0	581	7,417	82
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	7,243	91	1,209	0	180	8,723	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	15,313	121	2,068	30	416	17,948	199
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	426	81	732	0	66	1,305	15
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	12,124	0	0	12,124	135
Special Naphthas	77	454	283	0	24	838	9
Lubricants	361	58	0	0	0	419	5
Waxes	153	8	6	0	4	171	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	71	0	130	201	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,561	0	100	0	22	1,683	19
Miscellaneous Products	35	16	109	0	0	160	2
Total	**188,681**	**99,708**	**303,378**	**7,429**	**14,553**	**613,749**	**6,819**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**51,530**	**136**	**0**	**0**	**1,121**	**25**	**0**	**867**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,354	136	0	0	0	0	0	867	0	0
Saudi Arabia	49,176	0	0	0	1,121	25	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**41,350**	**210**	**4,487**	**565**	**237**	**874**	**1,851**	**2,645**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0
Gabon	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	16,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	19,556	210	4,487	565	237	874	1,851	2,368	0	0
Non OPEC	**66,120**	**2,167**	**4,194**	**822**	**5,922**	**1,108**	**4,522**	**6,759**	**24**	**394**
Angola	5,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	0	0	158	159	0	187	386	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,674	2,017	252	25	2,458	123	2,468	829	24	394
China, People's Republic of	2,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	131	0	973	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	255	0	285	0	0	235	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,924	150	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	1,508	0	0
Norway	482	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	136	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,267	0	0	0	0	75	0	316	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	598	0	665	0	209	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	802	210	1,560	570	1,654	1,842	0	0
Zaire	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**159,000**	**2,513**	**8,681**	**1,387**	**7,280**	**2,007**	**6,373**	**10,271**	**24**	**394**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,513	0	0	0	5,662	57,192	1,662	183	1,845
Algeria	0	3,513	0	0	0	4,516	6,870	76	146	222
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	50,322	1,586	37	1,623
Other OPEC	0	0	0	478	100	11,447	52,797	1,334	369	1,703
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	277	2,087	58	9	67
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	29	0	29
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,885	93	0	93
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,201	523	0	523
Venezuela	0	0	0	478	100	11,170	30,726	631	360	991
Non OPEC	287	0	154	103	491	26,947	93,067	2,133	869	3,002
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,770	186	0	186
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	890	1,303	13	29	42
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	11	0	11
Canada	42	0	61	92	115	8,900	32,574	764	287	1,051
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,965	96	0	96
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	940	4,871	127	30	157
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	23	0	23
France	10	0	0	0	0	1,114	1,114	0	36	36
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	109	884	884	0	29	29
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	11	243	584	24,508	772	19	791
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	1,030	0	33	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	1,721	0	56	56
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	307	789	16	10	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	163	0	93	0	9	425	425	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	414	414	0	13	13
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	391	2,658	73	13	86
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	1	1
United Kingdom	17	0	0	0	0	891	1,489	19	29	48
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	416	416	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,638	6,638	0	214	214
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	13	0	13
Total	287	3,513	154	581	591	44,056	203,056	5,129	1,421	6,550

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**8,946**	**136**	**0**	**0**	**1,121**	**25**	**0**	**336**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,946	0	0	0	1,121	25	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**16,164**	**210**	**1,683**	**317**	**237**	**874**	**1,851**	**2,546**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0
Gabon	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,307	210	1,683	317	237	874	1,851	2,368	0	0
Non OPEC	**9,929**	**222**	**2,149**	**797**	**5,324**	**778**	**3,963**	**6,177**	**24**	**19**
Angola	2,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	158	159	0	187	386	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,709	222	239	0	2,000	71	1,909	749	24	19
China, People's Republic of	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Egypt	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	131	0	973	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	235	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	1,508	0	0
Norway	482	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	481	0	0	0	0	75	0	316	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	665	0	209	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	229	210	1,420	472	1,654	1,605	0	0
Zaire	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**35,039**	**568**	**3,832**	**1,114**	**6,682**	**1,677**	**5,814**	**9,059**	**24**	**19**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,618	10,564	289	52	341
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	472	472	0	15	15
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	10,092	289	37	326
Other OPEC	0	0	0	435	0	8,153	24,317	521	263	784
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	178	1,268	35	6	41
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	898	29	0	29
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	26	0	26
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,049	324	0	324
Venezuela	0	0	0	435	0	7,975	11,282	107	257	364
Non OPEC	105	0	137	78	278	20,051	29,980	320	647	967
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,459	79	0	79
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	890	890	0	29	29
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	0	14	14
Canada	5	0	44	78	12	5,372	7,081	55	173	228
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	23	0	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	940	1,464	17	30	47
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	702	23	0	23
France	10	0	0	0	0	1,114	1,114	0	36	36
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	520	520	0	17	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	242	2,711	80	8	87
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	1,721	0	56	56
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	307	789	16	10	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	272	272	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	90	0	93	0	9	352	352	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	391	872	16	13	28
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	874	874	0	28	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,590	5,590	0	180	180
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	13	0	13
Total	105	0	137	513	278	29,822	64,861	1,130	962	2,092

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**5,390**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	5,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,928**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Venezuela	3,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**21,072**	**1,586**	**0**	**25**	**323**	**49**	**425**	**70**	**0**	**232**
Canada	18,329	1,586	0	25	323	49	425	70	0	232
Mexico	1,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**30,390**	**1,586**	**0**	**25**	**323**	**49**	**425**	**70**	**0**	**232**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,390**	**174**	**0**	**174**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,390	174	0	174
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,928**	**127**	**0**	**127**
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,928	127	0	127
Non OPEC	**20**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**48**	**2,795**	**23,867**	**680**	**90**	**770**
Canada	20	0	17	0	48	2,795	21,124	591	90	681
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,852	60	0	60
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	891	29	0	29
Total	**20**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**48**	**2,795**	**33,185**	**980**	**90**	**1,070**

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**37,194**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**531**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**19,359**	**0**	**2,551**	**248**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	12,108	0	2,551	248	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**31,160**	**150**	**2,045**	**0**	**140**	**98**	**0**	**502**	**0**	**136**
Angola	3,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	669	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
China, People's Republic of	2,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,603	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	573	0	140	98	0	237	0	0
Total	**87,713**	**150**	**4,596**	**248**	**140**	**98**	**0**	**1,033**	**0**	**136**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,513	0	0	0	4,044	41,238	1,200	130	1,330
Algeria	0	3,513	0	0	0	4,044	6,398	76	130	206
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,840	1,124	0	1,124
Other OPEC	0	0	0	43	0	2,842	22,201	624	92	716
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	720	23	0	23
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,152	198	0	198
Venezuela	0	0	0	43	0	2,842	14,950	391	92	482
Non OPEC	162	0	0	10	109	3,352	34,512	1,005	108	1,113
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,311	107	0	107
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	13	0	13
Canada	17	0	0	0	0	166	835	22	5	27
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,264	73	0	73
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,407	110	0	110
Italy	0	0	0	0	109	364	364	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	10	0	160	19,763	632	5	638
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	652	652	0	21	21
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	73	0	0	0	0	73	73	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	4	4
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	895	29	0	29
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	1	1
United Kingdom	17	0	0	0	0	17	615	19	1	20
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	416	416	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,048	0	34	34
Total	162	3,513	0	53	109	10,238	97,951	2,829	330	3,160

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	2,541	96	0	0	27	0	85	10	0	0
Canada	2,541	96	0	0	27	0	85	10	0	0
Total	2,541	96	0	0	27	0	85	10	0	0
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	1,899	0	253	0	0	0	0	99	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0
Indonesia	1,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	213	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	1,418	113	0	0	108	183	49	0	0	7
Brunei	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	426	113	0	0	108	3	49	0	0	7
Malaysia	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0
Total	3,317	113	253	0	108	183	49	99	0	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	3	221	2,762	82	7	89
Canada	0	0	0	0	3	221	2,762	82	7	89
Total	0	0	0	0	3	221	2,762	82	7	89
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	100	452	2,351	61	15	76
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	3	3
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,686	54	0	54
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	100	353	566	7	11	18
Non OPEC	0	0	0	15	53	528	1,946	46	17	63
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	11	0	11
Canada	0	0	0	14	52	346	772	14	11	25
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	21	0	21
Mexico	0	0	0	1	1	182	182	0	6	6
Total	0	0	0	15	153	980	4,297	107	32	139

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	152,881	485	5,520	0	1,867	215	0	4,921	0	0
Algeria	5,372	388	1,871	0	0	0	0	4,140	0	0
Saudi Arabia	147,509	97	3,649	0	1,867	215	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	128,702	630	8,841	565	2,115	2,525	6,213	8,392	0	0
Ecuador	3,545	0	164	0	0	0	0	594	0	0
Gabon	4,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	9,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	51,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	0
Venezuela	60,116	630	8,677	565	2,115	2,525	6,213	6,715	0	0
Non OPEC	195,763	8,999	16,912	3,609	13,295	2,577	9,923	20,775	337	838
Angola	18,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	9	568	431	159	0	187	1,457	0	22
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	1,036	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	1,458	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	289	0	0	947	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Canada	70,599	8,107	324	51	5,792	552	4,823	1,934	123	720
China, People's Republic of	7,600	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	12,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,044	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Egypt	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	280	0	973	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	1,739	0	285	0	0	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	66,873	852	0	408	0	180	10	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	832	0	482	0	321	3,550	214	0
Norway	2,569	0	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	779	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,283	101	278	0	0	57	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,386	0	0	0	0	75	0	643	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,787	0	1,376	0	209	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,607	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,172	490	4,503	991	4,466	4,306	0	0
Zaire	2,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	477,346	10,114	31,273	4,174	17,277	5,317	16,136	34,088	337	838

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average: Crude Oil	Daily Average: Products	Daily Average: Total
Arab OPEC	0	12,124	0	0	0	25,132	178,013	1,699	279	1,978
Algeria	0	12,124	0	0	0	18,523	23,895	60	206	266
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	6,609	154,118	1,639	73	1,712
Other OPEC	254	0	0	1,322	100	30,957	159,659	1,430	344	1,774
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	758	4,303	39	8	48
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,817	54	0	54
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	9,296	101	3	103
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	845	52,011	569	9	578
Venezuela	254	0	0	1,322	100	29,116	89,232	668	324	991
Non OPEC	1,051	0	419	361	1,218	80,314	276,077	2,175	892	3,068
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,616	207	0	207
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	2,904	3,731	9	32	41
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	7	0	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	1,164	0	13	13
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,652	1,652	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2	1,242	1,242	0	14	14
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	7	0	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	3	3
Canada	230	0	192	168	396	23,412	94,011	784	260	1,045
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	340	7,940	84	4	88
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,044	15,104	134	34	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	4	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	2,145	24	(s)	24
France	83	0	0	0	0	1,357	1,357	0	15	15
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	2	0	2
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	177	2,467	2,833	4	27	31
Japan	13	0	0	0	5	18	18	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	33	483	2,564	69,437	743	28	772
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	1,448	1,448	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	5,559	5,559	0	62	62
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	631	3,200	29	7	36
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,344	2	13	15
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	565	0	227	0	31	1,671	1,671	0	19	19
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,719	1,719	0	19	19
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	718	7,104	71	8	79
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	35	0	0	0	0	1,620	3,407	20	18	38
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,756	1,756	0	20	20
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	20,928	20,928	0	233	233
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,117	24	0	24
Other	0	0	0	0	3	261	261	0	3	3
Total	1,305	12,124	419	1,683	1,318	136,403	613,749	5,304	1,516	6,819

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	23,614	485	1,110	0	1,867	140	0	2,778	0	0
Algeria	0	388	1,034	0	0	0	0	2,778	0	0
Saudi Arabia	23,614	97	76	0	1,867	140	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	48,357	630	2,259	317	2,115	2,525	6,213	7,264	0	0
Ecuador	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Gabon	4,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	32,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	0
Venezuela	8,842	630	2,259	317	2,115	2,525	6,213	6,104	0	0
Non OPEC	31,954	705	8,903	3,353	11,551	2,134	8,588	18,388	337	77
Angola	9,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	424	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	910	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1,458	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	947	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Canada	5,001	705	239	26	4,513	387	3,488	1,633	123	46
China, People's Republic of	1,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,044	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Egypt	2,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	131	0	973	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	366	0	516	0	285	0	0	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	7,288	0	0	188	0	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	609	0	482	0	321	3,550	214	0
Norway	2,569	0	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	779	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,147	101	278	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	481	0	0	0	0	75	0	643	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,376	0	209	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,443	490	4,363	893	4,466	4,069	0	0
Zaire	1,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	103,925	1,820	12,272	3,670	15,533	4,799	14,801	28,430	337	77

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	6,380	29,994	262	71	333
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	4,200	4,200	0	47	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	25,794	262	24	287
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,252	0	22,575	70,932	537	251	788
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	315	2,005	19	4	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,817	54	0	54
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	9	0	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	845	33,033	358	9	367
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,252	0	21,415	30,257	98	238	336
Non OPEC	426	0	361	309	669	55,801	87,755	355	620	975
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,164	102	0	102
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,019	2,433	5	22	27
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,026	1,026	0	11	11
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,458	1,458	0	16	16
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	2	1,238	1,238	0	14	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	1	1
Canada	21	0	134	149	39	11,503	16,504	56	128	183
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	1,386	15	(s)	15
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,044	4,017	11	34	45
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	4	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	2,143	24	(s)	24
France	10	0	0	0	0	1,114	1,114	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	68	1,135	1,501	4	13	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	479	677	7,965	81	8	89
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	5,336	5,336	0	59	59
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	631	3,200	29	7	36
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,344	2	13	15
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	391	0	227	0	31	1,497	1,497	0	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,526	1,526	0	17	17
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	718	1,199	5	8	13
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	1,585	0	18	18
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	0	2	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	17,724	17,724	0	197	197
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,806	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	426	0	361	1,561	669	84,756	188,681	1,155	942	2,096

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**11,381**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	11,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**11,271**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	10,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**67,460**	**6,519**	**0**	**25**	**952**	**162**	**985**	**212**	**0**	**454**
Angola	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	56,831	6,519	0	25	952	162	985	212	0	454
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**90,112**	**6,519**	**0**	**25**	**952**	**162**	**985**	**212**	**0**	**454**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,381	126	0	126
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,381	126	0	126
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,271	125	0	125
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	6	0	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	5	0	5
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,270	114	0	114
Non OPEC	81	0	58	0	148	9,596	77,056	750	107	856
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	2	0	2
Canada	81	0	58	0	146	9,594	66,425	631	107	738
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,144	90	0	90
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,289	25	0	25
Total	81	0	58	0	148	9,596	99,708	1,001	107	1,108

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**117,886**	**0**	**4,410**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,143**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	5,372	0	837	0	0	0	0	1,362	0	0
Saudi Arabia	112,514	0	3,573	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**61,543**	**0**	**6,165**	**248**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**611**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	1,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	18,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	40,791	0	6,165	248	0	0	0	611	0	0
Non OPEC	**86,092**	**892**	**8,009**	**231**	**140**	**98**	**0**	**1,485**	**0**	**283**
Angola	9,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	9	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	126	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,381	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
China, People's Republic of	5,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	11,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	51,441	852	0	220	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	1,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,729	0	140	98	0	237	0	0
Zaire	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**265,521**	**892**	**18,584**	**479**	**140**	**98**	**0**	**4,239**	**0**	**283**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	12,124	0	0	0	18,677	136,563	1,310	208	1,517
Algeria	0	12,124	0	0	0	14,323	19,695	60	159	219
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,354	116,868	1,250	48	1,299
Other OPEC	254	0	0	70	0	7,348	68,891	684	82	765
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,855	21	0	21
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	4	0	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,518	206	0	206
Venezuela	254	0	0	70	0	7,348	48,139	453	82	535
Non OPEC	478	0	0	30	186	11,832	97,924	957	131	1,088
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,256	103	0	103
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	677	1,090	5	8	12
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	2	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	2	2
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	409	1,790	15	5	20
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,584	62	0	62
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,087	123	0	123
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
France	73	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	2	0	2
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	109	1,332	1,332	0	15	15
Japan	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	30	0	1,700	53,141	572	19	590
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	902	902	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	2	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	174	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	0	2	2
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,616	40	0	40
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	35	0	0	0	0	35	1,822	20	(s)	20
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	1,607	1,607	0	18	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,204	3,204	0	36	36
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	3	0	3
Total	732	12,124	0	100	186	37,857	303,378	2,950	421	3,371

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**6,515**	**537**	**0**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**187**	**30**	**0**	**0**
Canada	6,515	537	0	0	81	0	187	30	0	0
Total	**6,515**	**537**	**0**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**187**	**30**	**0**	**0**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,531**	**0**	**417**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Indonesia	7,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Venezuela	213	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**3,742**	**346**	**0**	**0**	**571**	**183**	**163**	**660**	**0**	**24**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	871	346	0	0	246	3	163	59	0	24
China, People's Republic of	645	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	**11,273**	**346**	**417**	**0**	**571**	**258**	**163**	**1,177**	**0**	**24**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	79	914	7,429	72	10	83
Canada	0	0	0	0	79	914	7,429	72	10	83
Total	0	0	0	0	79	914	7,429	72	10	83
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	1	1
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	100	1,034	8,565	84	11	95
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0	5	5
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	7,556	81	3	84
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	100	353	566	2	4	6
Non OPEC	66	0	0	22	136	2,171	5,913	42	24	66
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	2	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	7	0	7
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	7	0	7
Canada	0	0	0	19	132	992	1,863	10	11	21
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	325	970	7	4	11
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	3	4	187	187	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	3	3
Total	66	0	0	22	236	3,280	14,553	125	36	162

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	(s)	(s)	0	271	3,960	4,231	136
Natural Gas Liquids	126	123	1,258	0	279	1,786	58
Pentanes Plus	0	0	30	0	7	37	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	126	123	1,228	0	272	1,749	56
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	108	73	942	0	271	1,393	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	50	286	0	1	356	11
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	414	188	11,940	16	10,677	23,235	750
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	20	1,124	3	1,844	2,998	97
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	36	0	(s)	37	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	444	0	753	1,197	39
Kerosene	9	11	0	0	1	21	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	15	14	4,243	(s)	1,865	6,137	198
Residual Fuel Oil	66	41	2,641	0	2,754	5,503	178
Special Naphthas	152	3	17	(s)	505	677	22
Lubricants	133	28	265	2	96	524	17
Waxes	8	3	42	0	16	69	2
Petroleum Coke	13	61	3,120	10	2,829	6,032	195
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	6	5	(s)	15	34	1
Miscellaneous Products	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Total	541	312	13,198	287	14,915	29,252	944

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	224	(s)	0	271	9,579	10,074	112
Natural Gas Liquids	209	476	3,233	3	1,276	5,198	58
Pentanes Plus	0	0	30	0	7	37	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	209	476	3,203	3	1,270	5,160	57
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	156	381	2,633	3	925	4,097	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	96	570	0	345	1,063	12
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	6,410	735	49,875	38	34,447	91,505	1,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	386	236	4,313	12	2,457	7,403	82
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	98	0	(s)	98	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	742	1	4,067	0	3,045	7,855	87
Kerosene	460	43	220	0	2	725	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,436	58	19,290	(s)	5,644	27,427	305
Residual Fuel Oil	1,308	110	9,988	0	12,415	23,821	265
Special Naphthas	160	10	437	1	507	1,115	12
Lubricants	467	65	665	5	231	1,433	16
Waxes	22	10	77	(s)	40	149	2
Petroleum Coke	402	192	10,692	19	10,062	21,367	237
Asphalt and Road Oil	13	11	27	1	44	96	1
Miscellaneous Products	14	0	1	0	(s)	16	(s)
Total	6,842	1,212	53,108	312	45,302	106,777	1,186

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	80
Bahama Islands	0	0	10	34	10	0	141	446
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	199	0	0	0	719	199
Canada	271	0	186	48	104	17	73	142
Chile	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	84	0	0	0	179	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	11	0	6	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	58	0	0	35	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	248	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	54	109	15	0	279	13
Honduras	0	0	0	110	11	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	7
India	0	0	0	0	649	0	198	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	70	0	12	0	516	1,222
Jamaica	0	0	13	0	0	0	248	445
Japan	0	7	0	0	0	0	154	522
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	1,023
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	0	28	551	1,828	0	0	30	895
Netherlands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	429	0	0	438	382
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	29	0	317	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	0	21	0	5	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	651	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	90	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	2	278	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	3,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	11	94	372	1	867	0
Total	**4,231**	**37**	**1,749**	**2,998**	**1,234**	**21**	**6,137**	**5,503**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	28	(s)	0	0	(s)	29	1
Australia	0	33	1	163	0	(s)	279	9
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	5	0	648	21
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	19	(s)	475	(s)	(s)	500	16
Brazil	0	(s)	0	127	0	0	1,245	40
Canada	154	86	6	335	5	1	1,429	46
Chile	0	6	0	1	0	0	7	(s)
China, People's Republic of	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	21	(s)	2	1	(s)	287	9
Colombia	0	9	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	10	(s)
Costa Rica	1	13	(s)	0	0	0	31	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	118	(s)	0	118	4
Dominican Republic	1	5	(s)	0	(s)	0	111	4
Ecuador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Egypt	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	97	3
Finland	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	6	(s)
France	1	1	3	193	1	(s)	447	14
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	2	2	14	0	7	(s)	28	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	25	0	0	25	1
Greece	(s)	(s)	(s)	357	0	0	359	12
Guatemala	2	8	1	0	0	(s)	481	16
Honduras	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	122	4
Hong Kong	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	129	4
India	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	848	27
Indonesia	0	4	1	0	1	0	51	2
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	1	1	988	(s)	0	2,810	91
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	707	23
Japan	503	29	5	1,490	2	1	2,713	88
Korea, Republic of	0	3	3	243	0	(s)	2,155	70
Malaysia	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	(s)	115	15	63	4	(s)	3,530	114
Netherlands	0	4	2	384	2	0	394	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,252	40
New Zealand	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	77	0	0	77	2
Panama	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	350	11
Peru	(s)	25	0	0	0	(s)	208	7
Philippines	(s)	20	(s)	0	(s)	1	20	1
Poland	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	15	1	0	0	(s)	46	1
Saudi Arabia	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	1	3	(s)	0	1	0	656	21
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	105	0	(s)	105	3
Spain	0	6	8	0	(s)	0	286	9
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	(s)	2	0	0	92	3
Thailand	0	16	1	0	(s)	0	16	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	334	0	0	334	11
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	58	0	(s)	60	2
United Kingdom	0	1	2	322	1	(s)	328	11
U.S.S.R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	3	2	1	0	3	(s)	289	9
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,960	128
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	108	0	0	109	4
Other	1	12	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,359	44
Total	**677**	**524**	**69**	**6,032**	**34**	**5**	**29,252**	**944**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	2	0	139	1	980	627
Bahama Islands	0	0	44	246	65	0	357	1,069
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	199	0	0	0	719	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	808	0	662	682	277	62	213	2,249
Chile	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	420	0	0	0	619	1,839
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	11	0	6	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	37	92	0	0	111	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	124	0	0	96	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	682	490	419	0	3,095	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	323
Germany, FR	0	0	7	1	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	179
Guatemala	0	0	66	504	65	0	995	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	150	11	0	(s)	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	11
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	436	2,607	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	46
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	240	0	0	84
Italy	0	0	252	0	12	1	1,544	2,166
Jamaica	0	0	50	88	0	(s)	389	1,533
Japan	0	7	0	27	1,930	(s)	579	1,574
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	55	(s)	4,106	4,602
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	0	28	1,789	3,531	(s)	1	106	2,928
Netherlands	0	0	0	219	224	0	1,769	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	429	0	0	973	640
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	136	29	(s)	640	389
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	350	0	57	1	94	2	35	187
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	841	0	945	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	300	1	1,299	778
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	0	0	0	597	0
Suriname	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	90	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	818
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	494	2	2	0	143	215
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	2	572	0	0	634	92
Virgin Islands	8,916	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	83	95	1,317	217	1,820	372
Total	10,074	37	5,160	7,403	7,953	725	27,427	23,821

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	30	1	(s)	0	(s)	31	(s)
Australia	0	45	2	998	(s)	(s)	2,794	31
Bahama Islands	0	6	0	0	5	0	1,791	20
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	128	0	0	129	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	21	1	2,411	1	(s)	2,444	27
Brazil	0	21	(s)	237	(s)	(s)	1,376	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	(s)
Canada	164	195	19	711	13	3	6,059	67
Chile	0	14	1	1	1	(s)	281	3
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	58	1	7	1	(s)	2,945	33
Colombia	2	15	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	19	(s)
Costa Rica	2	39	1	0	0	(s)	58	1
Denmark	0	(s)	1	244	(s)	0	247	3
Dominican Republic	1	8	(s)	0	(s)	1	331	4
Ecuador	(s)	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)
Egypt	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	2	6	(s)	0	0	0	227	3
Finland	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
France	3	3	9	248	3	(s)	4,951	55
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	323	4
Germany, FR	2	7	16	341	18	1	395	4
Ghana	0	(s)	(s)	69	0	0	69	1
Greece	(s)	1	(s)	357	0	0	539	6
Guatemala	6	31	2	0	0	(s)	1,698	19
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	12	1	0	0	(s)	174	2
Hong Kong	(s)	4	1	0	0	(s)	182	2
India	0	16	2	89	1	0	5,536	62
Indonesia	0	6	2	0	1	0	1,091	12
Ireland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	288	3
Israel	0	7	(s)	358	0	(s)	688	8
Italy	0	1	1	2,889	1	0	6,869	76
Jamaica	0	5	(s)	30	0	1	2,096	23
Japan	504	119	11	5,451	7	3	10,212	113
Korea, Republic of	1	38	6	287	(s)	(s)	9,096	101
Malaysia	0	1	3	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Mexico	3	348	43	179	11	1	8,967	100
Netherlands	320	6	3	2,746	5	(s)	5,293	59
Netherlands Antilles	0	11	0	0	0	0	2,054	23
New Zealand	0	1	1	124	(s)	0	126	1
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	209	0	0	210	2
Panama	2	6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,203	13
Peru	(s)	52	1	0	0	(s)	562	6
Philippines	(s)	21	(s)	0	(s)	1	22	(s)
Poland	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	86	33	4	0	0	1	850	9
Saudi Arabia	(s)	4	(s)	4	0	1	1,796	20
Singapore	3	6	(s)	0	1	(s)	2,388	27
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	105	0	(s)	106	1
Spain	0	6	8	1,548	1	0	2,433	27
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	37	(s)
Sweden	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	0	93	1
Thailand	0	20	1	0	(s)	(s)	841	9
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	4	(s)
Turkey	0	2	(s)	335	0	0	338	4
United Arab Emirates	0	9	0	114	0	(s)	124	1
United Kingdom	(s)	24	4	641	3	(s)	1,528	17
U.S.S.R.	(s)	73	0	0	0	0	75	1
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
Venezuela	3	5	1	209	17	(s)	1,535	17
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	8,931	99
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	161	0	0	161	2
Other	2	62	(s)	96	3	(s)	4,066	45
Total	1,115	1,433	149	21,367	96	16	106,777	1,186

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,662**	**4**	**36**	**1**	**(s)**	**28**	**-2**	**(s)**	**113**	**181**	**1,843**
Algeria	76	4	0	0	0	28	0	0	113	146	222
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,586	(s)	36	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	37	1,623
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	**1,334**	**7**	**-1**	**28**	**60**	**84**	**0**	**(s)**	**181**	**358**	**1,692**
Ecuador	58	0	(s)	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	67
Gabon	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	29
Indonesia	93	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-2	91
Nigeria	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	523
Venezuela	631	7	-1	28	60	76	0	(s)	181	351	982
Non OPEC	**1,996**	**14**	**103**	**-4**	**-52**	**42**	**-191**	**-11**	**175**	**75**	**2,072**
Angola	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	186
Argentina	13	0	5	0	6	12	0	-1	5	28	41
Australia	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-3	-5	-1	(s)	-9	-9
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-15	-1	14	-2	-2
Brazil	0	-6	0	0	-23	-6	-4	(s)	0	-40	-40
Brunei	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	11
Canada	755	59	78	1	77	22	-9	-1	23	250	1,005
China, People's Republic of	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	96
China, Taiwan	0	-3	0	0	-6	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	-9
Colombia	127	0	0	0	(s)	30	(s)	(s)	(s)	30	157
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	23
France	0	-8	31	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	4	22	22
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Guatemala	0	-2	-4	(s)	-9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
India	0	0	0	-21	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Italy	0	-2	9	(s)	-17	-32	-32	(s)	12	-62	-62
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-8	-14	0	(s)	0	-23	-23
Japan	0	0	0	0	-5	-17	-48	-1	-17	-87	-87
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-28	-33	-8	(s)	(s)	-70	-70
Malaysia	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	21
Mexico	772	-13	-59	6	-1	-29	-2	-4	7	-95	677
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-12	(s)	33	21	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-14	0	-7	36	0	(s)	0	15	15
Norway	16	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	10	7	23
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	-1	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	9	0	-1	(s)	2	2
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	4	(s)	(s)	0	3	5	12	12
Spain	0	-9	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	73	0	0	2	0	10	0	(s)	(s)	13	86
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	(s)	1	-10	-10
United Kingdom	19	0	7	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	22	18	37
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	13	13
Virgin Islands	-128	0	50	18	53	59	0	(s)	33	214	86
Zaire	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Other	0	-2	-8	-13	-57	6	-14	-2	-1	-91	-91
Total	**4,993**	**25**	**138**	**25**	**8**	**154**	**-193**	**-12**	**470**	**614**	**5,607**

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Into the United States by Country, January-March 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,699	5	21	-7	-11	55	-1	(s)	196	258	1,957
Algeria	60	4	0	0	0	46	0	(s)	156	206	265
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,639	1	21	-7	-10	9	(s)	(s)	41	53	1,692
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Other OPEC	1,430	7	17	23	46	92	-2	(s)	120	303	1,733
Ecuador	39	0	(s)	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	2	8	48
Gabon	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	54
Indonesia	101	0	0	0	-12	2	0	(s)	(s)	-9	91
Iran	0	0	0	-5	-5	0	0	0	-2	-12	-12
Nigeria	569	0	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	578
Venezuela	668	7	17	28	62	74	-2	(s)	121	306	974
Non OPEC	2,063	43	72	-46	-161	-32	-232	-11	247	-120	1,944
Angola	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	207
Argentina	9	(s)	2	0	2	16	1	(s)	11	32	41
Australia	7	(s)	0	-2	-11	-7	-11	-1	(s)	-31	-24
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-1	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-27	(s)	18	-9	-9
Brazil	0	-2	3	0	-8	8	-3	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Brunei	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	7
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	3	3
Canada	775	83	57	3	51	-4	-6	(s)	18	202	977
China, People's Republic of	84	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	4	88
China, Taiwan	0	-5	0	0	-7	-20	(s)	-1	(s)	-33	-33
Colombia	134	(s)	0	0	(s)	34	(s)	(s)	(s)	34	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
Egypt	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	24
France	0	-7	5	-5	-34	0	-3	(s)	4	-40	-40
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-4	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Guatemala	2	-1	-6	-1	-11	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-19	-17
India	0	0	0	-21	-29	-5	-1	(s)	-2	-59	-59
Italy	4	-3	3	(s)	-17	-21	-32	(s)	22	-49	-45
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-4	-17	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	0	(s)	-21	-6	-17	-61	-1	-6	-113	-113
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	-1	-46	-51	-3	(s)	1	-100	-100
Malaysia	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Mexico	743	-10	-39	2	-1	-26	-2	-4	9	-71	672
Netherlands	0	(s)	-2	-2	-20	0	-31	(s)	12	-43	-43
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1	0	-7	32	0	(s)	13	39	39
Norway	29	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	7	5	33
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-2	(s)	-7	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Peru	2	0	0	0	-5	13	0	-1	(s)	7	9
Puerto Rico	-4	-1	(s)	8	(s)	-2	0	2	6	13	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
Spain	0	-3	3	0	-7	1	-17	(s)	15	-8	-8
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	2	2
Syria	11	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	11
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	0	1	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	79
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
United Kingdom	20	-5	2	(s)	-2	-2	-7	(s)	16	1	21
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	20	19	19
Virgin Islands	-99	0	50	11	50	48	0	(s)	74	232	133
Zaire	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	24
Other	2	-2	-5	-16	-38	-8	-18	-2	(s)	-90	-88
Total	5,192	55	110	-29	-125	114	-235	-11	563	441	5,633

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	17,250	73,079	732,147	13,268	69,510	905,254
Refinery	16,028	12,180	47,824	2,191	22,768	100,991
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,206	59,333	99,208	10,034	31,633	201,414
Leases	16	1,566	16,633	1,043	988	20,246
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,482	0	0	568,482
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	14,121	14,121
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	140,496	162,183	239,607	20,113	91,224	653,623
Refinery	40,302	64,686	145,578	14,698	62,888	328,152
Bulk Terminal	72,422	59,344	50,575	2,765	22,582	207,688
Pipeline	27,614	35,624	39,784	2,419	5,681	111,122
Natural Gas Processing Plant	158	2,529	3,670	231	73	6,661
Pentanes Plus	62	2,209	4,064	148	67	6,550
Refinery	14	312	505	2	28	861
Bulk Terminal	29	890	1,439	0	5	2,363
Pipeline	0	763	1,122	72	13	1,970
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	244	998	74	21	1,356
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,720	23,510	41,240	1,021	2,060	72,551
Refinery	1,121	2,644	9,077	389	1,263	14,494
Bulk Terminal	1,538	11,437	22,214	38	745	35,972
Pipeline	1,922	7,144	7,277	437	0	16,780
Natural Gas Processing Plant	139	2,285	2,672	157	52	5,305
Ethane/Ethylene	15	5,352	12,811	172	0	18,350
Refinery	13	1	1,464	0	0	1,478
Bulk Terminal	2	2,924	7,943	0	0	10,869
Pipeline	0	1,724	2,888	167	0	4,779
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	703	516	5	0	1,224
Propane/Propylene	3,819	11,750	13,267	362	331	29,529
Refinery	452	1,150	2,827	87	117	4,633
Bulk Terminal	1,411	5,614	6,742	36	182	13,985
Pipeline	1,891	4,177	2,890	145	0	9,103
Natural Gas Processing Plant	65	809	808	94	32	1,808
Normal Butane/Butylene	718	3,711	9,582	349	1,276	15,636
Refinery	524	940	2,775	219	716	5,174
Bulk Terminal	122	1,677	4,818	2	547	7,166
Pipeline	9	564	979	83	0	1,635
Natural Gas Processing Plant	63	530	1,010	45	13	1,661
Isobutane	168	2,697	5,580	138	453	9,036
Refinery	132	553	2,011	83	430	3,209
Bulk Terminal	3	1,222	2,711	0	16	3,952
Pipeline	22	679	520	42	0	1,263
Natural Gas Processing Plant	11	243	338	13	7	612
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	355	248	459	83	423	1,568
Refinery	355	248	459	83	423	1,568
Unfinished Oils	12,586	15,872	53,086	2,381	22,774	106,699
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,095	4,893	15,371	559	4,562	28,480
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,417	1,209	8,403	509	4,465	17,003
Heavy Gas Oils	6,104	5,708	19,760	812	9,127	41,511
Residuum	970	4,062	9,552	501	4,620	19,705
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,806	8,322	16,333	3,081	7,181	38,723
Refinery	3,673	7,552	14,962	3,044	7,159	36,390
Bulk Terminal	48	579	1,272	37	16	1,952
Pipeline	85	191	99	0	6	381

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**0**	**38**	**57**	**0**	**4**	**99**
Refinery	0	38	57	0	4	99
Finished Motor Gasoline	**50,221**	**49,211**	**45,145**	**4,950**	**23,037**	**172,564**
Refinery	7,908	12,243	18,048	2,351	9,056	49,606
Bulk Terminal	26,929	21,516	8,975	1,625	10,900	69,945
Pipeline	15,384	15,452	18,122	974	3,081	53,013
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	**87**	**1,422**	**579**	**1,235**	**4,687**	**8,010**
Refinery	27	399	295	625	1,657	3,003
Bulk Terminal	60	624	104	379	2,603	3,770
Pipeline	0	399	180	231	427	1,237
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	**50,134**	**47,789**	**44,566**	**3,715**	**18,350**	**164,554**
Refinery	7,881	11,844	17,753	1,726	7,399	46,603
Bulk Terminal	26,869	20,892	8,871	1,246	8,297	66,175
Pipeline	15,384	15,053	17,942	743	2,654	51,776
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**196**	**589**	**548**	**51**	**415**	**1,799**
Refinery	17	170	495	41	163	886
Bulk Terminal	179	338	53	10	252	832
Pipeline	0	81	0	0	0	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**644**	**862**	**2,347**	**374**	**1,639**	**5,866**
Refinery	106	369	1,690	229	576	2,970
Bulk Terminal	378	247	174	0	563	1,362
Pipeline	160	246	483	145	500	1,534
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**9,083**	**8,398**	**13,552**	**847**	**6,830**	**38,710**
Refinery	1,331	1,930	6,897	394	3,571	14,123
Bulk Terminal	4,410	3,705	1,667	228	2,443	12,453
Pipeline	3,342	2,763	4,988	225	816	12,134
Kerosene	**1,667**	**1,233**	**1,196**	**51**	**86**	**4,233**
Refinery	187	629	681	21	31	1,549
Bulk Terminal	1,396	469	407	30	49	2,351
Pipeline	84	135	108	0	6	333
Distillate Fuel Oil	**29,744**	**29,994**	**25,115**	**3,454**	**9,966**	**98,273**
Refinery	4,688	8,026	13,036	2,117	4,757	32,624
Bulk Terminal	18,419	13,132	4,513	771	4,245	41,080
Pipeline	6,637	8,836	7,566	566	964	24,569
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	**14,869**	**3,681**	**14,255**	**489**	**9,647**	**42,941**
Refinery	2,493	2,408	6,327	489	6,876	18,593
Bulk Terminal	12,376	1,273	7,928	0	2,476	24,053
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	295	295
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**3,976**	**380**	**890**	**96**	**998**	**6,340**
Refinery	751	62	860	96	971	2,740
Bulk Terminal	3,225	318	30	0	27	3,600
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**5,180**	**954**	**3,738**	**120**	**761**	**10,753**
Refinery	1,324	472	1,015	120	514	3,445
Bulk Terminal	3,856	482	2,723	0	247	7,308
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**5,713**	**2,347**	**9,627**	**273**	**7,593**	**25,553**
Refinery	418	1,874	4,452	273	5,391	12,408
Bulk Terminal	5,295	473	5,175	0	2,202	13,145
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**94**	**238**	**1,326**	**0**	**65**	**1,723**
Refinery	94	238	1,326	0	65	1,723

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	7	1,338	3	167	1,518
Refinery	3	7	1,338	3	167	1,518
Special Naphthas	624	577	1,642	3	83	2,929
Refinery	80	314	1,556	3	80	2,033
Bulk Terminal	544	263	86	0	3	896
Lubricants	2,992	1,891	6,861	8	1,959	13,711
Refinery	1,065	894	6,315	8	1,213	9,495
Bulk Terminal	1,927	997	546	0	746	4,216
Waxes	81	129	519	93	211	1,033
Refinery	81	129	519	93	211	1,033
Petroleum Coke	736	2,006	4,288	14	1,910	8,954
Refinery	736	2,006	4,288	14	1,910	8,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	7,358	12,918	5,031	3,056	2,562	30,925
Refinery	3,510	8,435	4,101	3,030	2,442	21,518
Bulk Terminal	3,848	4,483	930	26	120	9,407
Miscellaneous Products	655	250	1,205	6	138	2,254
Refinery	254	222	815	6	119	1,416
Bulk Terminal	401	15	371	0	19	806
Pipeline	0	13	19	0	0	32
Total Stocks, All Oils	157,746	235,262	971,754	33,381	160,734	1,558,877

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[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, March 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	87	34,750	1,583	23,107	14,869	1,928
Connecticut	0	960	3	712	164	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	42	1,910	95	1,392	1,770	W
Florida	0	5,271	93	2,055	784	117
Georgia	0	2,309	105	1,029	82	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	748	62	1,161	415	W
Massachusetts	0	1,592	60	1,056	526	W
New Jersey	1	8,424	74	5,602	5,000	W
New York	3	3,431	242	3,116	3,953	W
North Carolina	2	2,076	222	1,173	84	W
Pennsylvania	3	3,921	394	3,005	1,103	W
Rhode Island	0	680	W	526	W	W
South Carolina	0	967	111	639	W	W
Virginia	9	2,318	101	1,517	521	W
West Virginia	27	143	W	124	W	W
PAD District II	1,023	32,736	1,098	21,158	3,681	7,573
Illinois	131	6,670	231	3,976	1,481	864
Indiana	261	3,937	90	2,172	532	W
Iowa	30	1,180	W	1,433	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	154	2,827	15	1,948	103	3,940
Kentucky	9	1,324	48	712	W	W
Michigan	61	3,228	167	2,023	111	577
Minnesota	66	2,219	W	1,905	265	W
Missouri	102	995	W	793	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	54	1,077	W	687	W	W
Ohio	4	4,164	298	2,051	324	W
Oklahoma	143	1,500	W	1,363	308	773
Tennessee	0	1,796	77	786	252	W
Wisconsin	8	1,819	W	1,309	41	W
PAD District III	399	26,624	1,088	17,549	14,255	10,377
Alabama	0	1,357	47	671	451	63
Arkansas	2	480	W	268	W	W
Louisiana	6	5,304	384	3,849	6,243	2,034
Mississippi	27	2,106	15	1,235	W	603
New Mexico	97	333	W	297	10	W
Texas	267	17,044	637	11,229	7,346	7,552
PAD District IV	1,004	2,972	51	2,888	489	217
Colorado	171	967	W	504	W	W
Idaho	147	262	W	214	W	W
Montana	311	808	W	880	64	26
Utah	181	395	W	471	186	71
Wyoming	194	540	W	819	W	61
PAD District V	4,260	15,696	80	9,002	9,352	331
Alaska	170	599	W	949	W	W
Arizona	209	604	W	199	W	W
California	2,377	10,541	32	5,163	6,434	92
Hawaii	65	548	W	395	W	W
Nevada	59	186	W	85	W	W
Oregon	439	931	W	851	151	W
Washington	941	2,287	W	1,360	1,239	43
U.S. Total	6,773	112,778	3,900	73,704	42,646	20,426

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	65	0	0	134	1,334	485	0	0	50,501
Petroleum Products	6,480	105	0	3,272	5,848	1,845	0	79,156	17,453
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	161	1	0	0	376
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	707	2,746	115	0	2,028	3,392
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	195
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	55	0	156	0	0	0	348	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,269	0	0	1,383	1,551	1,106	0	46,732	8,367
Leaded	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	4
Unleaded	4,269	0	0	1,383	1,514	1,106	0	46,732	8,363
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	56	59
Jet Fuel	342	0	0	212	306	473	0	11,054	2,205
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	236	21
Kerosene-Type	342	0	0	212	242	473	0	10,818	2,184
Kerosene	56	0	0	34	0	0	0	327	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,762	0	0	671	462	135	0	16,709	2,368
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	23	611	0	0	792	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	36	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	17
Lubricants	0	8	0	76	0	0	0	440	319
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	155
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	21	0
Total	6,545	105	0	3,406	7,182	2,330	0	79,156	67,954

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,567	1,349	0	0	0	10,217	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,676	1,474	1,773	1,401	0	0	49	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	94	299	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	548	1,474	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	967	442	0	889	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	97	58	0	236	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	870	384	0	653	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	441	86	0	187	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	220	86	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	221	0	0	112	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	268	304	0	325	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,676	5,041	3,122	1,401	0	0	10,266	0

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	65	0	0	1,334	485	0	50,501
Petroleum Products	6,346	0	1,950	5,219	1,845	63,677	14,553
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	161	1	0	376
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	707	2,746	115	1,762	3,392
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	156	0	0	348	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,245	0	694	1,533	1,106	37,126	7,236
Leaded	0	0	0	37	0	0	4
Unleaded	4,245	0	694	1,496	1,106	37,126	7,232
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	59
Jet Fuel	342	0	116	306	473	9,508	1,865
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	64	0	106	21
Kerosene-Type	342	0	116	242	473	9,402	1,844
Kerosene	56	0	0	0	0	327	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,703	0	277	462	135	14,606	1,625
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	6,411	0	1,950	6,553	2,330	63,677	65,054

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,567	1,349	0	3,542	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,676	1,474	1,773	1,401	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	94	299	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	548	1,474	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	967	442	0	889	0	0
Leaded	0	97	58	0	236	0	0
Unleaded	0	870	384	0	653	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	441	86	0	187	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	220	86	0	75	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	221	0	0	112	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	268	304	0	325	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,676	5,041	3,122	1,401	3,542	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	134	105	0	1,322	629	0	15,479	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	0	0	689	18	0	9,606	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	24	0	0	689	18	0	9,606	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	10
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	96	0	0	1,546	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	96	0	0	1,416	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	59	0	0	394	0	0	2,103	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	23	611	0	792	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	23	611	0	792	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	36	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	29
Lubricants	0	8	0	76	0	0	440	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	21	0
Total	134	105	0	1,456	629	0	15,479	39

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,675
Petroleum Products	1,104	14,336	2,900	0	0	0	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	266	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	37	74	195	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	9,606	1,131	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	9,606	1,131	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	175	1,371	340	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	175	1,241	340	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	237	1,866	743	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	247	545	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	247	545	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	29	99	17	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	356	84	319	0	0	0	49
Waxes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	379	155	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,104	14,336	2,900	0	0	0	6,724

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	134	65	69	54,133	1,953	52,180
Petroleum Products	82,428	6,585	75,843	25,407	10,965	14,442
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	470	162	308
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,735	0	2,735	3,940	3,568	372
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	306	1,380	-1,074
Propane/Propylene	2,705	0	2,705	2,325	1,861	464
Normal Butane/Butylene	9	0	9	234	227	7
Isobutane	21	0	21	1,075	100	975
Unfinished Oils	111	0	111	195	0	195
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	504	70	434	15	156	-141
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,115	4,269	43,846	13,078	4,040	9,038
Leaded	0	0	0	62	37	25
Unleaded	48,115	4,269	43,846	13,016	4,003	9,013
Finished Aviation Gasoline	56	0	56	59	15	44
Jet Fuel	11,266	342	10,924	2,633	991	1,642
Naphtha-Type	236	0	236	107	64	43
Kerosene-Type	11,030	342	10,688	2,526	927	1,599
Kerosene	361	56	305	56	34	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,380	1,762	15,618	4,434	1,268	3,166
Residual Fuel Oil	815	0	815	0	634	-634
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	78	-78	36	0	36
Special Naphthas	157	0	157	17	0	17
Lubricants	516	8	508	319	76	243
Waxes	2	0	2	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	379	0	379	155	0	155
Miscellaneous Products	31	0	31	0	21	-21
Total	82,562	6,650	75,912	79,540	12,918	66,622

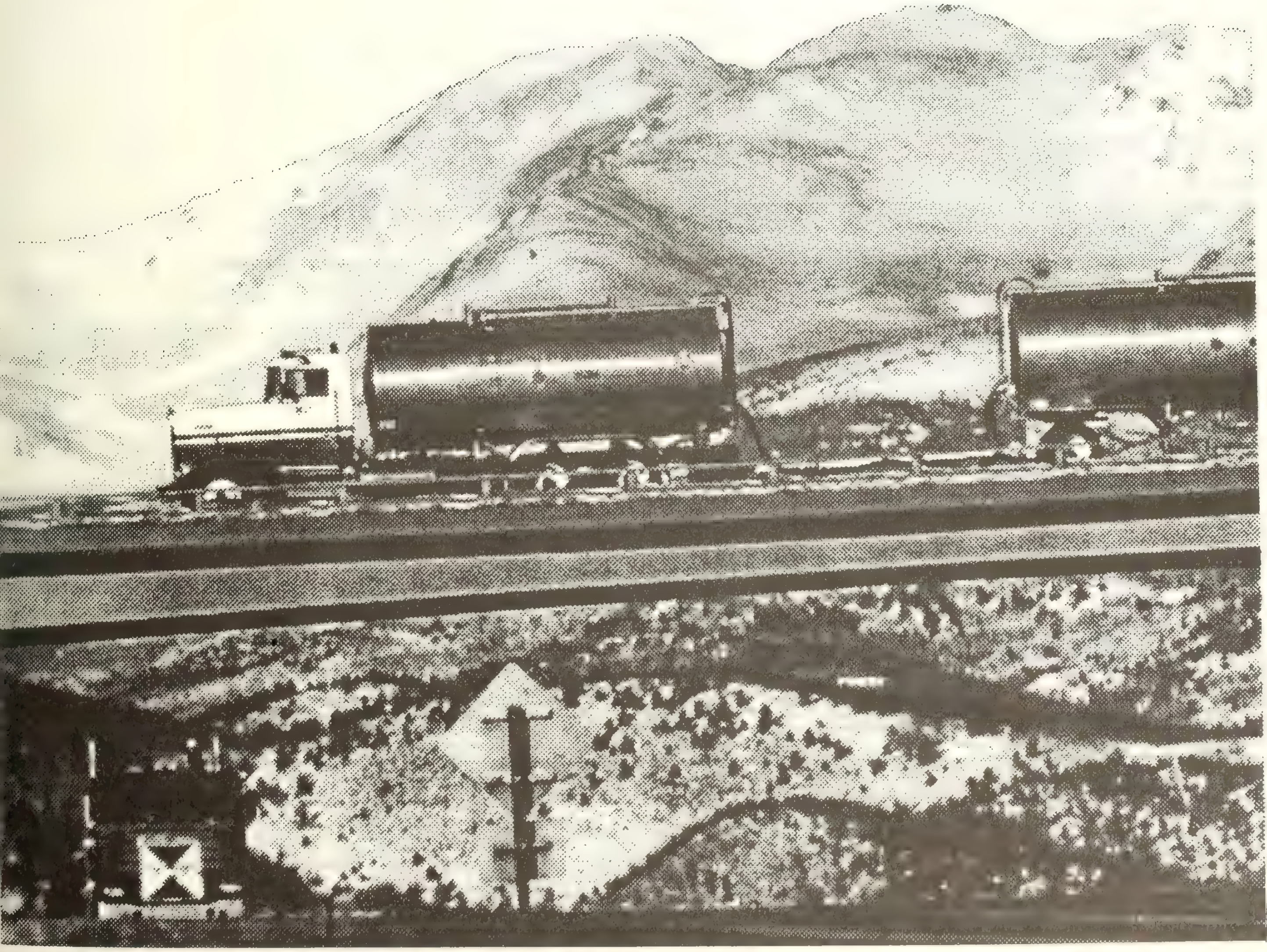
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	12,900	50,501	-37,601	485	4,916	-4,431	0	10,217	-10,217
Petroleum Products	7,775	98,285	-90,510	1,845	4,648	-2,803	3,077	49	3,028
Pentanes Plus	460	376	84	1	393	-392	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,220	5,420	-1,200	115	2,022	-1,907	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,128	159	1,969	0	895	-895	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,510	4,155	-2,645	113	637	-524	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	382	92	290	2	308	-306	0	0	0
Isobutane	200	1,014	-814	0	182	-182	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	306	-306	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	55	348	-293	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,551	56,066	-54,515	1,106	1,331	-225	1,856	0	1,856
Leaded	37	101	-64	0	294	-294	333	0	333
Unleaded	1,514	55,965	-54,451	1,106	1,037	69	1,523	0	1,523
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	115	-115	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	306	13,700	-13,394	473	273	200	628	0	628
Naphtha-Type	64	477	-413	0	161	-161	295	0	295
Kerosene-Type	242	13,223	-12,981	473	112	361	333	0	333
Kerosene	0	327	-327	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	462	19,345	-18,883	135	629	-494	593	0	593
Residual Fuel Oil	611	792	-181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	174	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	57	759	-702	0	0	0	0	49	-49
Waxes	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	534	-534	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	21	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,675	148,786	-128,111	2,330	9,564	-7,234	3,077	10,266	-7,189

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

CentralAtlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

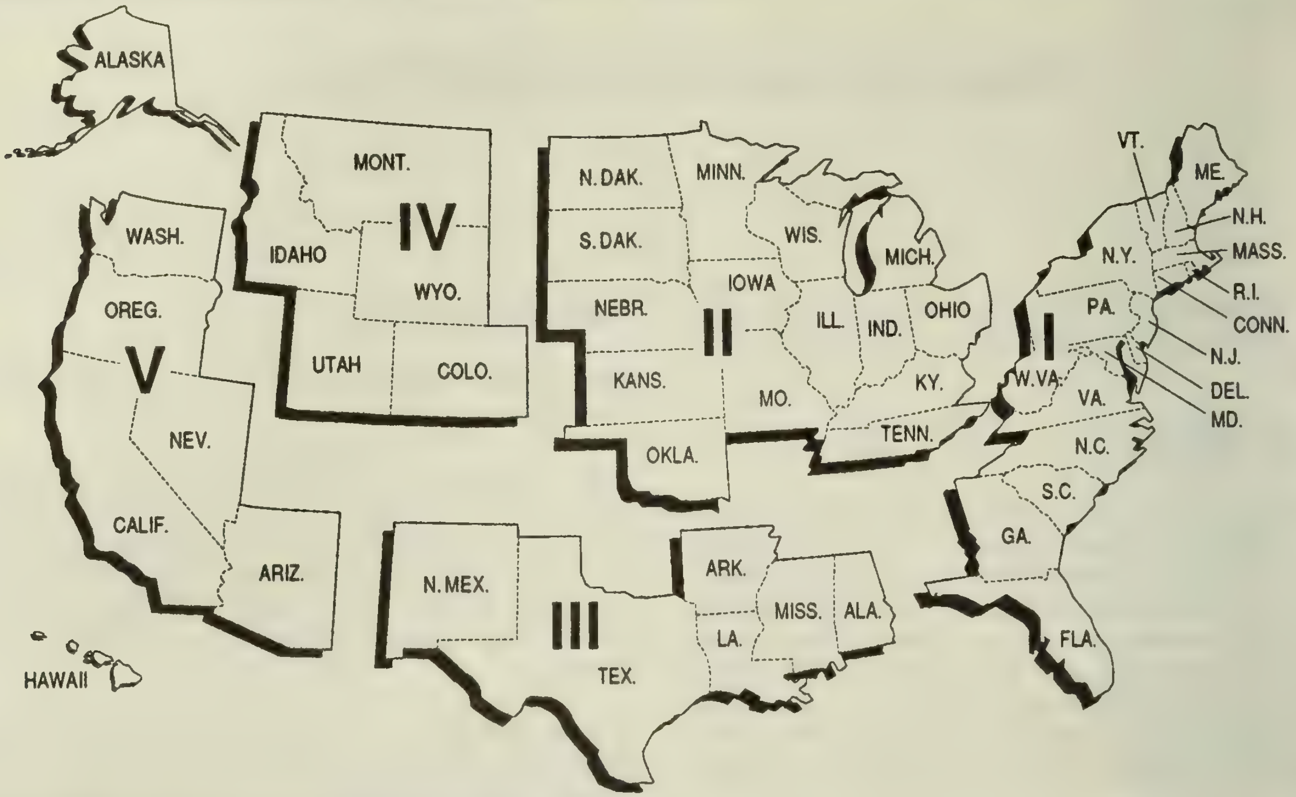
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

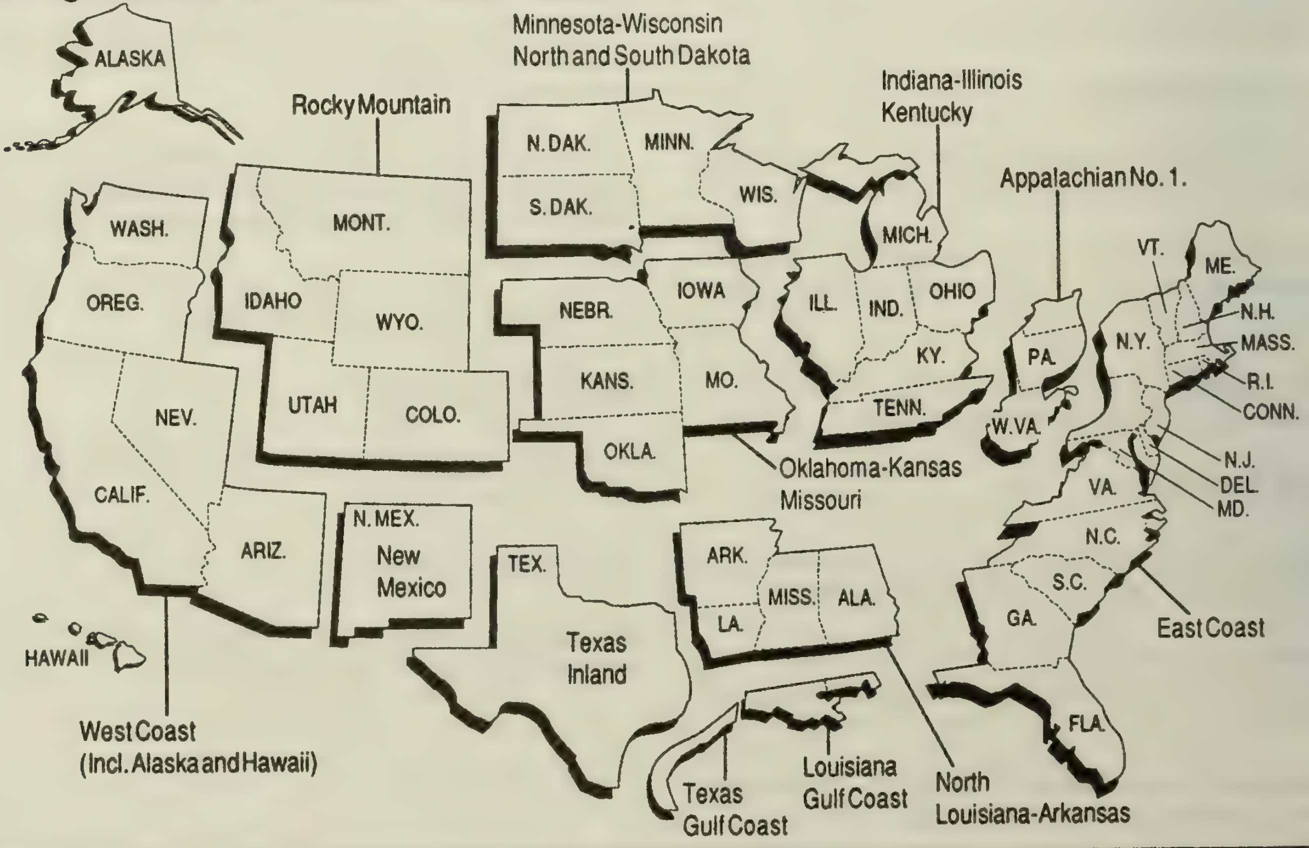
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

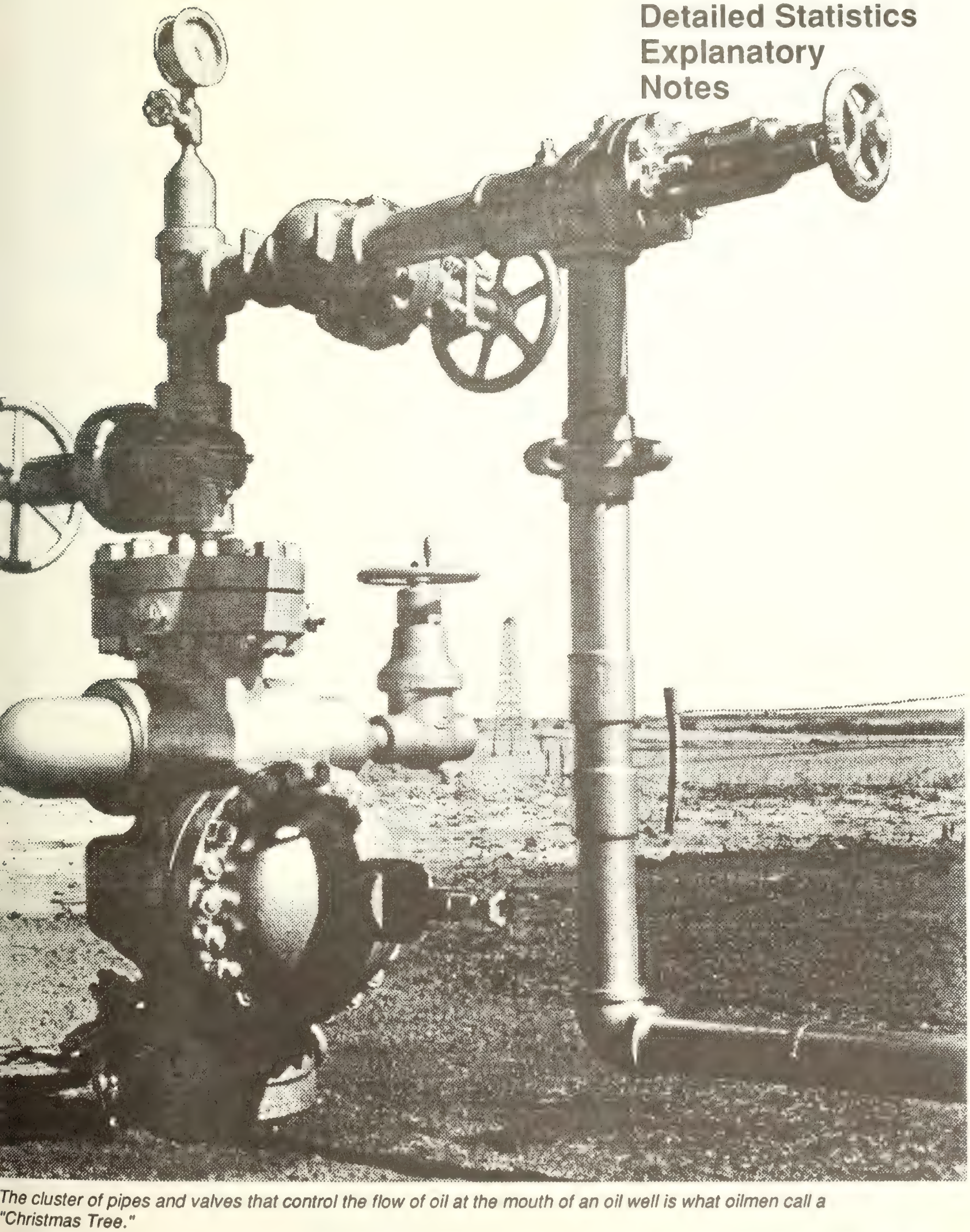


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the information may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to other components of the DOE, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. Detailed provisions of the restrictions on the disclosure of this information can be found in the Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the possession of the EIA (45 *Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor

gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91
	Reported State Data[c]																	
1-14-90	1993	0																
2-14-90	4406	1990	0															
3-14-90	6975	4649	1927	0														
4-14-90	7532	6259	4575	1912	0													
5-14-90	7541	7308	6240	4598	1893	0												
6-14-90	7559	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0											
7-14-90	7568	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0										
8-14-90	7572	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0									
9-14-90	7572	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0								
10-14-90	7572	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0							
11-14-90	7572	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0						
12-14-90	7591	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0					
1-14-91	7591	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0				
2-14-91	7591	7333	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0			
3-14-91	7591	7333	7442	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0		
4-14-91	7592	7334	7538	7490	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0	
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
5-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	20	28	33

	Month of Production																	
	11-89	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	7601	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339
Interim[f]	7564	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7473	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	
Revised	7497	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590		
Final[g]	7536	7337																

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90. (Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having reported monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data as first reported as of 5-14-91.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	--
Other Primary	NA	380	351	--
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,120	1,425	1,461	--
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	--
Finished	NA	214	202	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	--
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	--
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	--
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	189	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
Product	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.

  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.

- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.

- Sources are provided for each figure.

- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

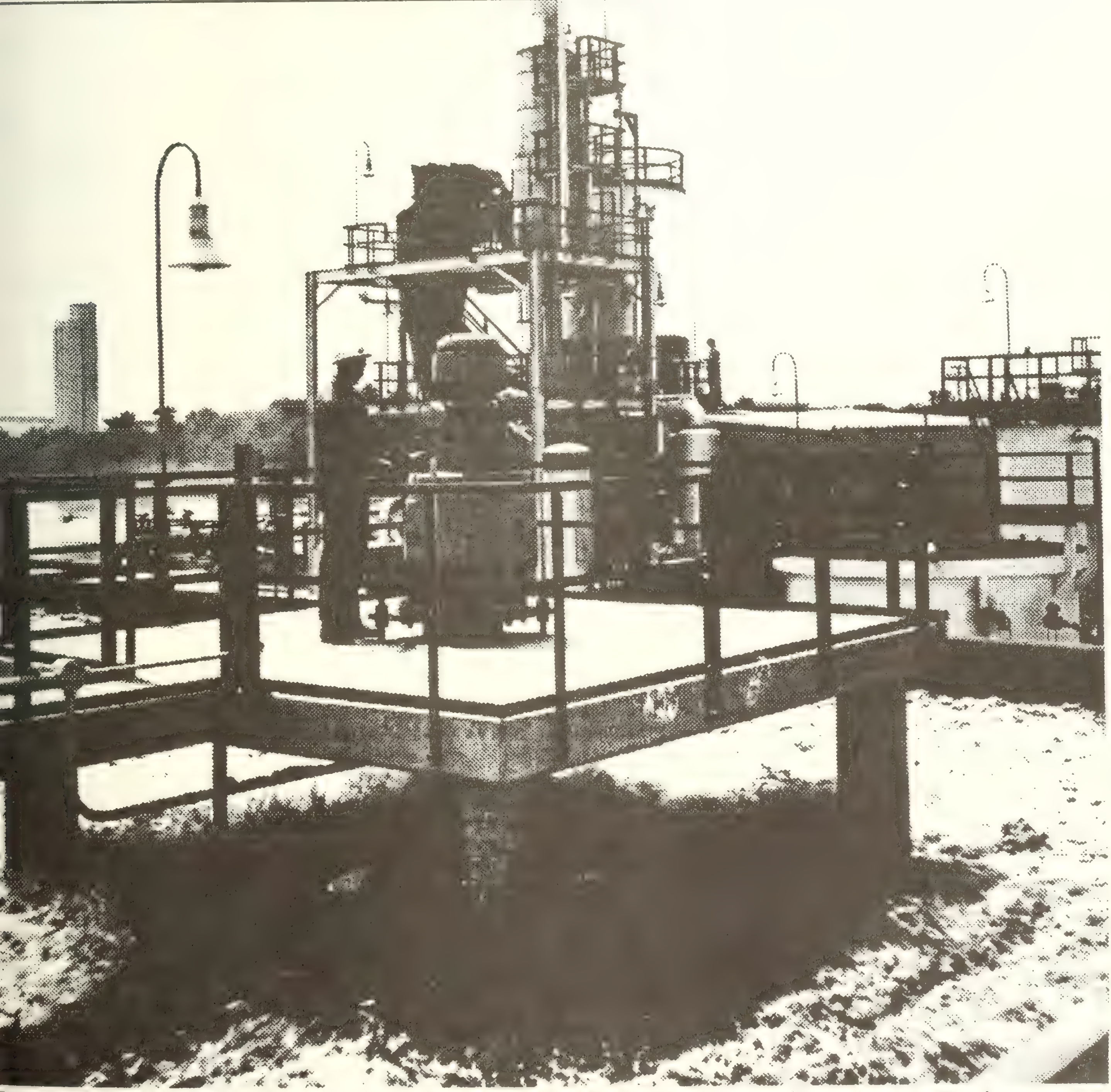
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1990

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up he oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Averag Differen
Inputs	**13,921**	**3**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3**
Crude Oil	12,727	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Pentanes Plus	187	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	359	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	129	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	83	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	480	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	**16,344**	**-1**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**-1**
Pentanes Plus	305	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs	1,716	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene	540	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene	905	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	145	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	82	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Leaded	286	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,343	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene	79	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	167	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Still Gas	606	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	**7,066**	**5**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**5**
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Pentanes Plus	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	137	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	97	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Leaded	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unleaded	227	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Residual Fuel Oil	422	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

ble C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
cks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,001,047**	**-1,391**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**-1,391**
rude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	-185	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-185
entanes Plus	5,862	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
PGs	76,268	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	319
Propane/Propylene	34,842	-273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-273
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,943	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42
Isobutane	9,125	-90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-90
ther Hydrocarbons	1,194	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92
nfinished Oils	101,993	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	40,043	-76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-76
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
inished Motor Gasoline	187,236	-1,025	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,025
Leaded	10,038	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Unleaded	177,198	-1,019	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,019
inished Aviation Gasoline	1,888	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
et Fuel	50,491	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Naphtha-Type Jet	5,999	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,492	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
erosene	5,455	-51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-51
istillate Fuel Oil	112,111	-195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-195
esidual Fuel Oil	47,600	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
ther Oils Pet. Feedstock	2,012	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
pecial Naphthas	3,075	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
ubricants	12,468	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
axes	956	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
etroleum Coke	7,129	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
sphalt and Road Oil	21,497	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
iscellaneous Products	1,973	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
duct Supplied	**16,882**	**51**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**51**
rude Oil	23	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
entanes Plus	130	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
PGs	2,139	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Ethane/Ethylene	604	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-9
Propane/Propylene	1,393	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
sobutane	47	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
ther Hydrocarbons	0	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
nfinished Oils	-117	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
otor Gas. Blend. Comp	-52	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
viation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
inished Motor Gasoline	6,643	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Leaded	281	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,361	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
inished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
et Fuel	1,548	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	181	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,367	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
erosene	101	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
istillate Fuel Oil	3,356	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
esidual Fuel Oil	1,133	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
aphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ther Oils Pet. Feedstock	421	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
pecial Naphthas	40	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
ubricants	155	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
axes	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
etroleum Coke	293	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
sphalt and Road Oil	173	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
till Gas	606	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
iscellaneous Products	90	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of ponents due to independent rounding.

Glossary

ipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-$(CH_2)n$-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> ***No. 1 Fuel Oil.*** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 2 Fuel Oil.*** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.*** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
>> ***No. 1-D.*** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>>
>> ***No. 2-D.*** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> ***No. 4 Fuel Oil.*** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> *Paraffinic.* Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> *Naphthenic.* Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> *Note:* The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> *Exceptions:* Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

> ***Finished Leaded Gasoline.*** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Finished Unleaded Gasoline.*** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.
>
> ***Gasohol.*** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. **See Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

> *Microcrystalline Wax.* Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.* A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.
>
> *Crystalline-Other Wax.* A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$) One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

une 1991

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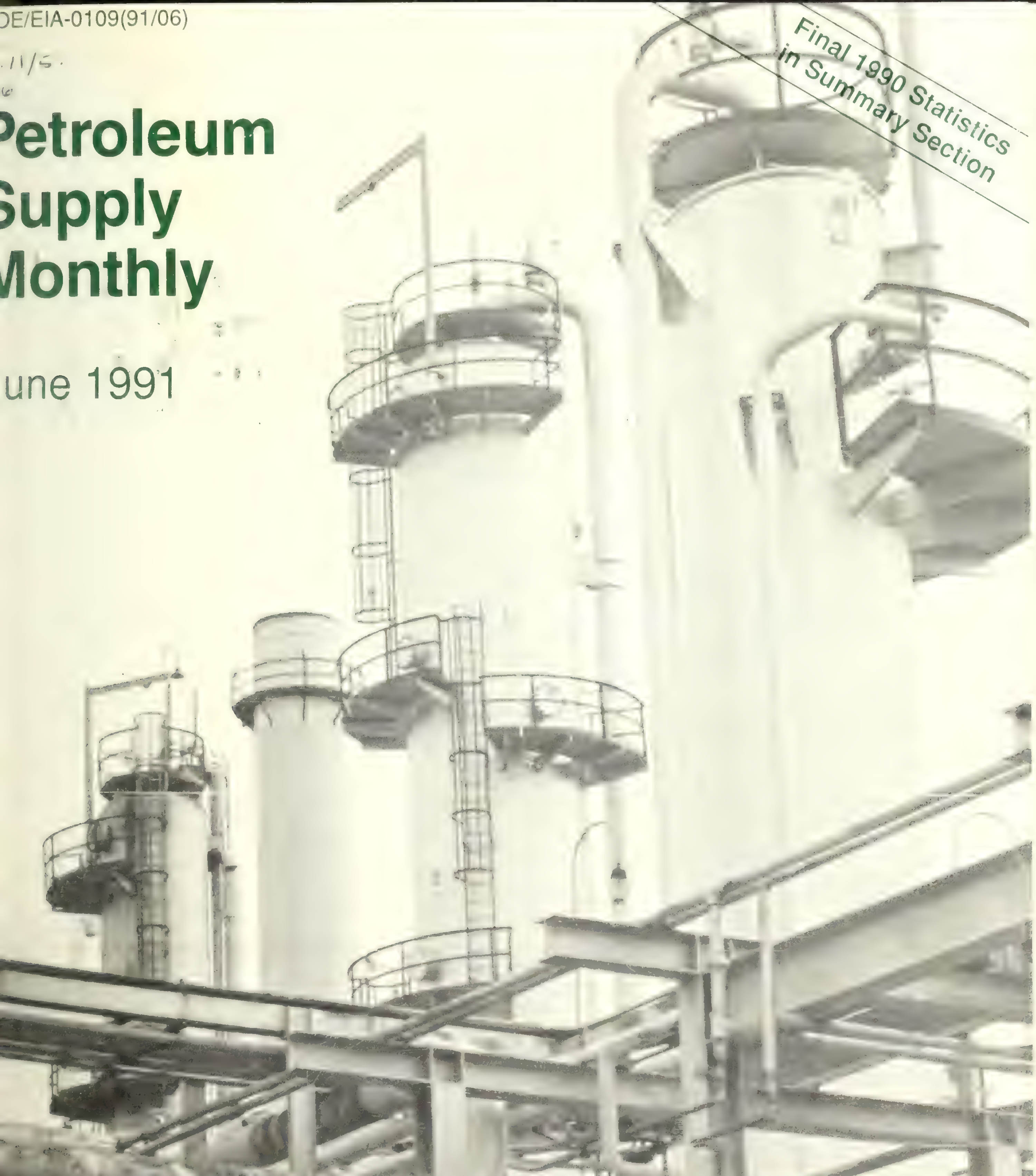

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Released for printing: June 26, 1991

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for $60.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)

DOE/EIA-0109 (91/06)
Distribution Category UC-98

Petroleum Supply Monthly

June 1991

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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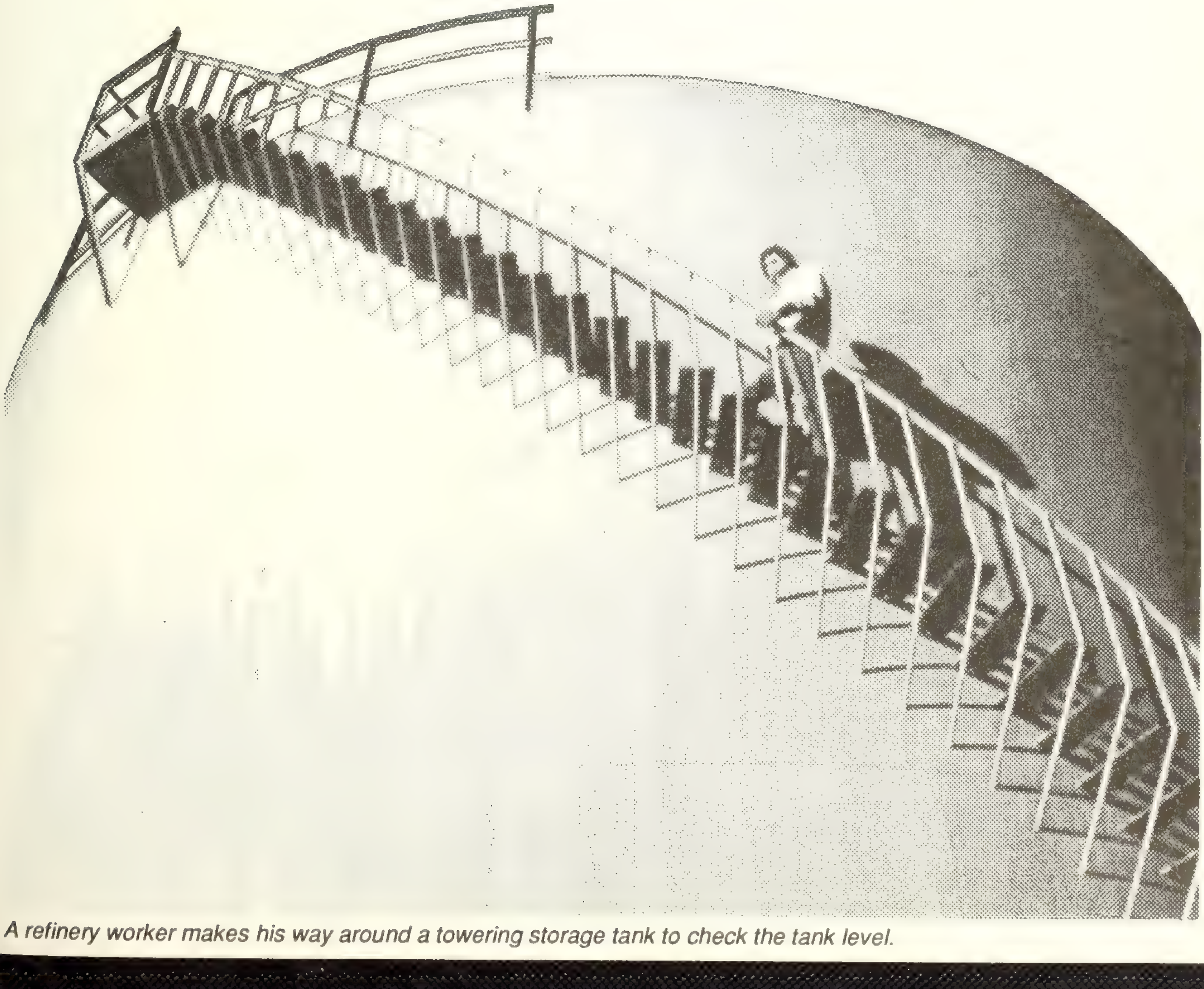
Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions

by Li Shyu and Aileen Bohn

One provision of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, signed into law on November 15, 1990, will affect the quality of about 21.1 billion gallons[1] of diesel fuel consumed annually in the United States (1989 consumption). Specifically, the diesel fuel sulfur content provision states that:

> Effective October 1, 1993, no person shall manufacture, sell, supply, offer for sale or supply, dispense, transport, or introduce into commerce motor vehicle diesel fuel which contains a concentration of sulfur in excess of 0.05 percent (by weight) or which fails to meet a cetane index minimum of 40... The sulfur content of fuel required to be used in the certification of 1991 through 1993 model year for heavy-duty diesel vehicles and engines shall be 0.10 percent (by weight).[2]

Refiners could meet the Federal on-highway diesel fuel oil requirements in a variety of ways, including constructing additional capacity downstream of the crude oil distillation units or changing the severity of processing of some refinery downstream units. Ultimately, refiners must determine whether it is more cost- effective to desulfurize most distillate fuel oil, offering one product for both heating and transportation applications, or to desulfurize the fuel intended for on-highway vehicles only. Each option presents additional costs to refiners.

Background

In what the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cited as a "landmark initiative," diesel engine manufacturers and petroleum refiners first proposed to limit the sulfur content of on-highway diesel fuel following EPA's promulgation of draft regulations in 1985. The proposal called for refiners to reduce the sulfur and aromatic[3] content of diesel fuel oil to levels already being required in southern California.

EPA's final regulations, issued August 8, 1990, were similar to the manufacturers' and refiners' joint proposal in that they required the sulfur content of on-highway diesel fuel oil to be reduced from the current average of approximately 0.25 weight percent to a level not exceeding 0.05 percent. Aromatic content was to be held at or below the current level of 35 volume percent (or a minimum cetane index of 40).[4]

Under EPA's regulation, small refiners[5] would have been exempt from the full 0.05 weight percent sulfur limit for 2 additional years. Based on 1989 data, a maximum of 11 percent of operating crude oil throughput capacity would have been affected by the EPA exemptions.[6] Under the CAA amendments, small refiners will get temporary relief from the sulfur limit in the form of tradable credits or "allowances." The CAA amendments mandate that small refiners will receive allowances for their annual reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions, starting from a date to be specified by the EPA. A reduction of 2,000 pounds is worth one allowance.[7] From October 1, 1993, through December 31, 1999, each small refinery cannot receive more than 1,500 allowances. In any given year, small refiners across the United States cannot get more than 35,000 allowances. [8] Small refiners can sell the allowances to electric utilities and other high-sulfur coal users, who may want to buy them to get the right to burn higher sulfur coal than would normally be allowed by other provisions of the CAA amendments.

Diesel Fuel and Heating Oil Characteristics

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) classifies distillate fuel oil into two types (diesel fuel and heating oil). The basic difference between the two types of distillate fuel oil is in their cetane rating. Because diesel fuel is used in engines, the ASTM specifies a minimum cetane number to assure the ignition quality of the fuel.

Distillate is also classified into three grades: No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4. These grades are differentiated by the boiling point of the fuel. No. 1 distillate fuel oil has a lower boiling range than

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[1] Energy Information Administration, *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1989*, DOE/EIA-0535 (89), (Washington, DC January 1991), p.3.

[2] Clean Air Act of 1990, Sec. 217, Diesel Fuel Sulfur Content, November 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 2490.

[3] Aromatics include benzene, single benzene rings with other hydrocarbon groups attached, and multiple benzene rings bonded together.

[4] The cetane number is a measure of ignition quality of diesel fuel oil. The higner the cetane number (or cetane index which is an approximation of the cetane number), the faster the fuel ignites.

[5] Small refiners are defined as having *bona fide* crude oil throughput of less than 18,250,000 barrels per year.

[6] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Scope of Distillate Potentially Affected by Small Refinery Extension", (Ann Arbor, MI, April 23, 1990), Docket A-86-03.

[7] The concentration of sulfur removed from diesel fuel shall be the difference between 0.274 percent (by weight) and 0.050 percent (by weight).

[8] Clean Air Act of 1990, Sec. 410h, November 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 2623.

No. 2 distillate fuel oil and therefore is more volatile. No. 4 distillate fuel oil is generally a blend of No. 2 distillate fuel oil and No. 6 residual fuel oil and, for this reason, has a higher boiling range than No. 2 distillate fuel oil. No. 2 distillate fuel oil accounts for 96 percent of refiner sales of distillate fuel oil. During 1990, refiners sold 2.9 million barrels per day of No. 2 distillate fuel oil. Refiners sold only 66,667 barrels per day of No. 1 distillate fuel oil and 38,095 barrels per day of No. 4 distillate fuel oil during the same year.[9]

No. 1 diesel fuel is used in vehicles, such as city buses, that operate under a wide variety of speed and load conditions. No. 2 diesel fuel is used in trucks, locomotives, and automobiles that operate under uniform speed and load conditions. No. 4 diesel fuel is used as bunker fuel in ships and for other low- and medium-speed diesel engines in sustained constant-speed service. The ASTM specifies a minimum cetane number of 40 for No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuels and 30 for No. 4 diesel fuel. The maximum sulfur content for heating oil, as well as diesel fuel, is currently 0.5 weight percent for grades No. 1 and 2 and 2.0 weight percent for grade No. 4. The CAA amendments will further limit the sulfur and aromatic content of No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuels consumed by on-highway vehicles.

Diesel Fuel Oil Consumption

Since 1979, annual sales of diesel fuel for on-highway use have grown from 13.8 billion gallons to 21.1 billion gallons in 1989[10] (Figure FE1). Total sales have increased by over 53 percent in the last 10 years or at an average annual rate of approximately 5 percent per year. The largest yearly increase in the 10-year period, an increase of 1.5 billion gallons or 9.4 percent, occurred during 1984.

Diesel automobile sales in the United States began skyrocketing in 1979 when petroleum prices took their second jump in 5 years. While gasoline prices shot up to between $1.30 and $1.40 per gallon, diesel fuel prices stabilized at around $1.20 to $1.30 per gallon.[11] Because of diesel fuel's lower cost and fuel economy qualities, diesel passenger car sales reached approximately 500,000 in 1981. In recent years, diesel automobile sales have decreased to the early 1970's level. One reason for the decline is the erosion of the price differential between diesel fuel and gasoline. In 1980, retail prices for diesel fuel were 10.79 cents per gallon less than regular unleaded motor gasoline.[12] But in 1984, retail diesel fuel prices exceeded regular unleaded motor gasoline prices by 4.92 cents, then by to 9.25 cents per gallon in 1990.[13] Other reasons for the decline were buyer resistance based upon different operating characteristics, limited fuel availability, and offensive odor.

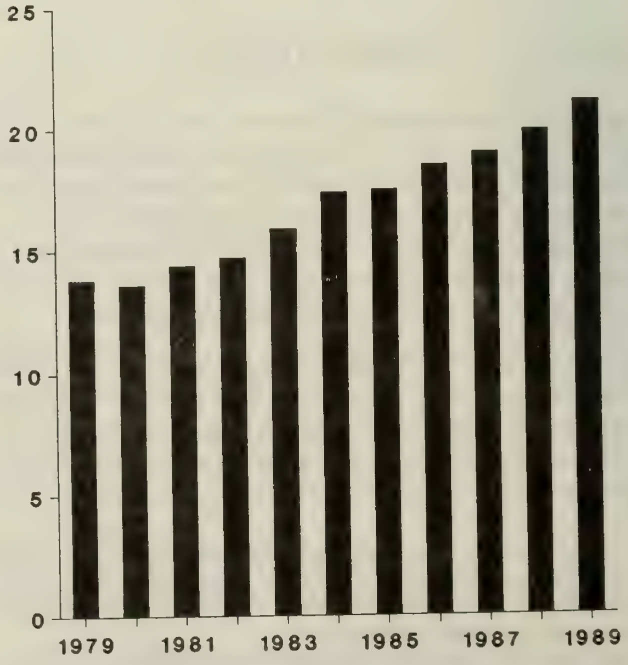
On-highway diesel fuel sales comprised 44 percent of the total distillate fuel oil market in 1989; off-highway sales made up 3 percent (Figure FE2). Off-highway diesel use includes construction equipment such as cranes, stationary generators, and air compressors, as well as railroads, and vessel bunkering. Other sectors include military use, commercial, and industrial use.

Prices and Seasonality

Diesel fuel prices are positively related to No. 2 heating oil, a seasonal fuel, because of the historical fungibility of the two fuels (Figure FE3). This was apparent during the 1989-1990 winter season when prices of No. 2 heating oil increased dramatically because of exceptionally cold weather. The U.S. average self-service diesel fuel price increased by 19.4 cents per gallon between December 15, 1989, and January 5, 1990.[14]

The market share of on-highway diesel fuel has been increasing over the years. In 1980, diesel fuel accounted for 11.5 percent of the combined U.S. motor gasoline and diesel fuel

Figure FE1. **On-Highway Diesel Consumption, 1979-1989**
(Billion Gallons)



Sources: Lundberg Survey, Inc., Share of Market Department.

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[9] Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380 (91/03), (Washington, DC, March 1991), pp.14 and 18.

[10] 1989 is the most recent year for which on-highway diesel sales are available.

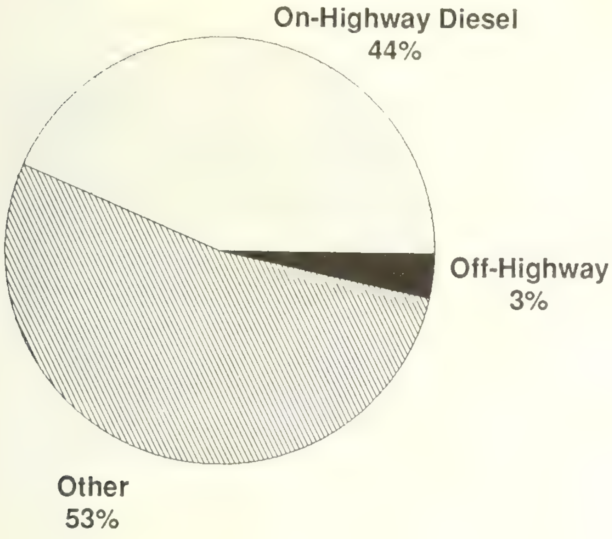
[11] "More Trouble for Independents-Diesel Sulfur Phase-Down?", *Lundberg Letter*, (North Hollywood, CA, April 10, 1987), p. 3.

[12] U.S. weighted average of self-service retail prices, price differential adjusted for inflation (November 1980 base).

[13] "Diesel as Alternative: Any Chance for a Comeback?", *Lundberg Letter*, (North Hollywood, CA, November 30, 1990), p. 7.

[14] "Shock Waves Rock Diesel Users", *Lundberg Letter*, (North Hollywood, CA, February 9, 1990), p. 5.

Figure FE2. Diesel Share of Total Distillate Market, 1989



Sources: Energy Information Administration, Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1989, January 1991.

market. In 1986, the market share increased to 14.4 percent.[15] As of 1990, diesel fuel accounted for approximately 15.3 percent of the total U.S. motor gasoline and diesel fuel market.[16]

Forecasted Growth in Diesel Fuel Oil Consumption

The consumption of diesel fuel in the transportation sector is expected to grow by over 40 percent between 1990 and 2010.[17] This assumes that the average world oil price, in 1990 dollars, increases steadily from $22.00 (1990) to $34.20 (2010).[18] Because of other provisions in the Clean Air Act, motor gasoline is forecasted to cost more than diesel. Reformulation and oxygenation are expected to result in higher prices for gasoline. Population growth and economic expansion are the main forces behind the expected growth in diesel fuel consumption in the transportation sector. However, an increase in use of diesel fuel for short-haul activities is also foreseen.

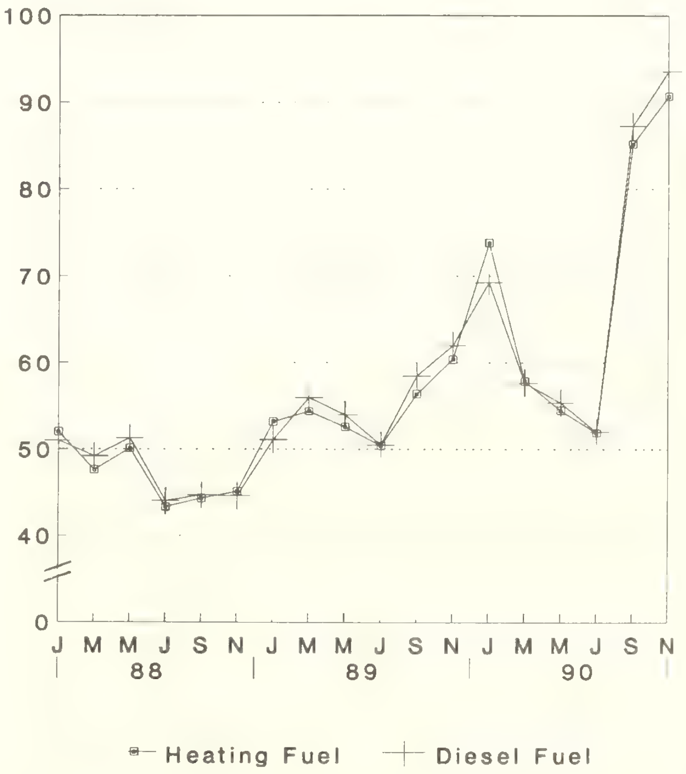
Modifications to Refinery Operations

To meet the guidelines established in the CAA amendments, refiners will have to adjust their operations. Several downstream processing units, in particular, are used in reducing the sulfur and aromatic content in the streams that are blended to make diesel fuel oil. Most of these processes involve the addition of hydrogen to a stream to remove objectionable components such as sulfur and aromatic (called hydrotreating) or the addition of hydrogen to saturate complex hydrocarbon molecules (called hydrocracking). Hydrocracking converts sulfur compounds to hydrogen sulfide which is subsequently removed to reduce sulfur content. Together these are referred to as hydroprocessing.

The options the refiners have to reduce the sulfur and/or increase the cetane index of diesel fuel oil include:

- Increasing hydroprocessing capacity. This is the most expensive option. Hydrodesulfurization, a type of hydrotreating, has been estimated to cost $2,000 - $3,000 per barrel of capacity;[19]

Figure FE3. Refiner Prices to End Users (Cents Per Gallon)



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1989; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1991.

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[15] "The Retail Diesel Market", *Lundberg Letter*, (North Hollywood, CA, August 14, 1987), p. 5.

[16] Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, Table MF-33GA & MF-33SF, January 1991.

[17] Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1991*, DOE/EIA-0383-(91), (Washington, DC, March 1991) p. 44.

[18] Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1991*, DOE/EIA-0383-(91), (Washington, DC, March 1991) p. 43.

[19] Telephone discussion with Hank Pietrzak, manager of refining engineering at Marathon Oil Co. This cost includes installation and downstream facilities.

- Investing in minor production changes such as new compressors to increase the pressure in the hydroprocessing units;

- Lowering the severity of processing in the fluidized catalytic cracker to reduce the production of aromatics;

- Using more active catalysts;

- Using cetane enhancers. The cetane number can be increased by compounds such as a generic nitrate variety or proprietary formulations. A higher cetane number improves the ignition qualities of diesel fuel;

- Converting aromatic to naphthenes. Aromatic Hydrogenation, a process to reduce aromatic which results in lower concentration of sulfur and nitrogen compounds in the hydrocarbon stream;

- Purchasing crude oils that are low in sulfur and aromatics. However, the long-term availability of high-quality crude oil is perceived by refiners as being limited.

Increasing the capacity of the hydroprocessing units may mean enlarging the capacity of hydrogen plants (or reformers which produce hydrogen as a by-product) and sulfur plants. Sulfur plants generate elemental sulfur from the hydrogen sulfide stream coming out of the hydrodesulfurization units.

In an effort to simplify distribution, much of the distillate fuel oil in the United States is currently refined according to the slightly more stringent diesel fuel oil standards. However, since the refining industry is facing a major capital investment to comply with all environmental regulations in the next few years, efforts to control costs will be pursued. For refiners, this may mean the segregation of on-highway diesel quality fuel.

In order to avoid extra hydroprocessing costs, refiners may chose to minimize the amount of on-highway diesel fuel produced. This could be accomplished in one of two ways:

- The production of on-highway diesel quality fuel could be segregated from other distillate fuel production at every refinery.

- Some refiners could produce mostly on-highway diesel fuel oil, while others produce different distillate fuel oils.

However, if a new petroleum product, namely on-highway diesel fuel oil, is introduced, refiners will incur higher handling and storage costs. In addition, storage operators, distribution operators, and retailers will also be affected to some degree. Requirements may include new storage facilities, new transport vehicles, alterations to dispensing equipment such as pipes, pumps, and loading racks. The Petroleum Marketers Association of America estimates that these items will require a one-time capital expenditure of between $400 million and $750 million. EPA's estimated cost increase of on-highway diesel to the end user is between 1.8 and 2.3 cents per gallon.[20]

Regional Regulations of Sulfur Content

Currently, the only region of the Nation subject to the 0.05 percent sulfur maximum is the area around Los Angeles, California, South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), and Ventura County. As of January 1, 1985, sulfur content of motor vehicle diesel fuel sold by large refiners was reduced from 0.20 percent sulfur to 0.05 percent sulfur.[21] It is estimated that there are 200,000 heavy-duty diesel vehicles in California, consuming over 1.5 billion gallons of diesel fuel per year.[22] Diesel-fueled vehicles are major sources of emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide causing a variety of air quality problems in California. Based on a diesel fuel sulfur content of 0.28 percent for those areas outside the SCAB and Ventura County, a reduction in diesel fuel sulfur content to 0.05 percent would reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 82 percent.[23]

Testing and Marketing of Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel

Many major oil companies are already testing and marketing low-sulfur diesel fuel. The response at the regional level has been positive. High cetane numbers in the new diesel fuel help reduce emissions up to 16 percent and provide more power and quicker winter-starting. The new low-sulfur diesel is advertised to reduce sulfur emissions by 80 percent compared with the average diesel fuels available today. Its benefits include an improvement in mileage and power, engine performance, cold-weather operations, and prolonged vehicle life.[24]

Currently, the prices for low-sulfur diesel fuel do not reflect its higher production cost. Comparison of price data between the SCAB and San Francisco areas does not show a significant difference, one to two cents per gallon.[25] Costs to refiners of low-sulfur diesel fuel are higher but prices are set by the market forces of demand and supply.

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[20] Telephone discussion with William Damico of Emissions Control and Technology Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Ann Arbor, MI, March 6, 1991.

[21] *Status Report: Diesel Engine Emission Reductions Through Modification of Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel Specifications*, California Air Resources Board, October 1984.

[22] John Courtis, *Proposed Adoption of Regulations Limiting the Sulfur Content and the Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content of Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel*, California Air Resources Board, October 1988.

[23] John Courtis, *Technical Support Document for Proposed Adoption of Regulation Limiting Sulfur Content and the Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content of Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel*, California Air Resources Board, October 1988.

[24] Energy Technology Fair, Washington, DC. Discussion with Sunoco representative, April 4, 1990.

[25] Telephone discussion with John Courtis of California Air Resources, June 11, 1991.

Possibility of Importing On-Highway Diesel-Quality Fuel

In a study performed for EPA, Sobotka Company, Inc. (SCI), determined that foreign refiners could provide supplemental supplies of on-highway diesel quality-fuel if U.S. refiners were unable to install the necessary processing equipment by the effective date of the regulations. According to SCI, foreign refiners may even have a slight cost advantage in producing on-highway diesel fuel oil because only a small portion of the distillate pool would have to be refined to the tighter specifications.[26] However, shipping the product to the United States may eliminate the cost advantage.

The United States could import on-highway diesel fuel from Canada, Latin America, and Europe. The combined hydrotreating capacity in these areas constitute almost 30 percent of the world's total. By comparison, the United States has almost half of the world's total hydrotreating capacity.[27]

By the late 1990's, Western Europe may also have regulations that require a reduction in the sulfur content of diesel fuel oil to 0.1 weight percent. Northern European countries currently have a sulfur limit of 0.2 weight percent while the rest of Western Europe has a specification of 0.3 weight percent. Because European countries rely on running sweet (low sulfur) crude oil in order to meet current specifications, 80 to 90 of Western Europe's 95 refineries will have to upgraded to comply with new regulations[28] if they are passed and similar to those in the U.S.

Conclusion

Refiners are looking for cost effective strategies to reduce the sulfur and aromatic content of on-highway diesel fuel oil. Refiners have numerous options, but they lead to higher costs in production, storage, and transportation. Some refiners already have the equipment in place. Others will face large capital investments to upgrade their facilities. Refiners may choose to segregate on-highway diesel from the existing distillate pool in order to reduce costs. Smaller refiners may also reduce their costs by earning "allowances," if they choose to add hydrodesulfurization facilities.

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[26] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis, Control of Sulfur and Aromatics Contents of On-Highway Diesel Fuel*, (Washington, DC, July 1989), pp. 2-31, 2-32.

[27] "Survey of Operating Refineries Worldwide" *Oil and Gas Journal*, (December 25, 1989), pp. 92-93; Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1989, DOE/EIA-0340(89)/1, (Washington, DC, May 1990) pp. 76-101.

[28] "Refiners Haunted by Comeback of Desulfurization", *Petroleum Information Weekly*, (March 26, 1990), p. 6.

Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

by Betty L. Barlow and Carol L. French

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) tracks the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. The surveys in the PSRS collect information on domestic production, inputs, imports, inventories, and movements of crude oil and a wide variety of petroleum products (Figure FE1). Data collected by the surveys are consolidated into an integrated data base used to produce EIA publications and reports. The PSRS consists of two subsystems, the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) and the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). The MPSRS includes data from one annual and eight monthly surveys (Table FE1). These data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).* In addition, the monthly system includes the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" which is collected monthly except during emergency situations, when it is collected weekly. These data are published in the *Winter Fuels Report* during the heating season. The WPSRS includes data from five weekly surveys which are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR).*

This article examines various factors affecting the data (enhancements to the system, sampling error, nonsampling error, and survey and publication timing) and evaluates the accuracy of weekly and monthly published statistics for 1990 compared with previous years. With few exceptions, both weekly and monthly data in 1990 were more accurate than in 1989, continuing the trend of previous years. Furthermore, in 1990, monthly data are more accurate than weekly data because of the longer period of time available to report and process data on the monthly surveys.

Enhancements to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In 1990, several changes were made to the MPSRS. With the additions of the Form EIA-818 and the Form EIA-820, all monthly and annual surveys are now on a Local Area Network, a system that was initiated in 1988 to facilitate the on-line processing of surveys and publication of survey statistics. The Form EIA-807 and the *Winter Fuels Report* were added in response to concerns from Congress and the public about winter fuels. In addition, eleven tables were added to the *PSM*: one summary table on jet fuel supply and disposition and ten

Figure FE1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

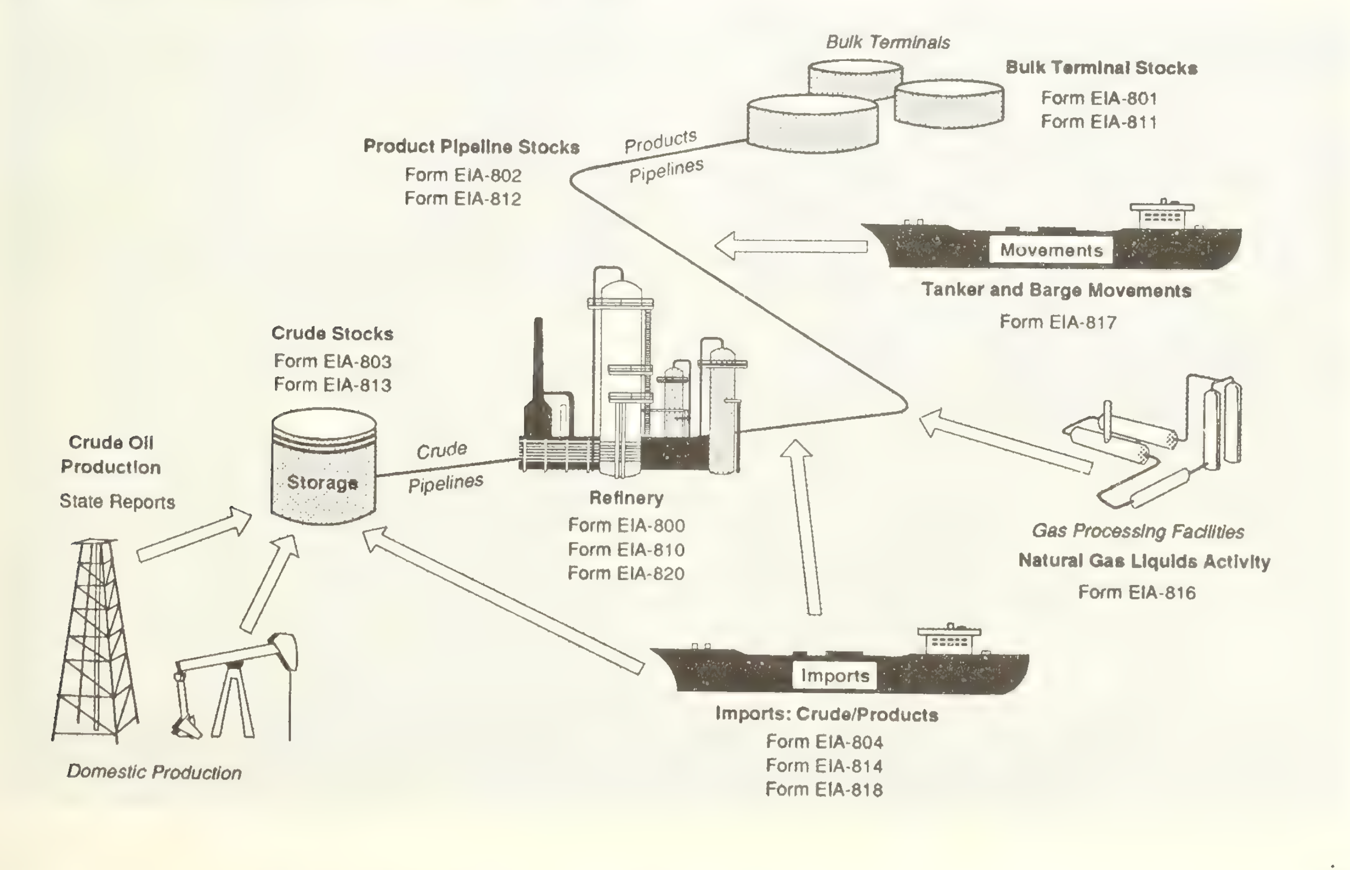


Table FE1. Surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Form Number	Name	System
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"	WPSRS
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"	WPSRS
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"	WPSRS
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"	WPSRS
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"	WPSRS
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"	MPSRS
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"	MPSRS
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"	MPSRS
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"	MPSRS
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"	MPSRS
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"	MPSRS
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"	MPSRS
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker And Barge Report"	MPSRS
EIA-818	"Monthly International Energy Agency Imports/Stocks-at-Sea Report"	MPSRS
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"	MPSRS

Note: WPSRS = Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
WPSRS = Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

detailed tables on the daily average supply and disposition, and year-to-date supply, disposition and ending stocks of crude oil and petroleum products by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District.

The five surveys in the WPSRS and the Form EIA-818 from the MPSRS were added to the Petroleum Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO), the electronic data communications software package first used in the MPSRS in 1988. Seven monthly surveys were already available to respondents on PEDRO. With PEDRO, respondents can use a personal computer to display the image of a printed survey form, enter the values via the keyboard or import them, and transmit the survey data to the EIA's central computing facility automatically. Prior to transmission the respondent can submit the data to an edit routine that evaluates them and assigns flags to incorrect or unlikely items, thus allowing the respondents to perform their own edit check before the data are transmitted to the EIA. This procedure has resulted in better quality data being processed by the EIA. Most of the edit parameters for the surveys in the WPSRS were reset in the past year to reflect changes in reporting patterns over the past several years (decreasing production and stocks of leaded motor gasoline, for example), and several reports were added to the MPSRS edit system to assure more accurate data.

Factors Affecting Data Accuracy

Accuracy of survey data is a measure of the difference between published values and true values (those that would be obtained if the target population were the correct one and if respondents reported exactly what the survey was intended to measure and no errors were made during data entry and processing). In evaluating the accuracy of the data collected from a survey, it is essential to examine the various sources of error associated with that survey. Error types (sampling error and nonsampling error) and their causes and effects as they relate to the Petroleum Supply Division's (PSD) surveys are discussed below.

Each of the monthly and annual surveys is a census; that is, all units identified as members of the defined universe are required to respond. Each of the weekly surveys, however, is a sample drawn from the corresponding monthly survey universe. The monthly and annual surveys, then, are subject only to nonsampling error whereas the weekly surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors.

Sampling Error

Whenever a sample is used, the results will usually differ from those that would be obtained had the entire universe been surveyed. Such discrepancies between sample estimates and population values are known as sampling error. Sampling error in PSD surveys accounts for part of the difference between published weekly totals and final annual totals, but the PSD attempts to keep that error small by drawing the samples

Table FE2. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 1990
(Percent of Monthly Total)

Product	Stocks			Production	Imports
	Refinery	Bulk Terminal	Pipeline		
Finished Motor Gasoline	94	93	96	94	90
Jet Fuel	92	94	99	94	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	92	88	97	92	89
Residual fuel Oil	89	93	-	91	95
Crude Oil	91	-	-	-	95

- Not Applicable
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

to account for 90 percent of the aggregate volumes. For example, weekly samples include those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks of distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks for one year as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys. Table FE2 shows the average coverage by survey for 1990 weekly data. Coverage of jet fuel imports was a low 74 percent, but the coverage was increased mid-year by the addition of a few large importers to the weekly sample.

Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling errors are those that are not attributable to discrepancies between sample estimates and the population values. They are (1) random errors whose effects may cancel out, and (2) systematic errors whose effects tend to remain fixed and result in bias. The primary sources of nonsampling errors are frame deficiencies, lack of clarity in the language of the survey, nonresponse, respondent misreporting, and data entry.

The frame for a survey is a list of all companies identified as members of the industry to be surveyed. When companies are in the industry and not on the list, an undercount results. To minimize undercounting, PSRS frames are updated continually on the basis of a review of industry publications, newspaper articles, and letters from respondents. In addition, a major triennial frames update is conducted wherein each frame receives a detailed analysis and review to assure completeness. The last major update occurred in 1988.

The survey forms are also periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. They are modified to reflect changes in the industry and changing concerns about products (for example, the increased interest in the past few years in propane stocks and movements during the heating season). To assure consistency and eliminate ambiguity, the same definitions of petroleum terminology are used for all EIA surveys, and these are the same as those used by the industry.

Nonresponse and the use of imputation procedures to account for nonresponse is generally the main cause of nonsampling error in surveys. Nonresponse occurs when not all respondents report for a given time period. However, since respondents are required by law to report, both monthly and weekly surveys have a very high response rate. Weekly response rates are usually above 98 percent, a significant achievement since the data are published only six days after the end of the report period. Monthly response rates are consistently above 98 percent. Except on the imports surveys, an imputed value is used when a quantity is missing or faulty. Weekly imputed values are the exponentially smoothed mean of that respondent's past reported values. Monthly imputed values are the previous month's value for that respondent. Imports survey data are not imputed because of the dynamic nature of the data (in particular, the preponderance of zero values for a large percentage of the respondents). Table FE3 details the average sizes of the monthly universes and the weekly samples, and gives average response rates over the 12 months of 1990.

Response error, the difference between the reported value and the true value, is the error that most jeopardizes the integrity of the PSRS data. Weekly values are acknowledged to be best estimates rather than actual values and are thus especially subject to reporting error. Monthly surveys are supposed to reflect actual values, according to company accounting records. But occasionally, accounting records are not yet available; thus, monthly values may also be estimates, particularly for imports which are volatile and difficult to estimate accurately. Response error also occurs when the respondent inadvertently enters the wrong number in a cell (or enters a correct number in the wrong cell) or when instructions or definitions are misunderstood. For example, refinery inputs may be recorded interchangeably as either residual fuel oil or unfinished oil. To help detect and minimize probable response errors, edit procedures are used to check data for consistency with past data (frequency checks to determine the likelihood of a zero reported value and outlier checks to determine whether a value is unusually large or small) as well as internal consistency (e.g., totals equal sum of parts, inputs of crude oil reported as well as sulfur content, beginning

Table FE3. Average Population Size, Sample Size, and Response Rate, 1990

	Population Size	Respondents to Monthly Surveys: Average Number	Respondents to Monthly Surveys: Average Percent[1]	Average Weekly Sample Size	Respondents to Weekly Surveys: Average Number	Respondents to Weekly Surveys: Average Percent[2]
Refinery	248	244	98.2	151	150	99.0
Bulk Terminal	330	328	99.5	77	76	99.1
Pipeline	81	81	100.0	44	44	99.5
Crude Oil Stocks	163	162	99.9	78	77	99.3
Importers	210	210	100.0	98	97	98.7

[1] The average percents are calculated by adding the monthly percents and dividing by 12.
[2] The average percents are calculated by adding the weekly percents and dividing by 52.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

stocks match last month's ending stocks). Since the introduction of PEDRO with its edit routines, the number of response errors identified by the EIA has decreased.

Error can also be introduced during data processing. Survey forms not received via PEDRO are key-entered in both monthly and weekly systems, thus allowing for the possibility of key entry error. The edit check process for response error is also used to check for processing errors. Substantial efforts are made to correct processing errors "flagged" during these checks before the data are published.

Survey and Publication Timing

The weekly surveys collect data on the supply and disposition of major petroleum products and crude oil. The reference period for the weekly surveys extends from 7:01 a.m. Friday to 7:00 a.m. the following Friday. Weekly data are collected by mail, telephone, fax, or PEDRO. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period, and the data are published in the *WPSR* six days after the close of the reference week. Data published in the *WPSR* serve as leading indicators of the monthly survey data depicting petroleum activities and product availability.

The reference period for the monthly surveys begins at 12:01 a.m. of the first day of the month and ends at midnight of the last day of the month. Monthly surveys (with the exception of the EIA-814) must be filed by the 20th calendar day following the reference period. Form EIA-814 must be submitted by the 15th working day following the reference period. These data are published in preliminary form in the *PSM* within 60 days of the close of the reference month. Data resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered by a respondent or if requested by the PSD to correct internal inconsistencies. Final data, reflecting any necessary corrections, and the results of the annual survey (Form EIA-820) are published in the *PSA* within five months of the close of the calendar year.

Data Assessment

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly and preliminary monthly survey data, as published in the *WPSR* and *PSM* respectively, provide this information in a timely manner. The weekly data, which are best estimates at the time of submission, are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data as published in the *PSA*. However, the weekly data should exhibit the same trends and product flows as preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of PSRS statistics, monthly estimates are first derived from weekly estimates (MFW). (See Explanatory Note 4 in the *PSM* for a description of the procedure.) These and the preliminary monthly values (PSM) are compared to the final monthly aggregates (PSA). Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, reflect all revisions submitted during the year, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

The following measures are used to analyze the differences between interim (MFW and PSM) and final values (PSA).

- **Error** is the difference between the preliminary value and the final value.
- **Percent error** is the error divided by the final value and multiplied by 100.
- **Mean absolute error** is the weighted average (weighted by the number of days in the month except for stocks which are weighted equally) of the absolute values of the errors over the twelve months. It measures the average magnitude of the revisions that took place over the year.
- **Mean absolute percent error** is the weighted average of the absolute values of the percent errors over the twelve months. It provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the final values.
- **Range** of the percent errors shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.
- **Median** of the percent errors is the point at which half of the values are higher and half are lower.

Table FE4 displays the mean absolute error and mean absolute percent error of MFW estimates and PSM values for 30 major petroleum variables for 1989 and 1990. Overall, the accuracy of the MFW series in 1990 improved over the accuracy in 1989. In terms of the mean absolute percent error, 18 of the weekly series improved in accuracy. The largest decline in accuracy was 2.38 percent in the Other Products Production category, a figure that is estimated rather than collected. There were some significant improvements, particularly in the imports series, the most difficult of the groups in which to get accurate weekly data. The most outstanding improvement was in jet fuel imports, which had a 15.38 mean absolute percent error in 1990 compared to 46.80 in 1989. The addition of a few large importers to the survey frame accounts for most of the difference. Several of the stock categories showed a degradation in accuracy though none of the mean absolute percent errors was as high as 3 percent.

In general, the accuracy of the PSM series in 1990 was comparable to the accuracy in 1989. Fifteen of the mean absolute percent errors were smaller and 15 were larger in 1990. Though five of the eight stock categories showed a degradation, the largest of the mean absolute percent errors in

Table FE4. Mean Absolute Errors for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 1989 and 1990

Product	Monthly-from-Weekly Estimates				Preliminary Monthly Data			
	Mean Absolute Error		Mean Absolute Percent Error		Mean Absolute Error		Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989
	(Thousand Barrels per Day)							
Total Product Supplied	336	432	1.98	2.51	79	94	0.46	0.54
Refinery Output	392	237	2.58	1.56	15	24	0.10	0.16
Crude Oil Inputs	50	57	0.38	0.43	2	4	0.02	0.03
Crude Oil Production	114	112	1.54	1.49	54	28	0.74	0.37
Total Imports, excl. SPR[1]	246	171	3.12	2.14	63	82	0.76	1.02
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR[1]	207	173	3.64	3.02	20	39	0.34	0.69
Product Imports	126	108	5.38	4.98	45	47	2.02	2.09
Motor Gasoline Imports	39	31	10.47	8.43	12	9	2.56	2.45
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	19	30	6.84	10.11	1	4	0.45	1.36
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	63	81	11.04	12.47	8	19	1.55	3.09
Jet Fuel Imports	18	51	15.38	46.80	5	4	3.95	3.50
Other Products Imports	64	96	7.23	11.85	27	16	2.94	2.01
Motor Gasoline Supplied	129	148	1.79	2.04	30	17	0.41	0.23
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	115	121	3.82	3.86	16	9	0.53	0.28
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	103	132	7.81	9.54	19	25	1.43	1.81
Jet Fuel Supplied	46	91	3.00	6.14	34	10	2.27	0.68
Other Products Supplied	238	216	6.08	5.38	37	76	0.92	1.91
Motor Gasoline Production	44	65	0.63	0.93	10	7	0.14	0.10
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	19	33	0.63	1.12	2	2	0.06	0.07
Residual Fuel Oil Production	16	18	1.74	1.88	4	2	0.41	0.19
Jet Fuel Production	18	37	1.18	2.70	30	1	2.03	0.05
Other Products Production	382	318	12.95	10.57	27	27	0.89	0.93
	(Thousand Barrels)							
Total Stocks, excl. SPR[1]	7,865	12,138	0.73	1.16	2,330	1,691	0.22	0.16
Product Stocks	6,424	10,861	0.89	1.53	1,871	1,605	0.26	0.22
Crude Oil Stocks, excl. SPR[1]	5,806	2,112	1.65	0.63	973	292	0.28	0.09
Motor Gasoline Stocks	2,881	2,237	1.28	0.98	1,184	307	0.54	0.14
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	2,202	1,479	1.90	1.35	475	265	0.40	0.23
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	1,215	1,875	2.47	4.15	181	272	0.37	0.61
Jet Fuel Stocks	734	575	1.51	1.28	183	214	0.38	0.47
Other Products Stocks	6,028	7,686	2.21	2.72	881	1,341	0.32	0.47

[1] SPR=Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Note: Error is the difference between Monthly-from-Weekly estimates or preliminary monthly data as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and final data as published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Percent error is the error multipled by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean absolute error is the weighted average of the absolute errors. Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average of the absolute percent errors. The number of days in the month are used for weighting all products except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

1990 was 0.54 for motor gasoline. In fact, overall, only one mean absolute percent error, jet fuel imports, was more than 3 percent, and only six of the 30 were more than 2 percent. The preliminary monthly data, then, were highly accurate.

Comparisons of interim and final values for the 12 months in 1990 in relation to the previous 4 years are highlighted by using box plots in Figures FE2 through FE10.

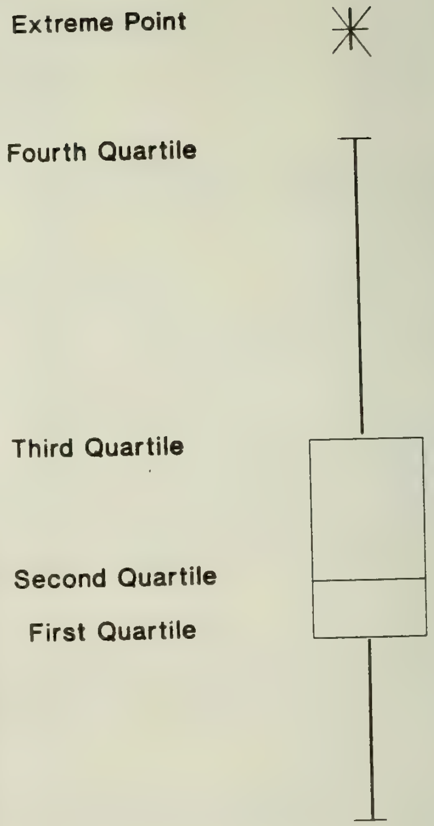
Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs

Since the lag time between data collected on crude oil production and the availability of the report is about four months, the EIA estimates weekly production based on historical patterns and information from State agencies responsible for measur-

Box and Whiskers Plots

Box and whiskers plots group data into four regions of equal frequency bounded by the quartiles and show the range and dispersion of data between the quartiles. The median (second quartile) is shown by the horizontal line within the box. Half of all values are higher than the median and half are lower. The box contains the middle half of the values, those between the first and third quartiles. The whiskers extend out from the box to the most extreme point that still falls within 1.5 times the length of the box. If all observations are inside the whiskers, the upper whisker demarcates the upper extreme and the lower whisker marks the lower extreme. Values falling past 1.5 times the length of the box (called the interquartile range) are called extreme points and are shown individually.

A box and whiskers plot shows the location (when the box is on a scale as in the figures on the following pages), spread, skewness, tail length, and extreme data points of a set of observations. The median defines the location of the middle of the data set. A median located above the zero line indicates that the values are generally overestimated, i.e., in this case, the percent errors tend to be positive. The length of the box plus whiskers reveals the spread (or range) of the observations, and the position of the median relative to the 3rd and 1st quartiles gives an indication of skewness. In the adjacent figure, the median is much closer to the 1st quartile than to the 3rd quartile, indicating that the data are positively skewed. A long-tailed distribution is exhibited when the combined distances from the box to the end of the whiskers (or to the last of the extreme points if there are any) are greater than the length of the box. Such a distribution shows that the data are bunched in the center but dispersed in the tails.



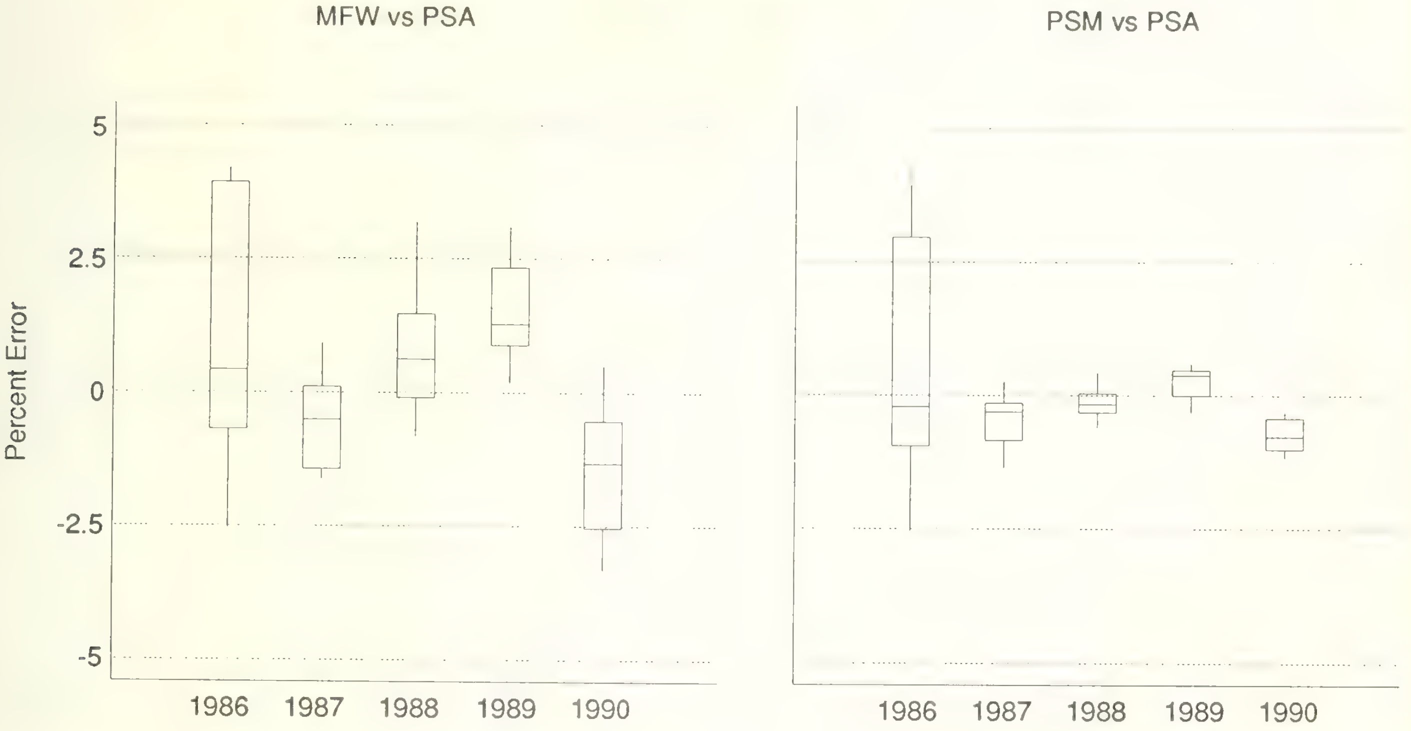
ing production. For most of 1990, weekly crude oil production was underestimated in contrast to 1989 when it was consistently overestimated, though the medians of percent errors were virtually the same distance from zero (1.29 and -1.30) (Figure FE2). The spread of the percent errors in 1990, however, increased from 2.93 to 3.82. Monthly estimates for crude oil production are based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. These monthly estimates improved greatly over the last 5 years because more timely data were used to make the estimates. However, there was a slight dip in accuracy in 1990 over the previous 3 years in that the median of percent errors was farther from zero, though the range continued to be small.

Weekly reports of refinery inputs of crude oil were fairly consistent over the last 5 years. The median of percent errors was within 0.25 of zero each year. There was an improvement in the range in 1990 over 1989, from 1.74 to 1.29. During 4 of the last 5 years, monthly crude oil inputs were very accurate, but in 1990 they came close to being perfect. The median of the percent errors was zero and the range was only 0.09.

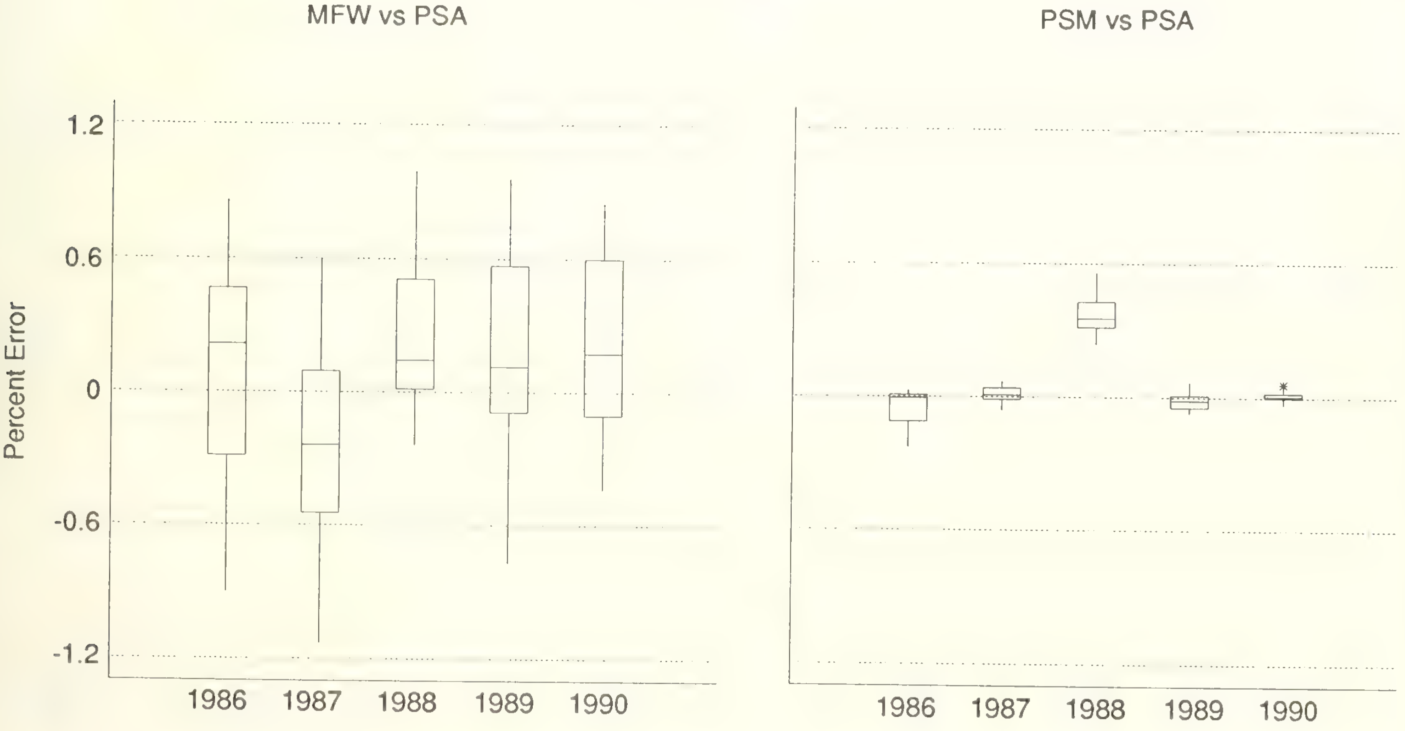
Refinery Production

The accuracy of weekly reports of refinery production of petroleum products did not change significantly between 1986 and 1990 (Figures FE3 and FE4). For motor gasoline the range of percent errors was between 2 and 4, the medians were within 1 percent of zero, and the figures showed a negative bias each year. The accuracy in 1990 was better than the previous four because the range of errors was smaller (2.39) and the median (-0.45) closer to zero than in all years except 1986 when the range was considerably larger. Distillate fuel oil production figures for the last 4 years were slightly overestimated but, in 1990, were slightly underestimated with a median of percent errors of -0.07, the closest to zero during the period studied. The spread of 2.75 was also smaller than at any time in the previous 4 years; thus, the accuracy of distillate fuel oil production figures improved. Revisions of data on residual fuel oil production in 1990 were comparable to those in 1989 with the range slightly smaller (7.54 versus 7.26) but the median a little larger (0.07 versus 0.46). Weekly jet fuel figures showed an improvement in accuracy over the previous 4 years. The median of percent errors dipped to 0.35

Figure FE2. **Range of Percent Errors for Interim Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs Data, 1986-1990**



Crude Oil Production

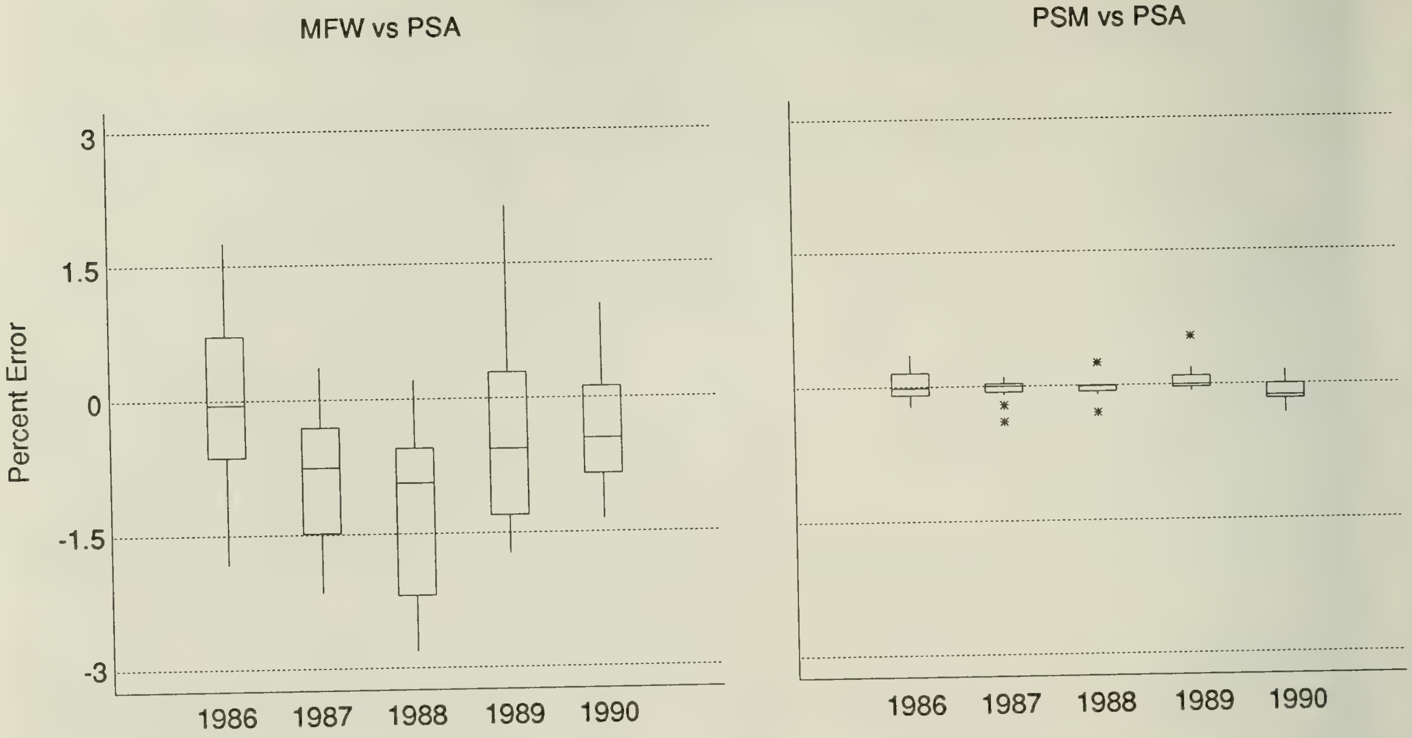


Crude Oil Inputs

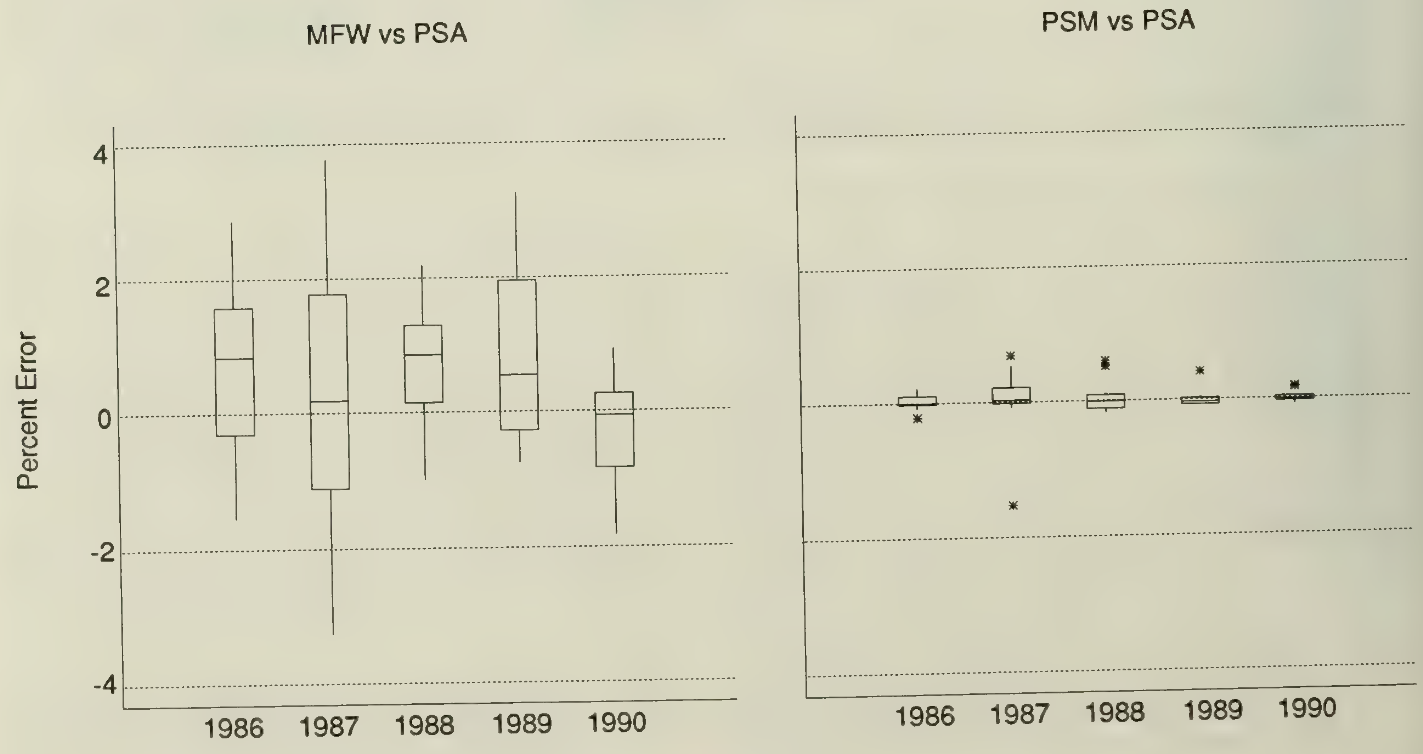
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE3. Range of Percent Errors for Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Production Data, 1986-1990

Motor Gasoline Production

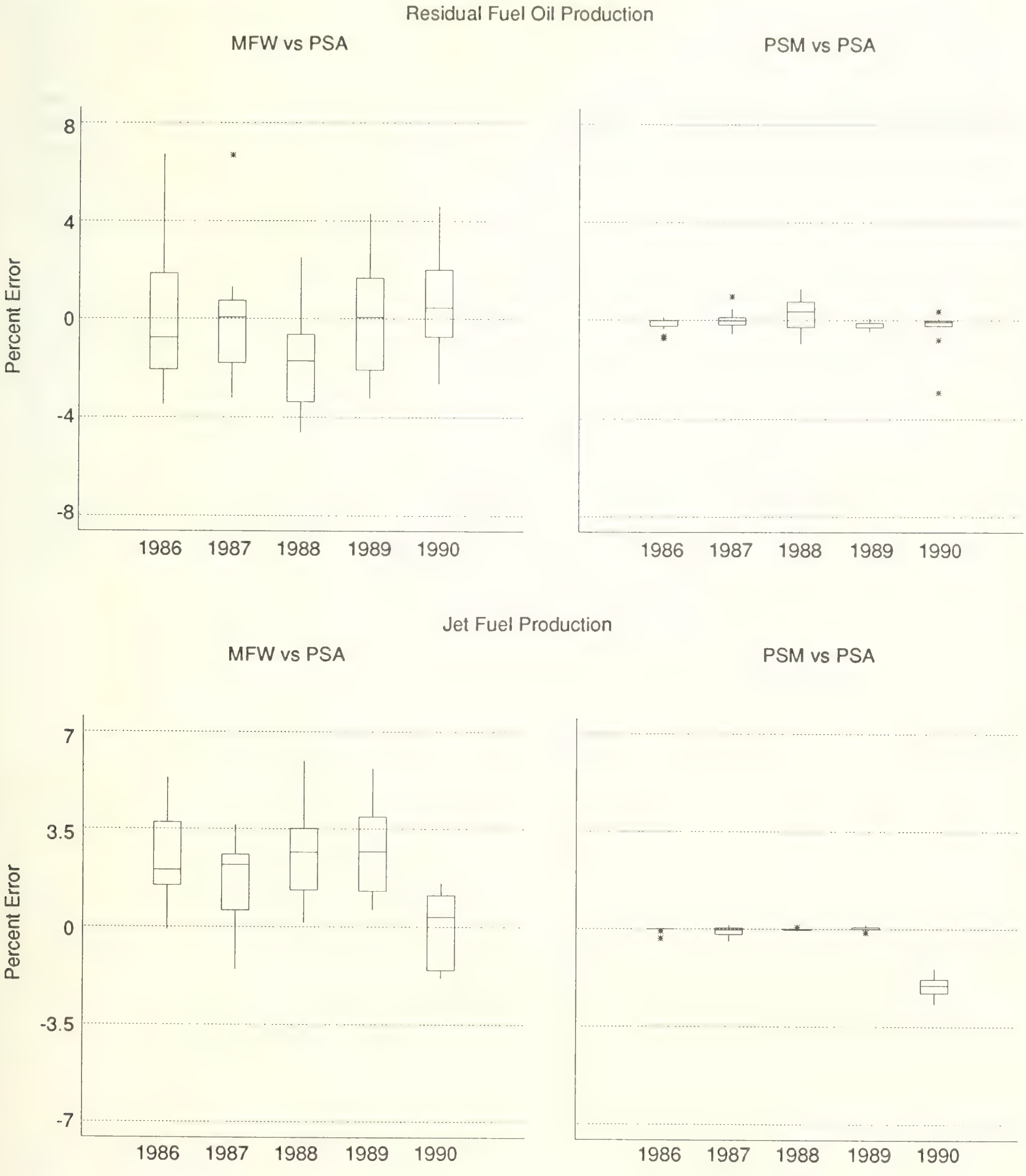


Distillate Fuel Oil Production



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE4. Range of Percent Errors for Interim Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Production Data, 1986-1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

from 2.69 in 1989, which was approximately the level for the 3 preceding years. In addition, the range narrowed to 3.39 from 5.09 in 1989 and from slightly higher levels from 1986 to 1988. In each year, the data showed a positive bias.

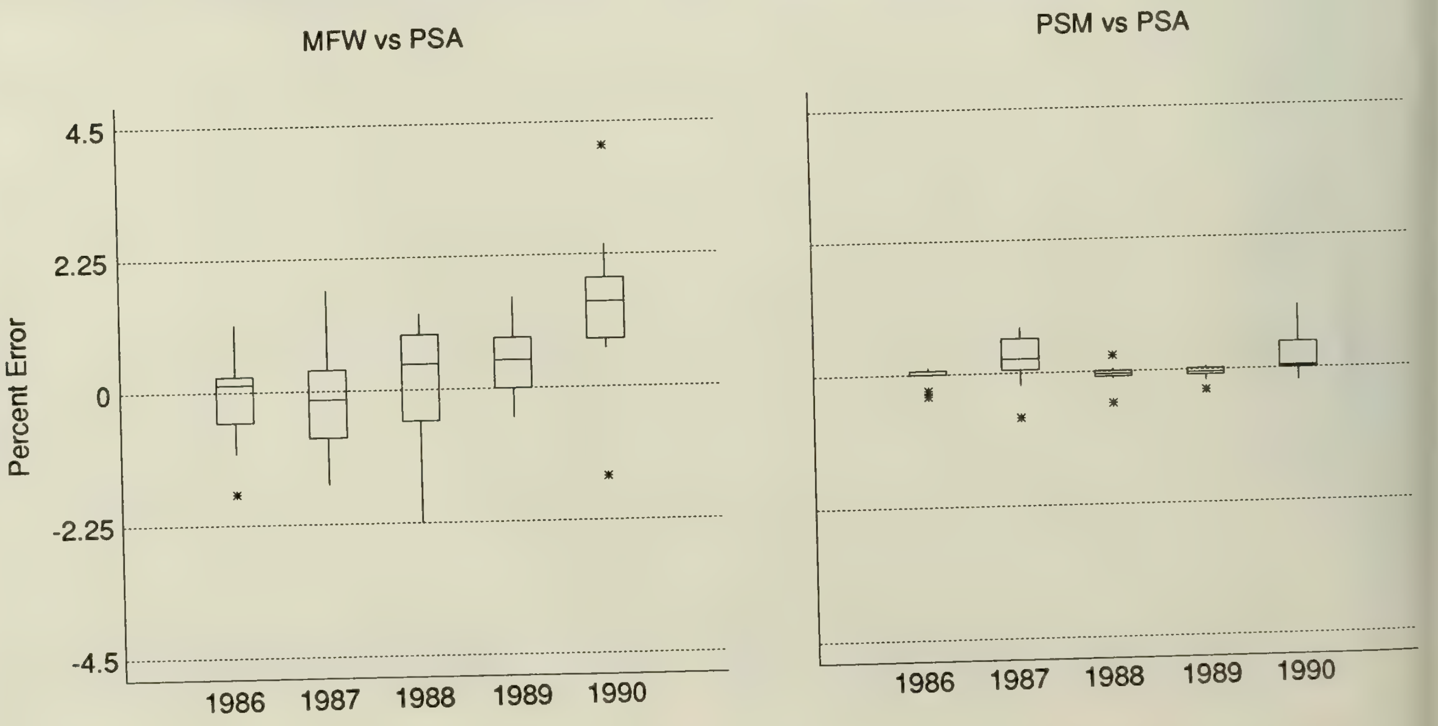
Monthly revisions of refinery production of products were almost negligible for motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. From 1986 to 1990, motor gasoline production figures were very accurate. In particular, in 1990, the spread of percent errors was 0.46 while the median was -0.13. Similarly, for distillate fuel oil, the range of percent errors was only 0.27 and the median was only -0.02. For residual fuel oil, the median of percent errors was -0.06 and the range was within 0.25 with the exception of one outlier in January. In contrast to the weekly figures, monthly jet fuel production figures were considerably less accurate in 1990 compared to the previous 4 years. Not only was the range larger (1.26 compared to less than 0.5), but the median of the errors was -2.03 compared to virtually zero in the previous years. Jet fuel production was underestimated in every month of 1990.

Stocks

Among weekly stock data, only residual fuel oil stocks improved from 1989 to 1990; accuracy in the other four stocks categories declined (Figures FE5, FE6, and FE7). Crude oil stocks over the last 5 years had a steadily increasing median of percent errors to 1.45 in 1990. In addition, the dispersion in 1990 was greater than in any of the previous 4 years largely because of extreme points in March and September. Weekly 1990 motor gasoline statistics also did not compare favorably to those of the previous 4 years. Not only did the spread widen to 4.59, but the median of percent errors increased to 0.82. The accuracy of distillate fuel oil stocks also declined in 1990, showing the largest range of percent errors (6.61) and the largest median (0.90) over the last 5 years. Weekly 1990 residual fuel oil stocks data were closer to PSA figures than in 1989 (range of 10.20 and median of -0.56 compared to 13.70 and -2.88), but still showed a negative bias as in the previous 4 years. Jet fuel stocks in 1990 showed the largest drop in accuracy of all weekly stock figures compared to previous years. The median was farther from zero (0.75 compared to -0.54 in 1989) and the range increased from 4.55 to 7.37.

Among monthly stock statistics, only residual fuel oil showed slight improvement over the previous 4 years. For crude oil and motor gasoline stocks, the spread was considerably greater than it had been. The median of percent errors for crude stocks remained small in 1990 at 0.04, but the data were very positively skewed. Monthly 1990 distillate fuel stock data showed a slight decline in accuracy over 1989 but were better than in the previous 3 years. Only extreme points in March, June, and August caused the spread to be as much as 1.44, and the median of percent errors was 0.32. Residual stock figures were very good in 1990 with a median of percent errors of zero and a spread of 2.02. Jet fuel stock figures were comparable to those in 1989, with a range of percent errors of 1.45 and a median of -0.18.

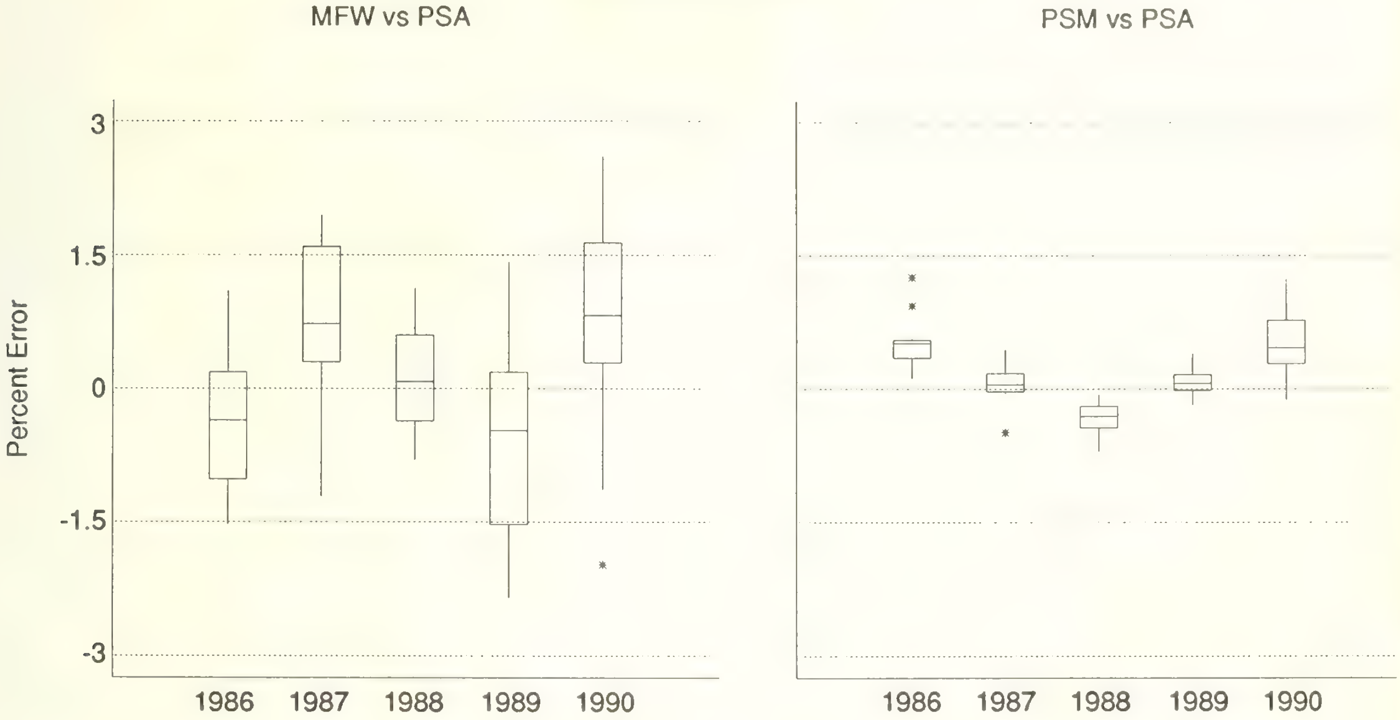
Figure FE5. Range of Percent Errors for Interim Crude Oil Stocks Data,1986-1990



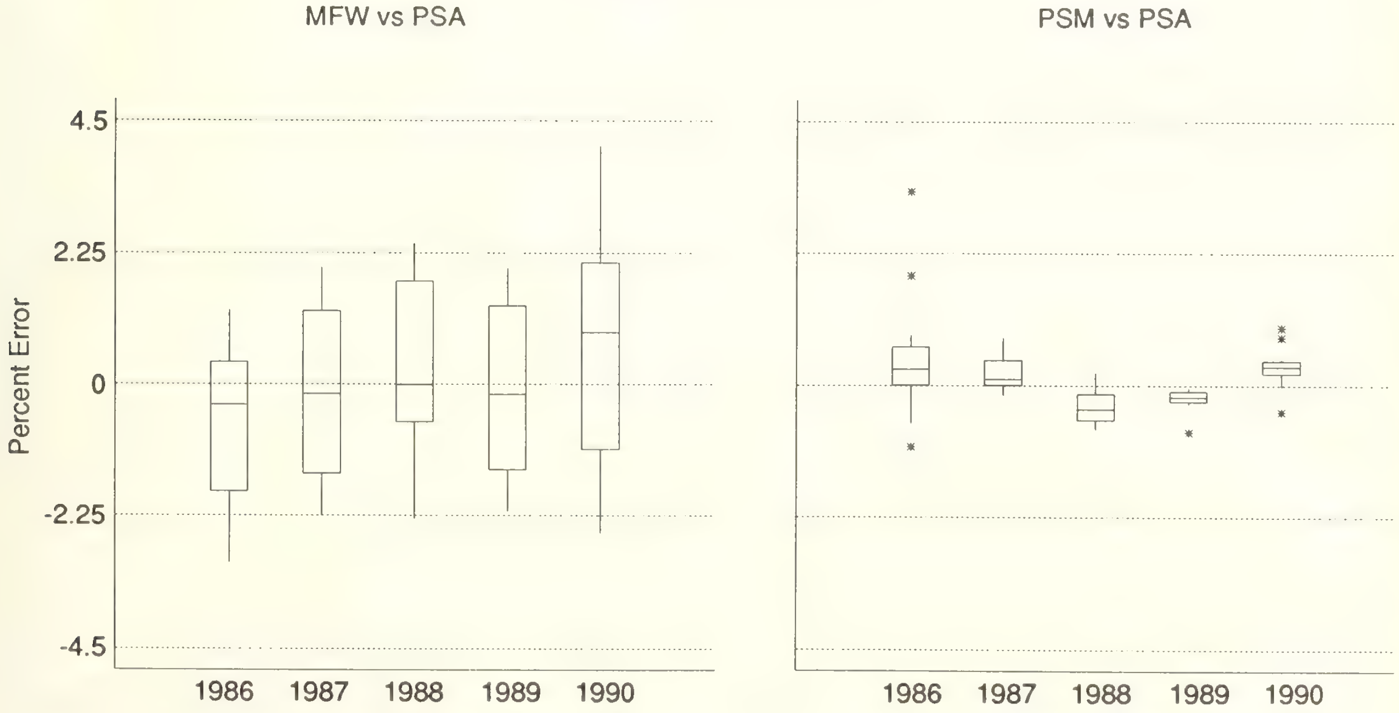
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE6. **Range of Percent Errors for Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks Data, 1986-1990**

Motor Gasoline Stocks



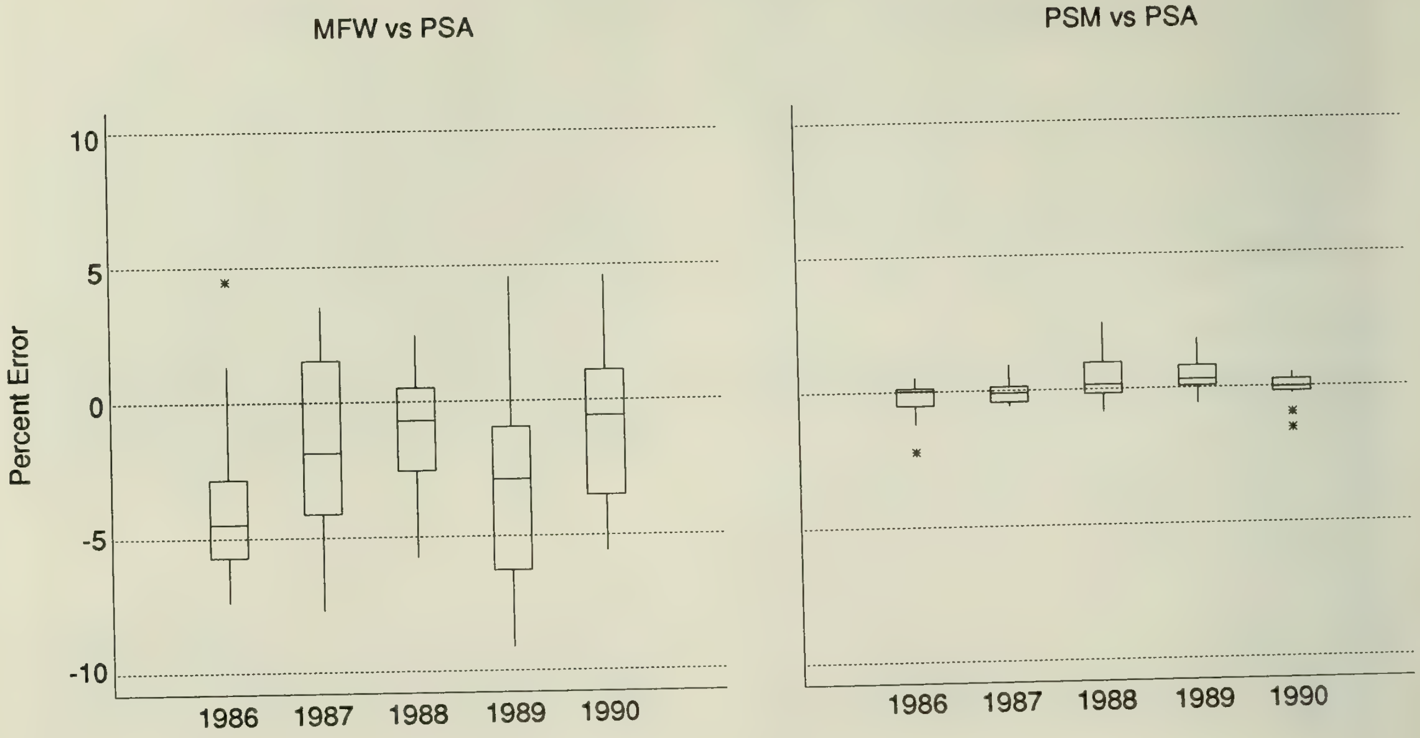
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks



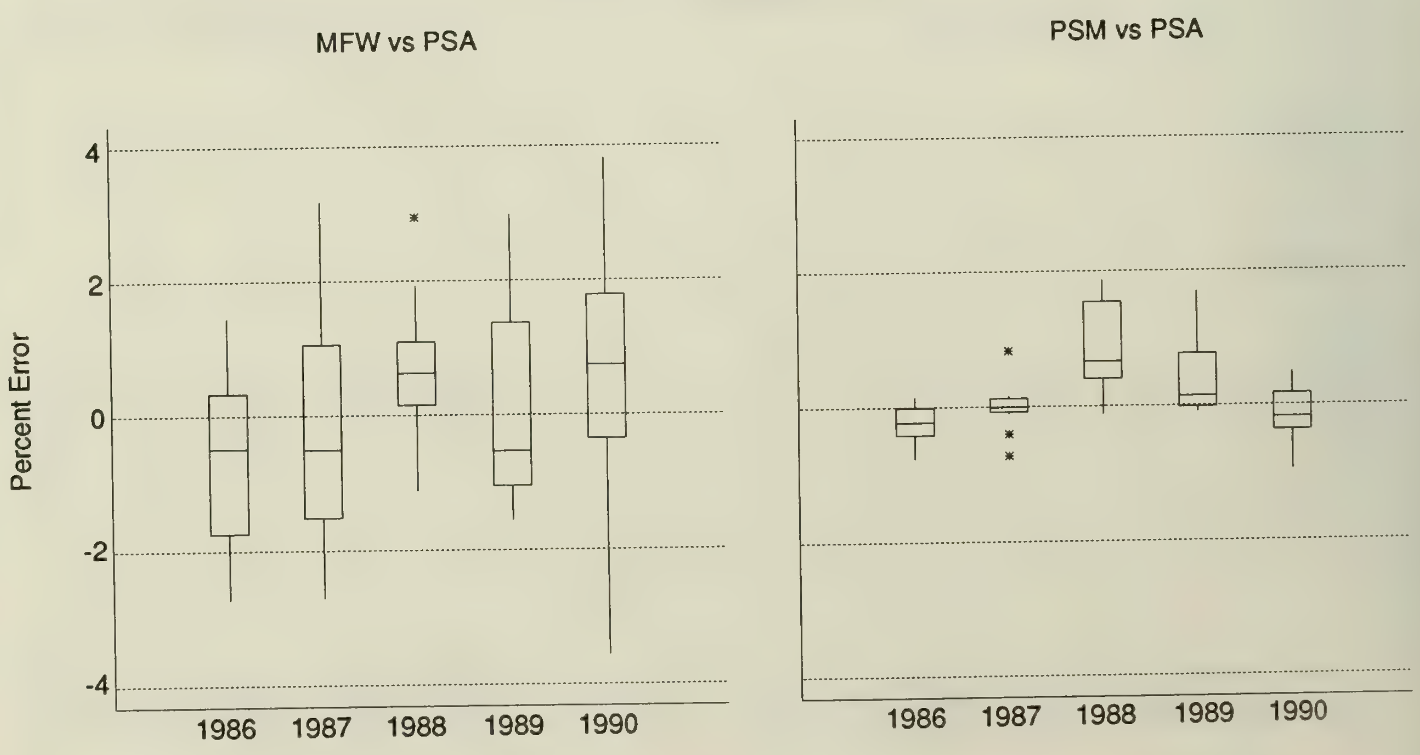
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE7. **Range of Percent Errors for Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Stocks Data, 1986-1990**

Residual Fuel Oil Stocks

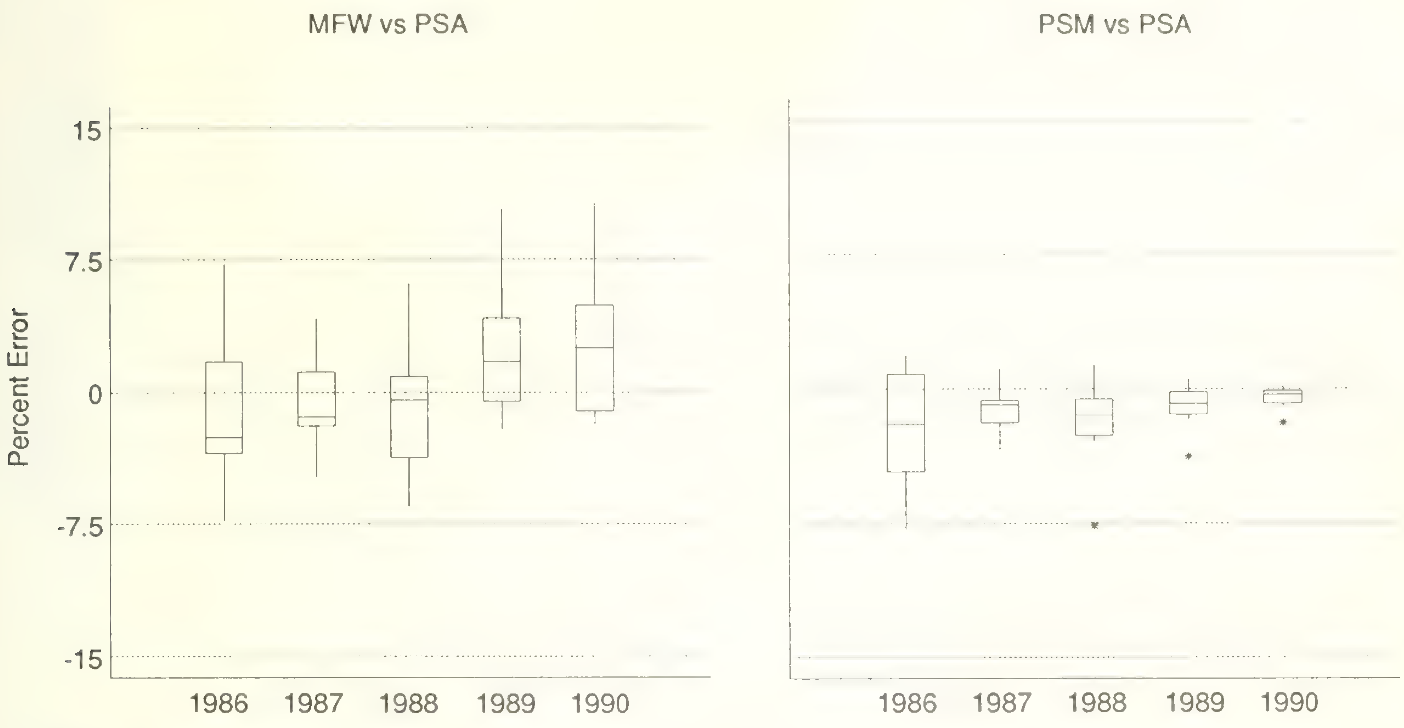


Jet Fuel Stocks



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE8. Range of Percent Errors for Crude Oil Imports Data,1986-1990



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Imports

Weekly imports figures are more unpredictable than those for the other series because imports data are less precise estimates than the others and the frames change from month to month with importers constantly entering and exiting the business (Figures FE8, FE9, and FE10). The range of percent errors of weekly crude oil imports remained almost constant (at about 12.50) for the last 3 years, but the median increased to 2.50 indicating a decrement in accuracy. After a year of inaccurate MFW figures in 1988, weekly motor gasoline import figures improved considerably in 1989, but suffered a reversal in 1990. The median percent error in 1990 was small at -1.45, but the range was 44.52. Over the last 5 years, weekly distillate fuel oil figures consistently showed a negative bias, but they also showed a steady improvement since 1986. The median of percent errors decreased in absolute terms to -1.09 from nearly -25, and the dispersion of the percent errors declined to 27.27 from about 50. Weekly residual fuel oil estimates were the most consistent over the years. The bias was negative in each year with a median percent error nearly always around the -8.45 figure for 1990. The spread of the errors in 1990 was slightly better than in previous years at 34.17. Jet fuel imports were better in 1990 than in any of the previous 4 years. After dispersions in the percent errors of more than 100 in the last 2 years, it declined to 38.69 in 1990. Furthermore, 1990 showed the smallest median at -12.57 after 35.69 in 1989.

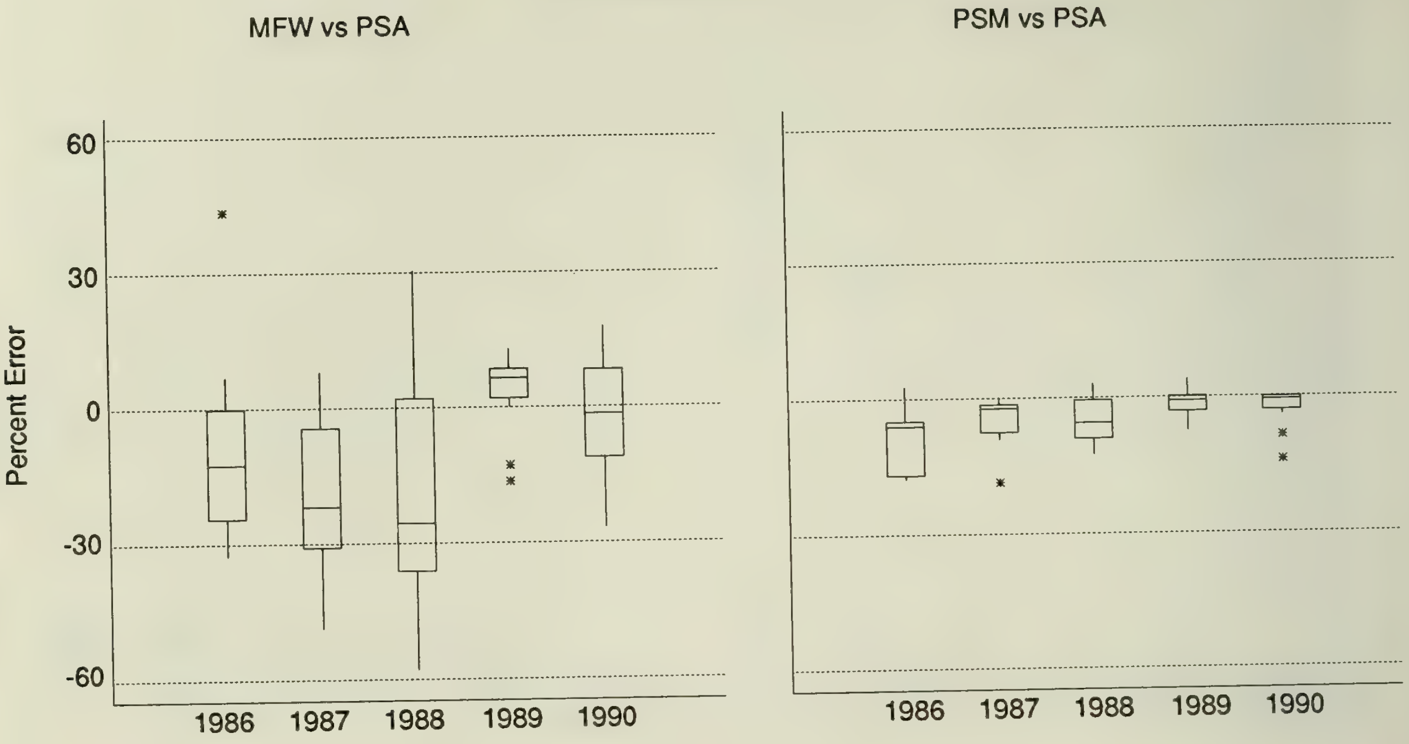
Monthly imports figures, of course, were considerably more accurate than weekly figures though they were still significantly less accurate than other monthly series. One exception was crude oil imports data which showed a pattern of improvement over the last 5 years. In 1990, the range of percent errors was only 1.40, and the median was -0.20, showing a negative bias as in each of the last 5 years. Motor gasoline imports data showed a consistent negative bias in the last 5 years, but nevertheless improved greatly. The range of percent errors for 1990 was 13.89 only because of one extreme point of -13.89 in July. The median was a very low -0.64. Monthly distillate fuel oil imports data were more accurate than crude oil data with a zero median and 2.97 spread. Residual fuel oil for 1990 had an interquartile range of 0.70, nearly centered around a median of -0.28 with no whiskers, but with two outliers in February and June in opposite directions to give a range of 13.98, figures which generally improved on those of previous years, particularly 1988. Again, the data showed a constant negative bias. Except for 1987, monthly jet fuel imports data were fairly consistent. The median of percent errors for 1990 of -1.84 was typical as was the dispersion of 14.14.

Conclusion

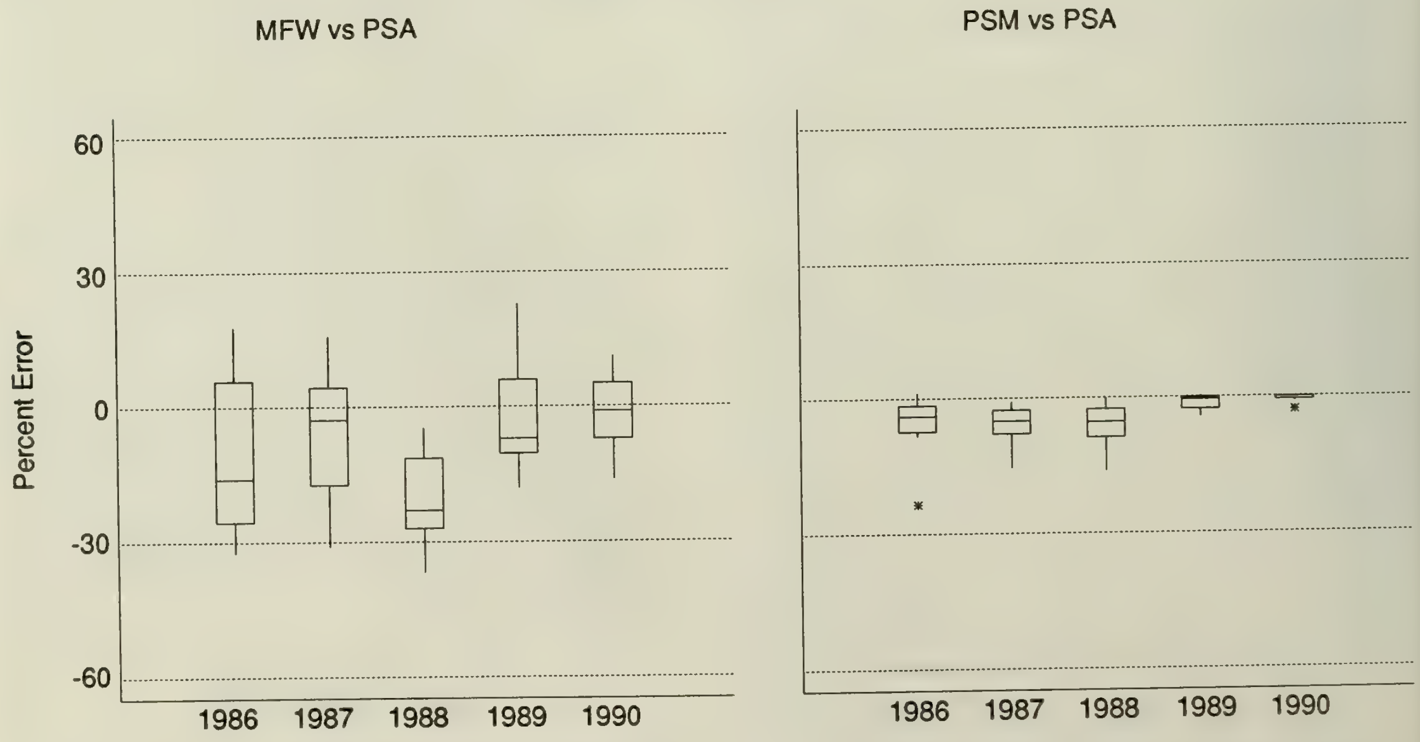
A comparison of MFW and PSM statistics to PSA data shows that, as expected, PSM data are, in general, more accurate.

Figure FE9. **Range of Percent Errors for Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Imports Data, 1986-1990**

Motor Gasoline Imports



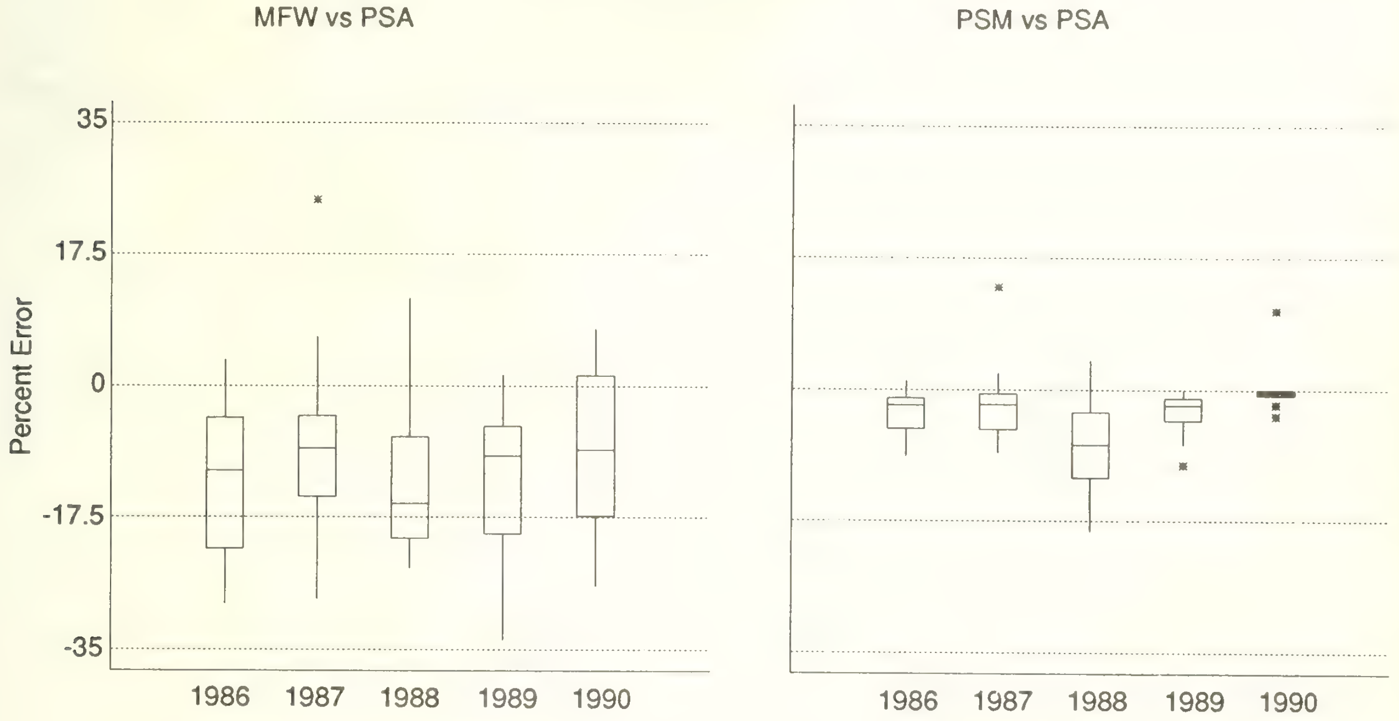
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports



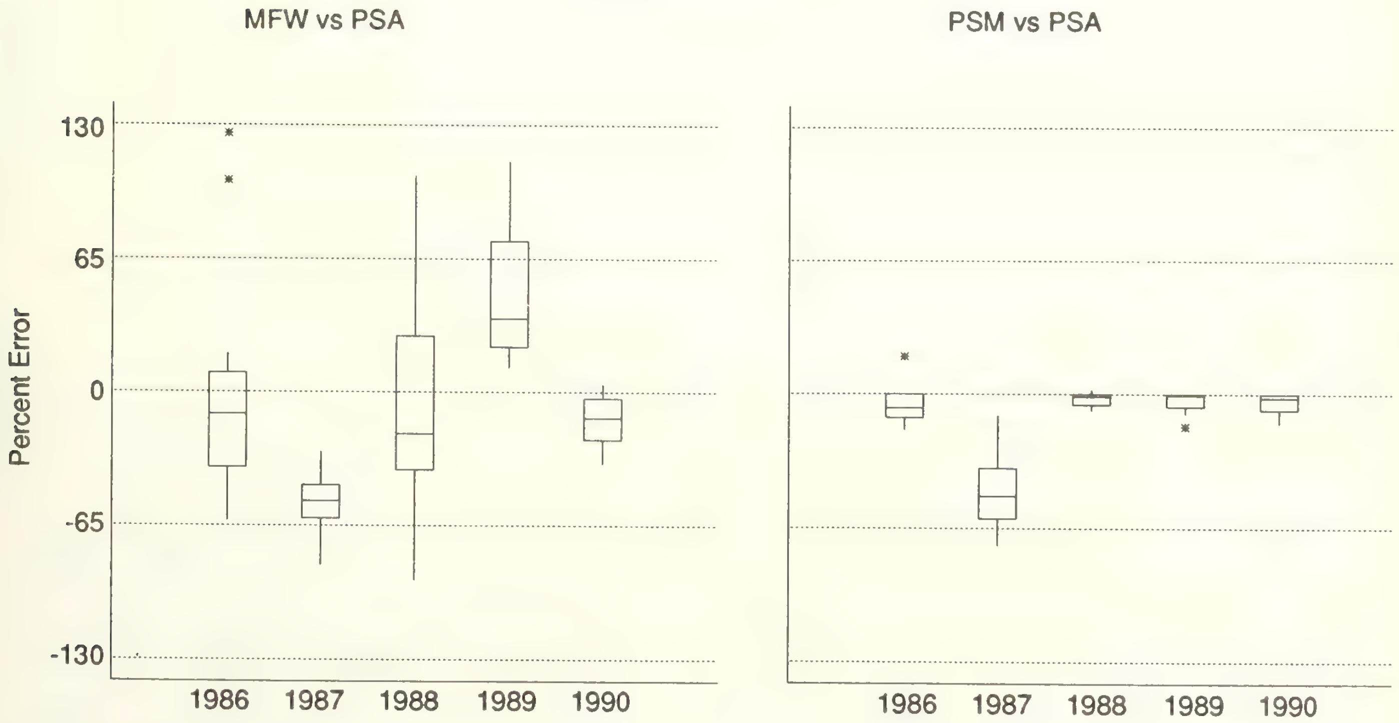
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE10. **Range of Percent Errors for Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Imports Data, 1986-1990**

Residual Fuel Oil Imports



Jet Fuel Imports

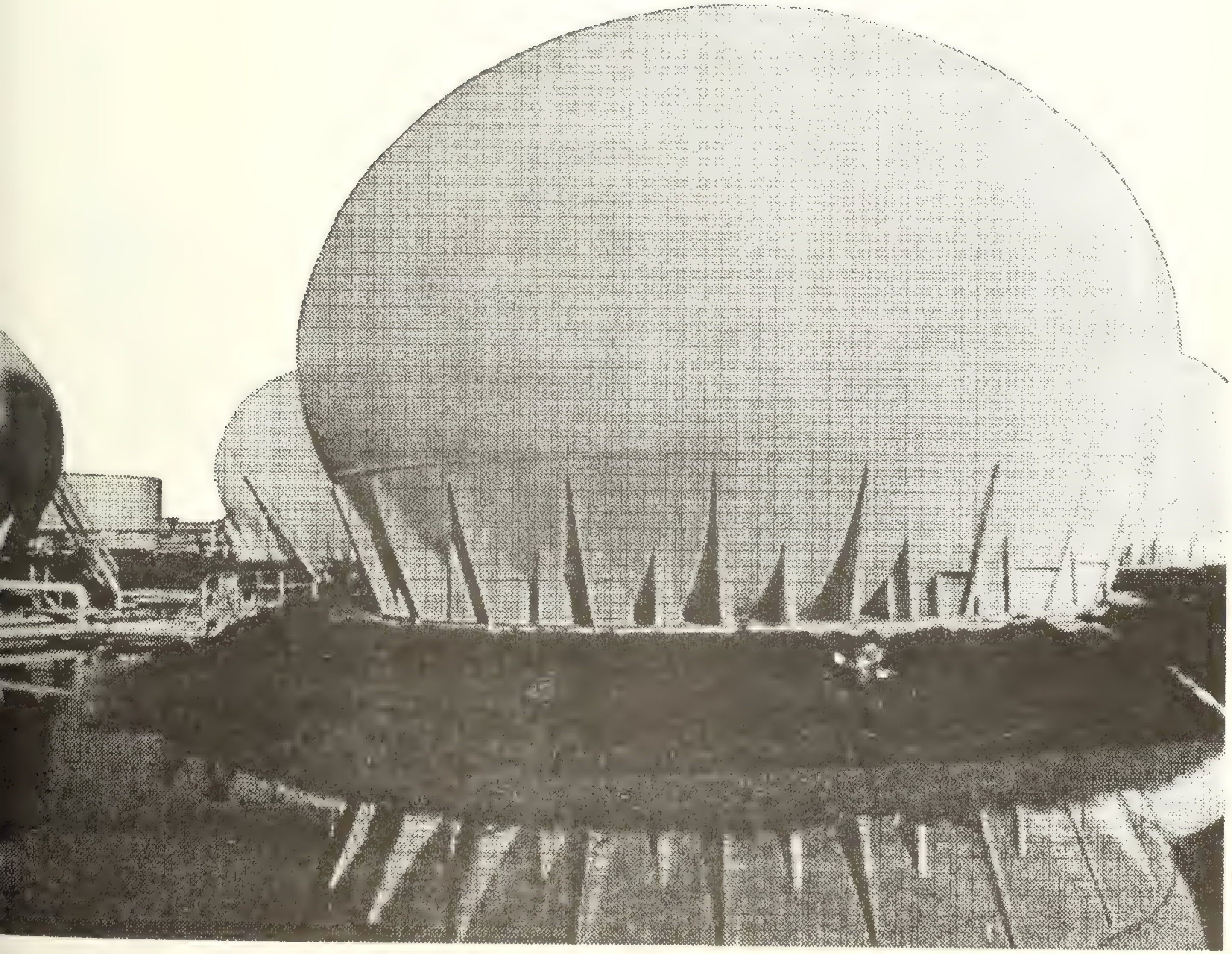


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

The time frame for reporting is the primary reason for this observation. With two months to gather and process data, respondents are able to report data more accurately and the EIA is able to edit the data more carefully to identify and resolve remaining errors.

With few exceptions (weekly data for jet fuel production and stocks, distillate fuel oil stocks, and motor gasoline imports, and monthly data for crude oil and motor gasoline stocks), both weekly and monthly data in 1990 were more accurate than in 1989. Over the last 5 years the trend was toward better preliminary data. To resolve problems, PSD continually studies sampling methodology and estimation and edit procedures for its surveys. Also, the introduction of PEDRO contributed to improved accuracy because respondents could perform preliminary checks on their data before transmission.

Highlights



herical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

For the eighth consecutive month in April 1991, petroleum product demand (measured as product supplied) was below the year-earlier level, as the recessionary economy served to inhibit consumption and heavy rains in the farm belt curbed springtime agricultural use. Demand of 16.1 million barrels per day was the lowest for April since 1986. For the year to date, demand was 4 percent below the level for the comparable period in 1990 (Table H1). The sharp decrease in year-to-date demand reflected unusually mild winter weather this year and the downward trend in real gross national product during the first quarter of 1991.

Imports of both crude oil and products increased in April, but were still lower than the imports prior to the Persian Gulf crisis last August. Imports from several countries remained lower than normal, but those from Angola, Australia, the Bahamas, and Spain recovered to their pre-crisis levels in April. The increased imports helped to replenish stocks. Exports of all major petroleum products declined further in April, reaching normal levels.

Information about the latest OPEC meeting begins on page xl.

Other April 1991 highlights include the following:

- Relatively low gasoline prices helped to counter the effects of a weak economy, stabilizing motor gasoline

Exports of petroleum products declined in April, and were at normal levels for the first time in several months.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1991			1990	January — April	
	April	March	Difference[a]	April	1991	1990
Products Supplied	16.1	16.1	(s)	16.8	16.3	17.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.0	0.1	7.1	6.9	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	3.0	-0.1	3.0	3.1	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.4	1.6	-0.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products[b]	3.5	3.3	0.2	3.9	3.5	3.8
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.0	12.8	0.2	13.1	12.9	13.2
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	84.6	83.2	1.4	85.0	83.7	86.1
Imports	7.4	6.6	0.8	7.9	7.0	8.4
Crude Oil	5.5	5.1	0.4	5.8	5.4	6.0
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other	5.5	5.1	0.4	5.8	5.4	6.0
Products	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.0	1.6	2.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products[b]	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Exports	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total Net Imports	6.6	5.6	1.0	7.1	5.9	7.6
Stock Change[c]	0.6	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.5
Crude Oil	0.1	-0.2	0.3	(s)	(s)	0.3
Products	0.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.2
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,578	1,559	19	1,640	--	--
Crude Oil	907	905	2	954	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568	568	0	583	--	--
Other	339	337	2	370	--	--
Products	670	654	17	686	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	170	173	-2	184	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	102	98	4	99	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	45	43	2	49	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	83	73	11	83	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[b]	270	267	3	271	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[b] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

demand. Stocks of finished motor gasoline were the lowest for any month since 1981, when these data were first separated from blending components data.

- Effects of the recession and heavy rains in the farm belt caused a further decline in distillate fuel oil demand, while stocks were the highest for the end of April since 1983. Exports were within the normal range for the first time in several months.

- High stocks at electric utilities, continued fuel switching, and a recession-related decline in industrial use kept demand for residual fuel oil abnormally low. Year-to-date demand was the lowest in at least 50 years.

- High prices for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) for use as petrochemical feedstocks kept demand unusually low. Total stocks were at normal levels, with propane stocks considerably higher than a year earlier and just slightly below normal.

- Crude oil imports, excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), increased moderately, with imports from some countries returning to the levels that were typical before the Persian Gulf crisis. Increases in refinery inputs and stocks accounted for the higher imports.

- The operable refinery utilization rate was normal for this time of year, as refinery maintenance and process turnarounds continued.

Motor Gasoline

The sluggish economy continued to constrain demand for motor gasoline in April, but relatively low prices had a stabilizing effect. Demand of 7.1 million barrels per day was slightly higher than in March, and about the same as in April 1990 and 1989. Though the average retail price in April of $1.16 was 6 cents higher than in April 1990 (including the 5 cent-per-gallon increase in the Federal excise tax imposed in December 1990), it was 14 cents lower than in January 1991. Year-to-date demand was slightly below the level for the comparable period of 1990 and 1989.

The need to clear the primary storage system of winter grade, higher volatility gasoline by May 1 caused a further drawdown of finished motor gasoline stocks in April. Stocks had been unusually low in recent months because supplies from production and net imports were very low. The April drawdown brought stocks to 170 million barrels. This was the lowest recorded in any month since 1981, when data for finished motor gasoline stocks were first separated from data on blending component stocks.

Distillate Fuel Oil

The seasonal decline in distillate fuel oil demand that usually occurs after the winter heating season was exacerbated in April by the effects of the recessionary economy and heavy rains in the farm belt. Heating oil demand had been somewhat low during the winter months because of mild weather. Nevertheless, demand fell in April to 2.9 million barrels per day. Weak economic conditions moderated both transportation and industrial use, while heavy rains caused serious delays in crop-planting in the Midwest, further impeding diesel fuel consumption. For the year to date, demand was 4 percent lower than the year-earlier period.

Exports declined in April and were within the normal range for the first time in several months, as the price differential between the New York and Rotterdam spot markets narrowed during March and April.

Distillate fuel oil stocks, which normally reach the low point of the year in April, prior to summertime buildups in preparation for the winter heating season, were unusually high in April 1991. Inventories increased from the seasonally low March level to 102 million barrels because of the sluggish demand. Stocks had not been this high at the end of April since 1983.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil continued to be very low in April, as the sluggish economy curbed industrial use, stocks at electric utilities remained high, and natural gas prices remained favorable. Demand declined to 1.1 million barrels per day, well below normal for this time of year. Fuel oil purchases by electric utilities were precluded by high stocks at many facilities. Stocks at electric utilities have been high since last autumn as a result of large purchases to hedge against a possible frigid winter which did not materialize. At the same time, natural gas prices throughout the winter were more favorable than those for residual fuel oil, resulting in fuel-switching at dual-fuel facilities. As a result, demand for January through April was 13 percent below the year-earlier level, and was the lowest in at least 50 years.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's declined in April for the third consecutive month, as high prices for propane, butane, and ethane caused petrochemical feedstock use to taper off. Demand was 1.4 million barrels per day, well below the normal level for this time of year. Year-to-date demand was higher than in 1990 because of heavy use at the beginning of 1991 for heating and as petrochemical feedstocks.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1990-1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,668	13,695	13,080	13,250	13,576	13,893	14,414	14,234	14,298	13,076	13,187	12,961
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,572	15,578	15,582	15,582	15,582	15,597	15,598	15,701	15,702	15,666	15,666	15,656
Idle Capacity[1]	509	542	737	754	698	698	498	604	582	540	730	901
Idle Three Months or Less	92	134	328	289	204	174	7	113	95	65	255	451
Idle More than Three Months	417	408	409	465	494	524	491	491	487	475	475	450
Operating Capacity[2]	15,063	15,036	14,844	14,827	14,884	14,884	15,100	15,097	15,120	15,125	14,936	14,755
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	87.8	87.9	83.9	85.0	87.1	89.1	92.4	90.7	91.1	83.5	84.2	82.8
Operating Capacity	90.7	91.1	88.1	89.4	91.2	93.2	95.5	94.3	94.6	86.5	88.3	87.8
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity[1]	724	642	558	564	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity[2]	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

[2] Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

NA= Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1990, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Total stocks of LPG's increased in April to 83 million barrels, with propane stocks much higher than a year earlier and just slightly below normal for this time of year.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil (excluding the SPR) increased in April to 5.5 million barrels per day. While imports from several countries returned to the levels that were typical before the Persian Gulf crisis 9 months earlier, others remained below their pre-crisis levels. Saudi Arabia continued to replace lost supplies from Iraq and Kuwait, and imports from Angola and Australia increased to pre-crisis levels in April. Imports from Venezuela were below normal in April, but had been at their normal higher level throughout the crisis. North Sea maintenance shutdowns kept imports from Norway and the United Kingdom from returning to normal in April, and imports from Malaysia and Nigeria also were below their pre-crisis levels.

The increased imports helped to rebuild crude oil inventories, which increased slightly to 339 million barrels. An increase in refinery inputs of crude oil also accounted for some of the higher imports.

Refinery Utilization

The operable refinery utilization rate increased slightly in April to 84.6 percent, within the normal range for this time of year as spring maintenance and process turnarounds continued in preparation for the summer driving season. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 13.3 million barrels per day. The operating utilization rate, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is excluded, increased to 87.8 percent in April (Table H2).

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

OPEC Ministers Agree to Rollover Existing Output Quotas

On June 4, 1991, oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met and agreed to extend the current production quota of 22.3 million barrels per day through the third quarter of 1991. This quota has been in effect since March 1991, when member countries agreed to cut production in an effort to firm oil prices and forestall a glut of crude oil on the world market during the second quarter, when demand is usually lowest.

The agreement to maintain the current output ceiling reaffirmed OPEC's commitment to the target price of $21 per barrel for the OPEC "basket" of seven crude oils. The target price refers to the weighted average price that OPEC members hope to achieve for these crude oils if demand rises later this year. The OPEC basket reference price was $17.68 at the time of the meeting.

The current agreement excludes Iraq and Kuwait from the production quotas. Damage to Kuwaiti facilities and the U. N. embargo on Iraqi oil exports are expected to prevent production for export from either country before the fourth quarter of 1991. Iraq is currently producing about 450,000 barrels per day, but is capable of producing more than 1 million barrels per day. Before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Iraq was producing about 3.2 million barrels per day.

In the event that either Iraq or Kuwait will be ready to export petroleum during the fourth quarter of 1991, a meeting is planned for September 24 to determine production quotas for the fourth quarter. Also to be addressed at the September meeting is the issue of reintegrating Iraq and Kuwait into the OPEC quota system without seriously scaling back other members' production ceilings.[1]

[1] "OPEC Leaves Oil Quotes Unchanged," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 5, 1991, p. A3.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974 Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	h 1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	h 17	h 15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977 Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978 Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979 Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980 Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	h 1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	h 290	h -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	h 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	h 214	h -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 January	9,678	7,937	1,664	179	563	17,269	1,620
February	9,441	7,788	1,607	47	-733	17,920	1,601
March	9,284	7,575	1,650	-127	-924	17,989	1,568
April	9,501	7,772	1,674	494	413	16,624	1,596
May	9,498	7,816	1,620	271	598	16,546	1,623
June	9,188	7,624	1,507	-434	-64	17,497	1,608
July	9,055	7,444	1,541	148	1,182	16,453	1,649
August	9,106	7,544	1,504	283	-104	17,360	1,654
September	9,096	7,548	1,480	-144	577	16,795	1,667
October	8,983	7,453	1,478	73	-378	17,304	1,658
November	9,084	7,536	1,483	541	-367	17,311	1,663
December	8,734	7,337	1,343	-302	-2,335	18,858	1,581
Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	--
1990 January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	--
1991 January	E 9,135	E 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
February	E 9,334	E 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
March	E 9,225	E 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
April	RE 9,206	RE 7,467	R 1,656	R 65	R 560	R 16,103	R 1,578
May*	PE 9,074	PE 7,310	E 1,680	E *355*	E *1,206*	E *16,000*	E *1,619*
5-Mo. Average	PE **9,192**	PE **7,443**	E **1,666**	E **83**	E **-47**	E **16,275**	--
1990 5-Mo. Average	**9,051**	**7,442**	**1,526**	**315**	**282**	**16,981**	--
1989 5-Mo. Average	**9,481**	**7,778**	**1,644**	**173**	**-5**	**17,261**	--

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[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[h] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974 Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975 Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976 Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977 Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978 Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979 Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980 Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 January	8,255	5,661	2,594	761	137	624	7,494
February	8,032	5,305	2,727	875	208	666	7,157
March	7,456	5,035	2,421	860	156	704	6,596
April	8,078	5,750	2,328	810	139	670	7,268
May	7,778	5,729	2,049	791	131	661	6,986
June	7,977	5,976	2,002	975	243	732	7,002
July	8,369	6,214	2,155	780	69	711	7,589
August	8,560	6,565	1,995	967	162	805	7,593
September	8,002	6,028	1,975	655	32	623	7,347
October	8,301	6,187	2,115	791	61	730	7,511
November	8,341	6,171	2,170	975	120	855	7,366
December	7,579	5,463	2,116	1,067	247	821	6,512
Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
April	R 7,374	R 5,523	R 1,851	R 737	R 162	R 575	R 6,636
May*	E *8,110*	E *6,251*	E *1,859*	E 770	E 128	E 642	E 7,340
5-Mo. Average	E **7,195**	E **5,542**	E **1,653**	E **1,012**	E **125**	E **886**	E **6,183**
1990 5-Mo. Average	**8,456**	**6,104**	**2,352**	**771**	**118**	**653**	**7,684**
1989 5-Mo. Average	**7,916**	**5,498**	**2,418**	**818**	**153**	**665**	**7,098**

Footnotes continued.

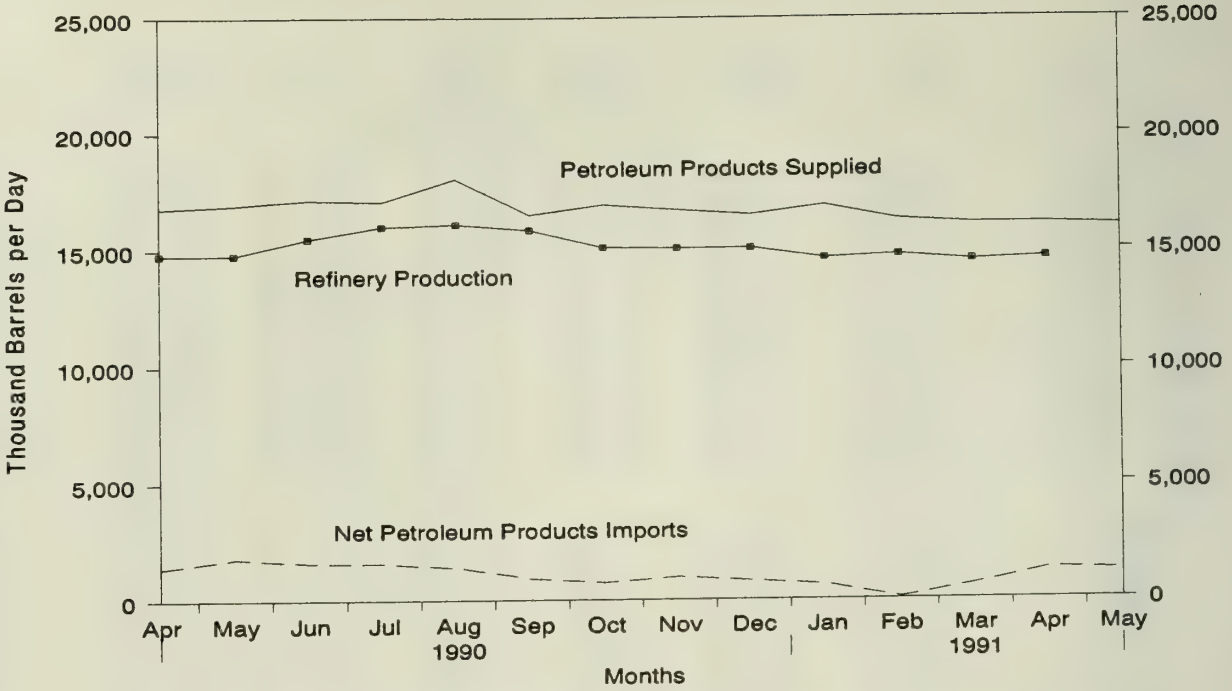
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

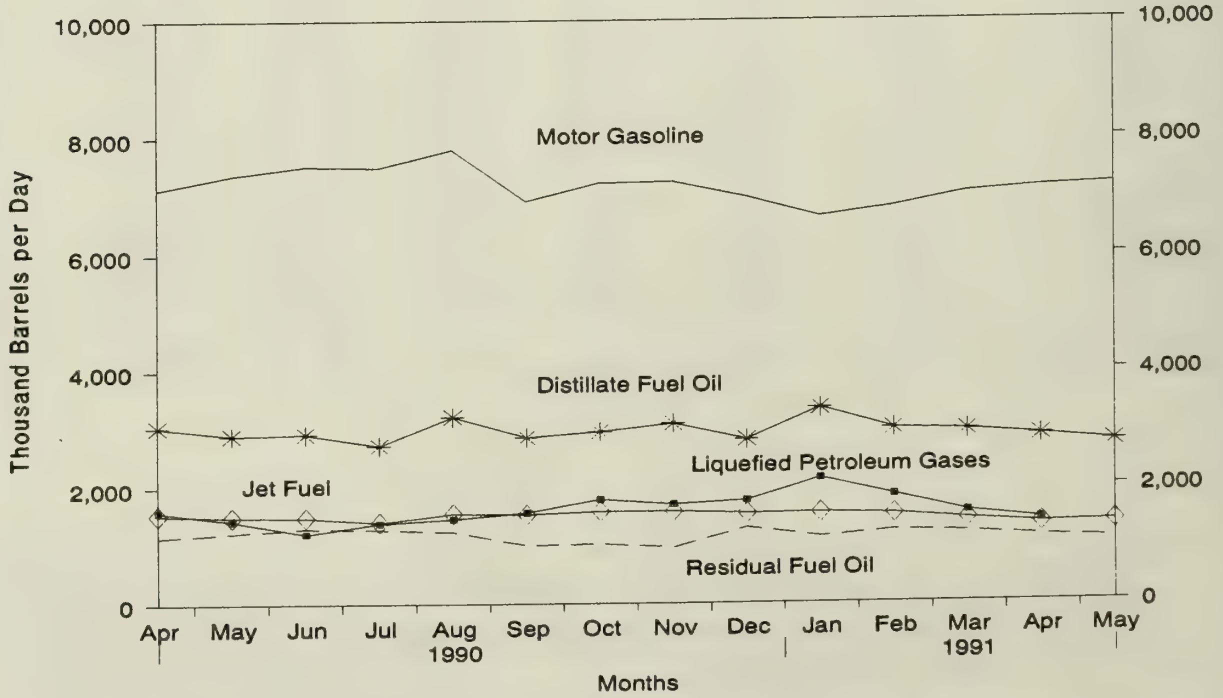
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, April 1990 - Present



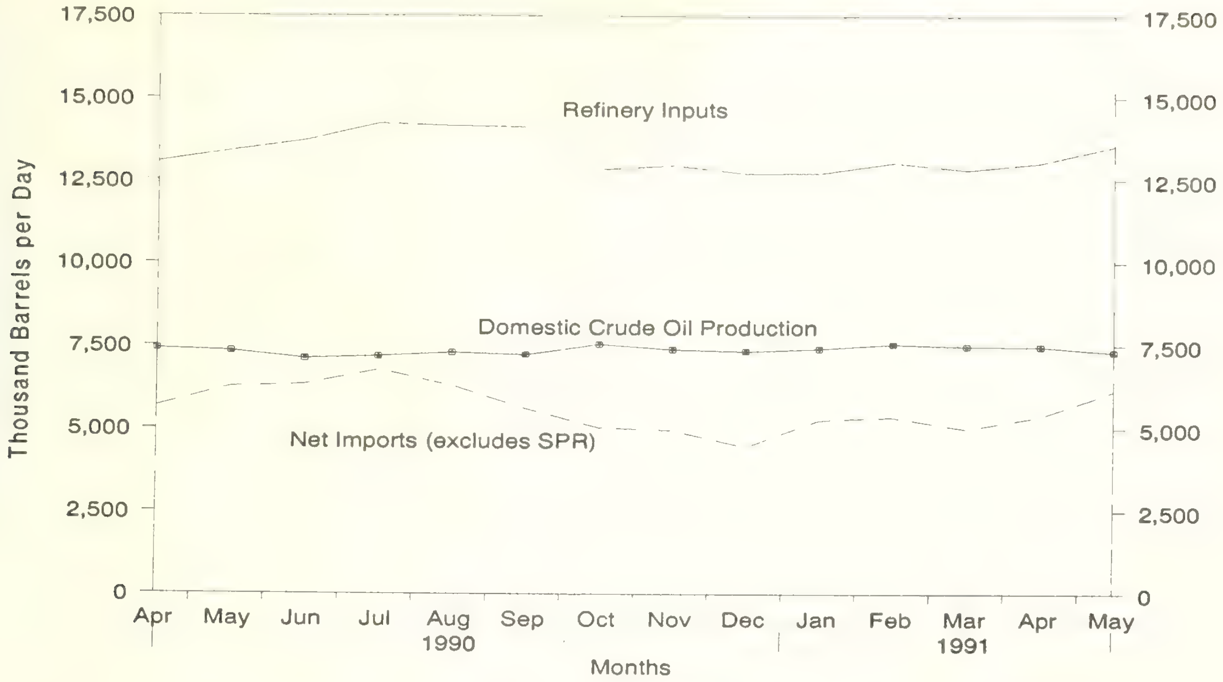
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, April 1990 - Present



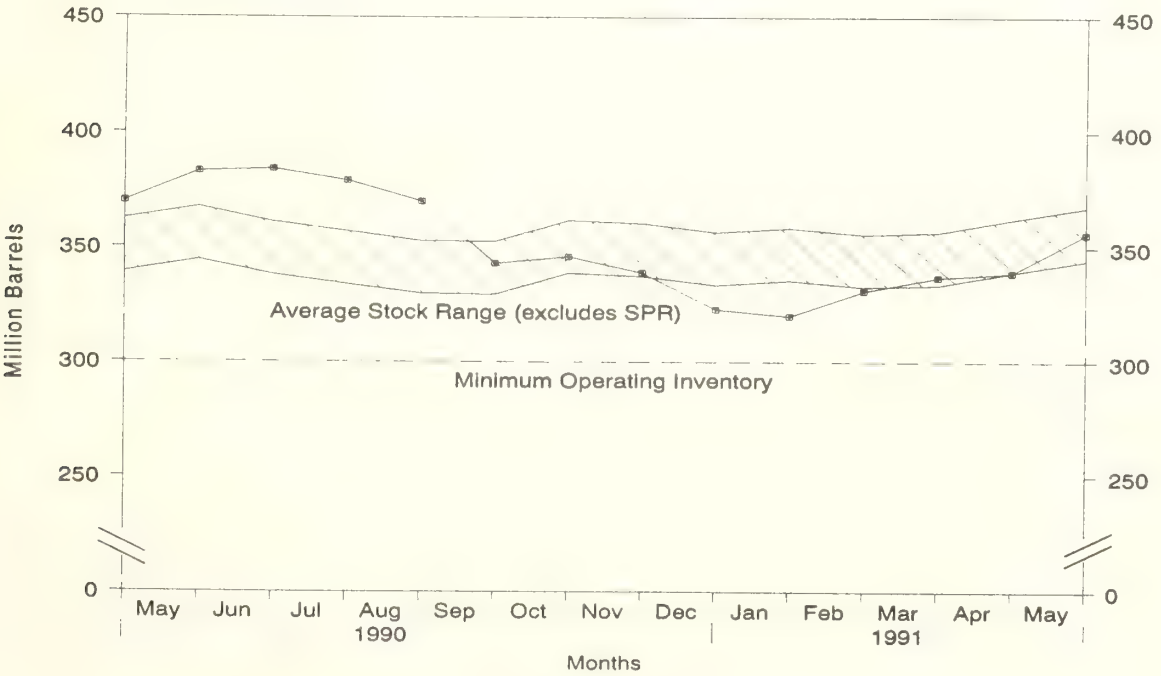
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks[1], April 1990 - Present



[1] Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply							Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[d]	Crude Used Directly[e]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989 January	7,937	1,958	5,661	65	5,596	94	--	(s)
February	7,788	1,962	5,305	84	5,221	-26	--	(s)
March	7,575	1,686	5,035	75	4,960	426	--	(s)
April	7,772	1,890	5,750	59	5,690	91	--	(s)
May	7,816	1,973	5,729	77	5,652	280	--	(s)
June	7,624	1,861	5,976	55	5,920	135	--	(s)
July	7,444	1,725	6,214	75	6,139	426	--	(s)
August	7,544	1,870	6,565	32	6,533	213	--	(s)
September	7,548	1,875	6,028	59	5,969	121	--	1
October	7,453	1,877	6,187	37	6,149	-125	--	0
November	7,536	1,915	6,171	41	6,131	397	--	(s)
December	7,337	1,904	5,463	12	5,452	343	--	(s)
Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	--	(s)
1990 January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	--	(s)
February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	--	0
March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	--	0
April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	--	(s)
May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	--	0
June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	--	(s)
July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	--	0
August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	--	(s)
September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	--	(s)
October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	--	(s)
November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	--	(s)
December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	--	(s)
Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	--	(s)
1991 January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	--	0
February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	--	0
March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	--	(s)
April	RE 7,467	RE 1,798	R 5,523	0	R 5,523	R 294	--	(s)
May*	PE 7,310	PE 1,769	E *6,251*	E *0*	E *6,251*	E *481*	--	E (s)
5-Mo. Average	PE 7,443	PE 1,841	E 5,542	E 0	E 5,542	E 261	--	E (s)
1990 5-Mo. Average	7,442	1,817	6,104	42	6,062	174	--	(s)
1989 5-Mo. Average	7,778	1,893	5,498	72	5,426	178	--	(s)

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[d] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[e] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[b]		
	Stock Change[c]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[e]	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 **Average**	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974 **Average**	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975 **Average**	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976 **Average**	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977 **Average**	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978 **Average**	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979 **Average**	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980 **Average**	45	52	13,481	287	--	[f] 466	108	[f] 358
1981 **Average**	336	[f] -46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982 **Average**	174	-38	11,774	236	--	[f] 644	294	[f] 350
1983 **Average**	234	[f] -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 **Average**	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 **Average**	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 **Average**	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 **Average**	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 **Average**	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 January	65	115	13,330	137	47	895	562	334
February	85	-38	12,765	208	48	897	564	333
March	75	-202	12,963	156	45	893	566	327
April	60	434	12,956	139	23	908	568	340
May	77	194	13,405	131	19	916	570	346
June	44	-478	13,905	243	20	903	572	331
July	86	62	13,848	69	19	908	574	333
August	32	251	13,861	162	17	916	575	341
September	59	-203	13,791	32	18	912	577	335
October	37	36	13,360	61	21	914	578	336
November	41	500	13,420	120	25	930	579	351
December	12	-313	13,165	247	33	921	580	341
Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	--	--	--
1990 January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	--	--	--
1991 January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
April	R 0	R 65	R 13,037	R 162	21	R 907	568	R 339
May*	E *0*	E *355*	E *13,540*	E 128	E 17	E *924*	E *568*	E *356*
5-Mo. Average	**E -114**	**E 177**	**E 13,037**	**E 125**	**E 19**	--	--	--
1990 **5-Mo. Average**	**42**	**273**	**13,255**	**118**	**31**	--	--	--
1989 **5-Mo. Average**	**72**	**101**	**13,091**	**153**	**36**	--	--	--

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Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974 Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975 Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976 Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977 Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978 Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979 Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980 Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981 Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984 Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989 January	335	93	345	345	32	32	0	0
February	310	62	430	430	79	79	0	0
March	272	40	361	361	0	0	0	0
April	235	75	555	526	0	0	0	0
May	272	34	424	402	64	64	0	0
June	205	30	384	384	309	303	0	0
July	263	43	530	530	334	314	0	0
August	216	77	528	517	348	348	0	0
September	256	58	513	498	271	271	0	0
October	250	74	509	495	191	191	0	0
November	323	71	443	442	148	148	0	0
December	288	60	372	367	105	105	0	0
Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-Mo. Average	270	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990 4-Mo. Average	309	69	593	580	138	131	0	0
1989 4-Mo. Average	288	68	421	414	27	27	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	January	0	0	1,449	1,335	59	59	2,219	1,863
	February	0	0	1,290	1,177	17	17	2,126	1,765
	March	0	0	1,108	1,025	64	64	1,805	1,490
	April	0	0	1,226	1,074	14	14	2,030	1,689
	May	0	0	1,155	1,056	61	61	1,977	1,617
	June	0	0	1,249	1,147	17	17	2,164	1,881
	July	0	0	1,182	1,096	0	0	2,308	1,982
	August	0	0	1,316	1,159	44	0	2,453	2,101
	September	26	26	1,109	1,021	20	0	2,195	1,874
	October	0	0	1,158	1,047	14	14	2,122	1,819
	November	0	0	1,342	1,230	0	0	2,257	1,891
	December	0	0	1,115	1,029	26	0	1,905	1,561
	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,725	1,655	0	0	1,995	1,722
1990	4-Mo. Average	11	11	1,263	1,104	20	8	2,334	1,903
1989	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,268	1,153	39	39	2,043	1,700

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	[d] (s)	[d] (s)
1989	January	52	46	0	0	218	201	0	0
	February	74	67	11	11	292	244	0	0
	March	100	85	10	10	167	107	0	0
	April	116	111	72	72	128	97	0	0
	May	123	112	19	12	264	264	0	0
	June	75	75	88	88	138	129	0	0
	July	86	86	42	37	113	108	0	0
	August	97	79	87	87	115	100	0	0
	September	115	109	32	32	113	91	0	0
	October	122	105	50	50	167	130	0	0
	November	71	62	99	99	231	208	0	0
	December	41	23	85	85	263	222	0	0
	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	4-Mo. Average	45	35	58	58	93	91	0	0
1990	4-Mo. Average	47	36	72	71	156	120	0	0
1989	4-Mo. Average	85	77	23	23	199	161	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	**Average**	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	**Average**	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	**Average**	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	**Average**	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	**Average**	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	**Average**	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	**Average**	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	**Average**	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	**Average**	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	**Average**	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	**Average**	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	**Average**	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	**Average**	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	**Average**	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	**Average**	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	**Average**	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	January	782	782	941	470	1,993	1,498	4,212	3,361
	February	567	559	775	368	1,719	1,249	3,845	3,015
	March	702	696	909	468	1,888	1,366	3,693	2,856
	April	750	722	831	424	1,897	1,426	3,927	3,115
	May	789	789	853	509	2,048	1,686	4,025	3,303
	June	864	841	778	486	1,943	1,619	4,106	3,500
	July	1,094	1,085	794	447	2,130	1,764	4,437	3,746
	August	946	932	834	486	2,078	1,683	4,531	3,784
	September	867	836	914	568	2,041	1,636	4,236	3,510
	October	713	694	1,004	592	2,056	1,571	4,177	3,390
	November	770	757	924	549	2,096	1,674	4,353	3,565
	December	915	886	903	561	2,206	1,777	4,111	3,338
	Average	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	4-Mo. Average	**600**	**586**	**955**	**618**	**1,751**	**1,389**	**3,746**	**3,111**
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**923**	**906**	**990**	**625**	**2,188**	**1,758**	**4,522**	**3,661**
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**703**	**693**	**867**	**434**	**1,878**	**1,388**	**3,921**	**3,088**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973 Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974 Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975 Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976 Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977 Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978 Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979 Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980 Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981 Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982 Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983 Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984 Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986 Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987 Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988 Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989 January	160	160	19	19	53	0	93	0	1,065	696	38	38
February	249	237	32	27	24	0	131	0	1,007	639	32	26
March	295	285	16	0	41	0	119	0	961	633	25	24
April	256	256	43	41	55	0	76	0	877	599	97	83
May	294	294	12	12	29	0	65	0	901	647	125	119
June	256	245	31	31	28	0	92	0	921	673	66	50
July	305	305	20	20	32	0	80	0	849	596	150	135
August	317	306	39	30	19	0	67	0	911	616	68	67
September	321	321	59	45	8	0	73	0	949	668	87	87
October	335	335	58	53	44	0	66	0	857	590	85	84
November	378	368	76	76	41	0	86	0	911	594	94	94
December	238	238	23	16	29	0	39	0	973	613	90	90
Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990 January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991 January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
4-Mo. Average	239	239	19	19	19	0	15	0	1,056	779	94	91
1990 4-Mo. Average	295	295	41	39	61	0	35	0	925	598	85	83
1989 4-Mo. Average	240	234	27	22	43	0	104	0	978	642	48	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	January	261	204	19	0	62	62	809	748	57	0
	February	146	105	77	12	10	10	756	706	153	0
	March	185	146	59	0	15	15	667	621	30	0
	April	168	140	9	0	47	47	1,002	941	48	0
	May	122	68	26	10	22	22	808	764	31	0
	June	139	113	33	0	110	110	688	639	46	0
	July	108	71	1	0	16	16	758	708	34	0
	August	191	159	30	14	13	13	806	765	32	0
	September	163	146	22	0	10	10	721	659	54	0
	October	147	116	74	0	28	28	837	760	43	0
	November	227	188	42	0	97	97	743	715	33	0
	December	199	173	19	0	33	33	610	566	37	0
	Average	**172**	**136**	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**	**49**	**0**
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	**182**	**140**	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**	**55**	**0**
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	4-Mo. Average	**167**	**133**	**34**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**801**	**762**	**21**	**0**
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**191**	**150**	**75**	**0**	**30**	**29**	**697**	**634**	**69**	**0**
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**191**	**150**	**40**	**3**	**34**	**34**	**808**	**754**	**70**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	January	59	0	33	33	30	0	101	0	105	79	215	138
	February	44	0	233	222	24	0	70	0	92	85	221	130
	March	52	0	167	167	38	0	49	0	82	65	174	130
	April	14	0	186	175	24	0	56	0	117	99	148	88
	May	32	0	184	184	46	0	46	0	68	49	202	169
	June	34	0	179	179	32	0	99	0	143	100	181	132
	July	49	0	48	35	39	0	51	0	89	47	328	210
	August	43	0	117	98	21	0	69	0	101	79	370	316
	September	35	0	146	119	33	0	70	0	95	69	191	149
	October	38	0	166	143	32	0	38	0	71	71	309	234
	November	72	0	155	132	42	0	71	0	91	80	165	141
	December	29	0	57	50	24	0	83	0	81	63	78	71
	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	4-Mo. Average	62	0	37	30	20	0	31	0	80	69	44	24
1990	4-Mo. Average	21	0	76	68	33	0	36	0	104	82	216	172
1989	4-Mo. Average	43	0	153	147	29	0	69	0	99	82	189	122

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
		U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	**Average**	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	**Average**	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	**Average**	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	**Average**	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	**Average**	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	**Average**	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	**Average**	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	**Average**	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	**Average**	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	**Average**	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	**Average**	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	**Average**	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	**Average**	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	**Average**	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	**Average**	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	**Average**	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	January	19	0	415	0	429	122	4,043	2,300	8,255	5,661
	February	12	0	369	0	505	92	4,186	2,290	8,032	5,305
	March	58	0	324	0	409	93	3,763	2,179	7,456	5,035
	April	49	0	407	0	473	165	4,151	2,635	8,078	5,750
	May	27	0	379	0	334	88	3,753	2,426	7,778	5,729
	June	79	0	363	0	351	195	3,871	2,476	7,977	5,976
	July	100	0	331	0	544	324	3,932	2,468	8,369	6,214
	August	43	0	239	0	533	319	4,029	2,781	8,560	6,565
	September	68	0	190	0	470	244	3,766	2,517	8,002	6,028
	October	66	0	180	0	651	383	4,124	2,796	8,301	6,187
	November	48	0	279	0	337	121	3,988	2,606	8,341	6,171
	December	0	0	377	0	449	213	3,468	2,126	7,579	5,463
	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
	March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
	April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
	4-Mo. Average	23	0	236	0	209	86	3,212	2,248	6,958	5,359
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	30	0	320	0	495	201	3,835	2,353	8,358	6,014
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	35	0	379	0	452	118	4,031	2,350	7,952	5,439

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[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

[c] Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

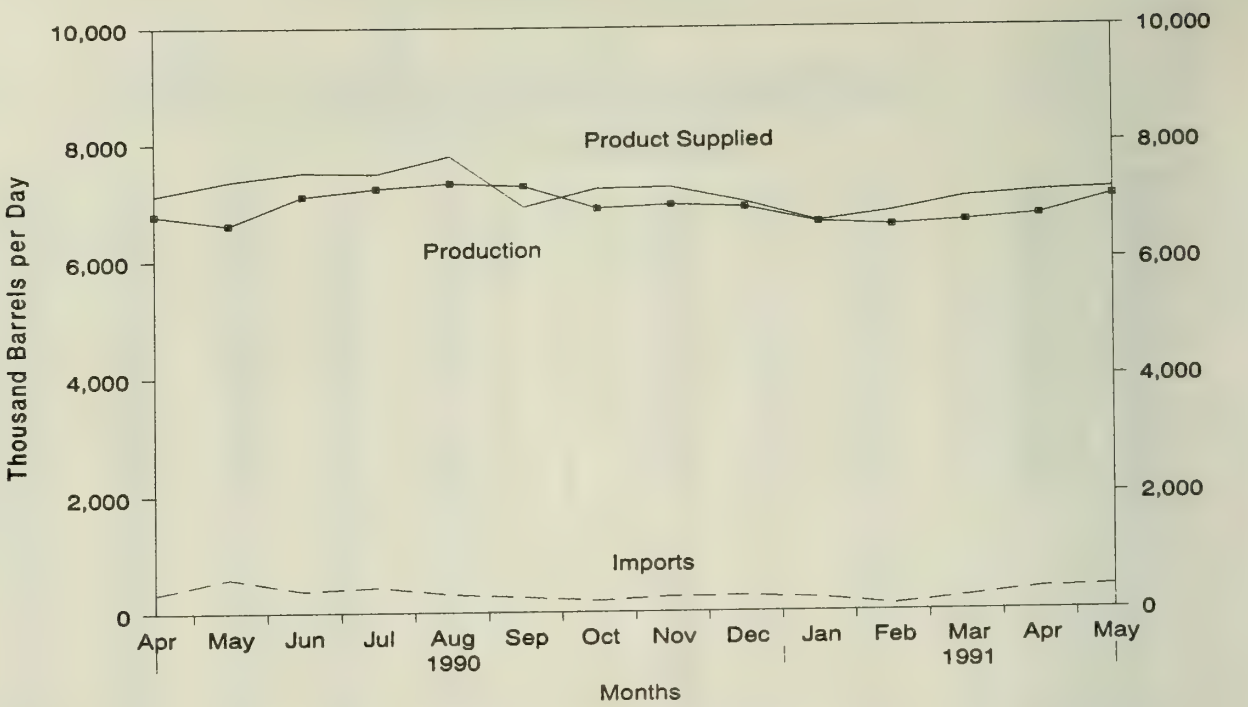
[d] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

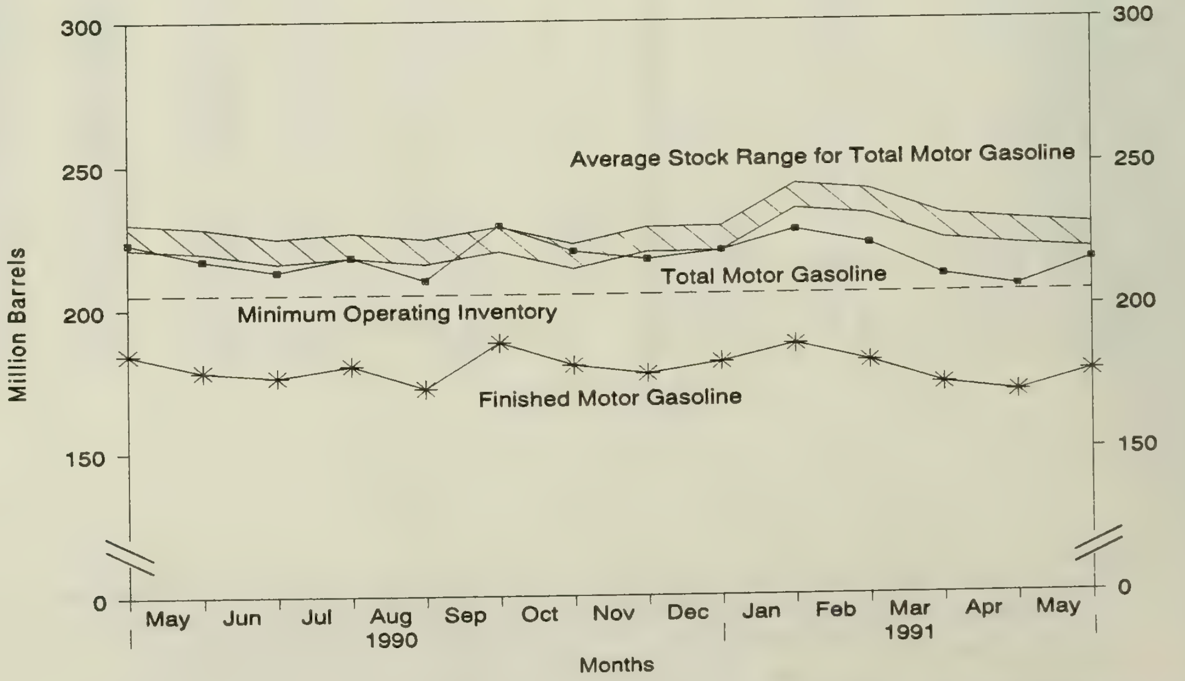
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, April 1990 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks[a]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Total[d]	Unleaded	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	[f] 218	--
1975	Average	6,520	184	[f] 28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	[f] 261	--
1981	Average[g]	6,405	157	[f] -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	[f] 235	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	[f] -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	8	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	January	6,937	353	512	33	6,745	5,754	85.3	249	206
	February	6,650	423	-70	24	7,119	6,141	86.3	248	204
	March	6,612	381	-471	43	7,421	6,380	86.0	230	189
	April	6,811	370	-22	46	7,157	6,248	87.3	227	188
	May	6,894	355	-163	31	7,381	6,454	87.5	223	183
	June	7,275	386	-180	60	7,780	6,864	88.2	216	178
	July	7,360	383	390	57	7,296	6,509	89.2	229	190
	August	7,155	360	-260	58	7,717	6,934	89.8	221	182
	September	7,069	320	118	31	7,240	6,443	89.0	227	186
	October	6,845	389	-97	29	7,302	6,642	91.0	222	183
	November	7,046	406	81	18	7,353	6,756	91.9	224	185
	December	6,884	306	-257	37	7,410	6,927	93.5	213	177
	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	--	--
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	--	--
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
	March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
	April	R 6,742	R 371	R -77	R 53	R 7,137	R 6,860	R 96.1	207	R 170
	May*	E *7,062*	E *400*	E *254*	E 29	E *7,179*	E *6,876*	E *95.8*	E *216*	E *177*
	5-Mo. Average	E 6,733	E 270	E -27	E 65	E 6,964	E 6,686	E 96.0	--	--
1990	5-Mo. Average	6,769	403	9	36	7,127	6,697	94.0	--	--
1989	5-Mo. Average	6,783	375	-42	36	7,165	6,196	86.5	--	--

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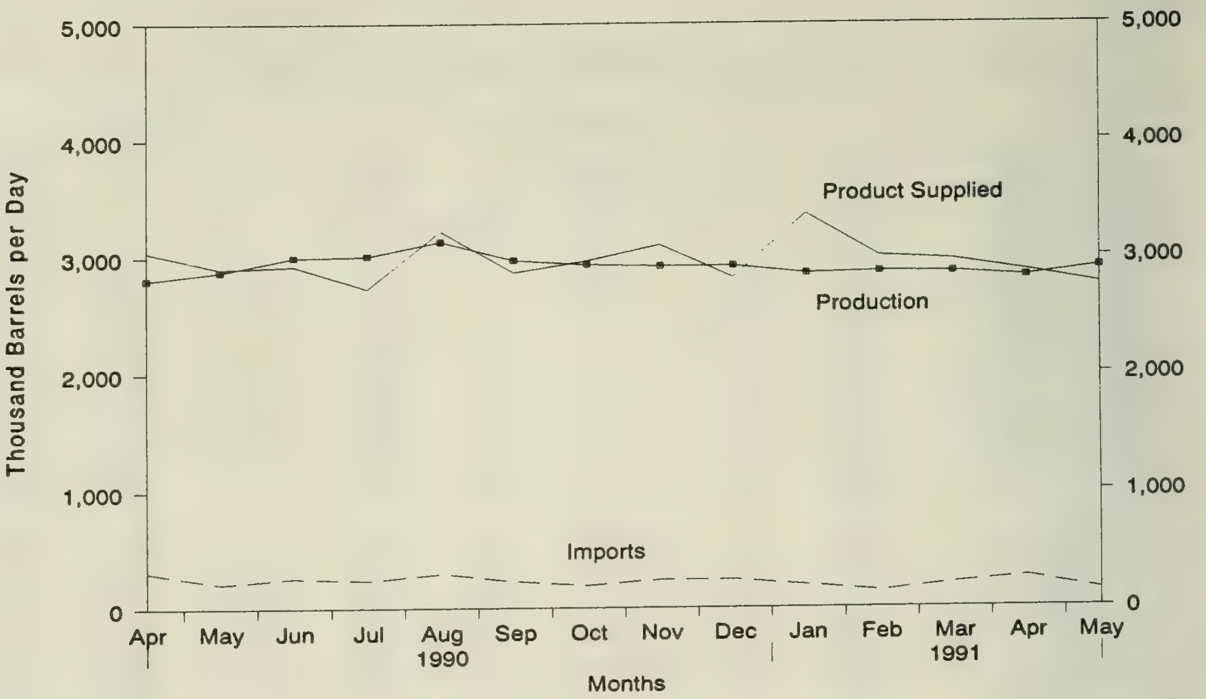
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes gasohol.
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
[g] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

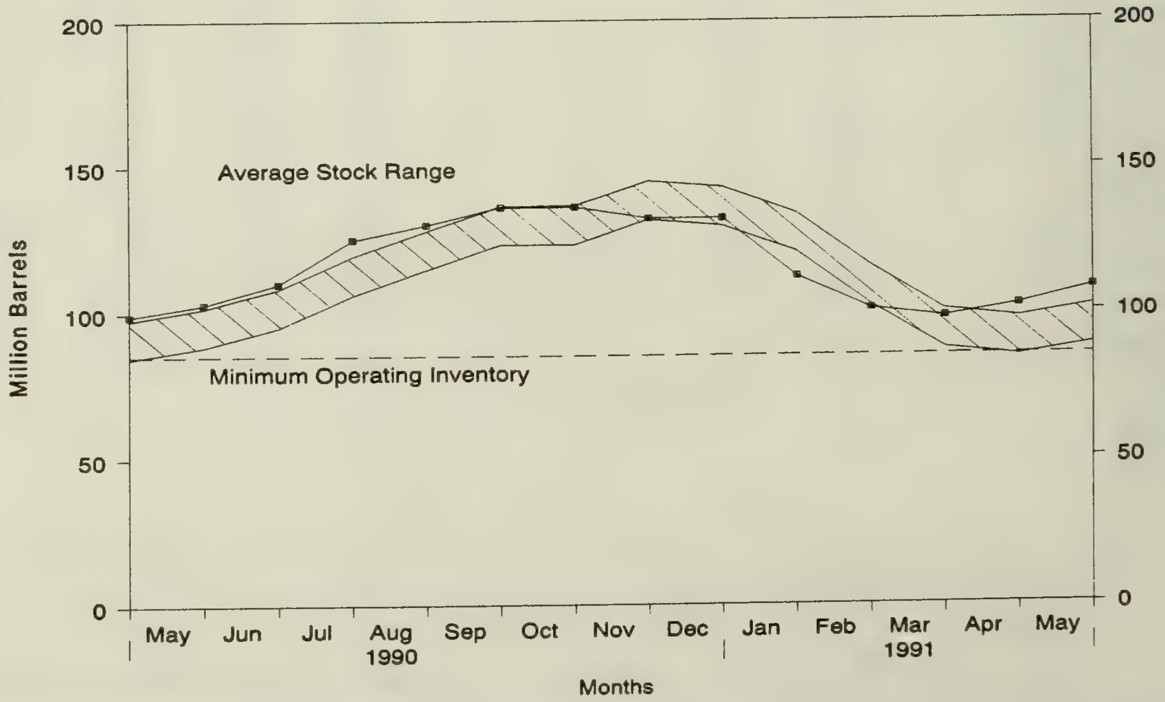
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, April 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974	**Average**	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	[d] 200
1975	**Average**	2,654	155	2	[d] -40	1	2,851	209
1976	**Average**	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977	**Average**	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978	**Average**	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979	**Average**	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980	**Average**	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	[d] 205
1981	**Average**[e]	2,613	173	10	[d] -38	5	2,829	192
1982	**Average**	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	[d] 179
1983	**Average**	2,456	174	–	[d] -124	64	2,690	140
1984	**Average**	2,681	272	–	57	51	2,845	161
1985	**Average**	2,687	200	–	-48	67	2,868	144
1986	**Average**	2,798	247	–	31	100	2,914	155
1987	**Average**	2,731	255	–	-56	66	2,976	134
1988	**Average**	2,859	302	–	-30	69	3,122	124
1989	January	2,974	346	–	-93	110	3,303	121
	February	2,797	331	–	-463	164	3,427	108
	March	2,713	439	–	-352	76	3,428	97
	April	2,789	301	–	60	56	2,975	99
	May	2,750	290	–	35	51	2,954	100
	June	2,809	233	–	(s)	39	3,002	100
	July	2,848	334	–	498	89	2,596	115
	August	2,907	254	–	41	154	2,966	116
	September	2,952	249	–	231	81	2,889	123
	October	2,906	261	–	-50	90	3,127	122
	November	3,063	307	–	-64	123	3,311	120
	December	3,266	324	–	-454	130	3,914	106
	Average	**2,899**	**306**	–	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	–
1990	January	3,130	505	–	388	62	3,185	118
	February	2,753	357	–	-215	65	3,260	112
	March	2,657	281	–	-415	75	3,277	99
	April	2,803	308	–	9	59	3,043	99
	May	2,874	209	–	108	75	2,900	103
	June	2,996	257	–	246	84	2,923	110
	July	3,008	236	–	487	30	2,726	125
	August	3,131	293	–	156	51	3,218	130
	September	2,968	226	–	207	123	2,864	136
	October	2,928	190	–	8	150	2,960	136
	November	2,915	238	–	-129	188	3,094	132
	December	2,917	239	–	-7	347	2,816	132
	Average	**2,925**	**278**	–	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	–
1991	January	2,851	190	–	-648	332	3,356	112
	February	2,867	138	–	-388	393	3,000	101
	March	2,862	206	–	-96	198	2,966	98
	April	R 2,822	R 258	–	R 130	R 81	R 2,869	R 102
	May*	E *2,902*	E *146*	–	E *223*	E 67	E *2,758*	E *108*
	5-Mo. Average	E **2,861**	E **188**	–	E **-153**	E **211**	E **2,990**	–
1990	**5-Mo. Average**	**2,845**	**332**	–	**-21**	**67**	**3,131**	–
1989	**5-Mo. Average**	**2,805**	**342**	–	**-158**	**90**	**3,215**	–

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

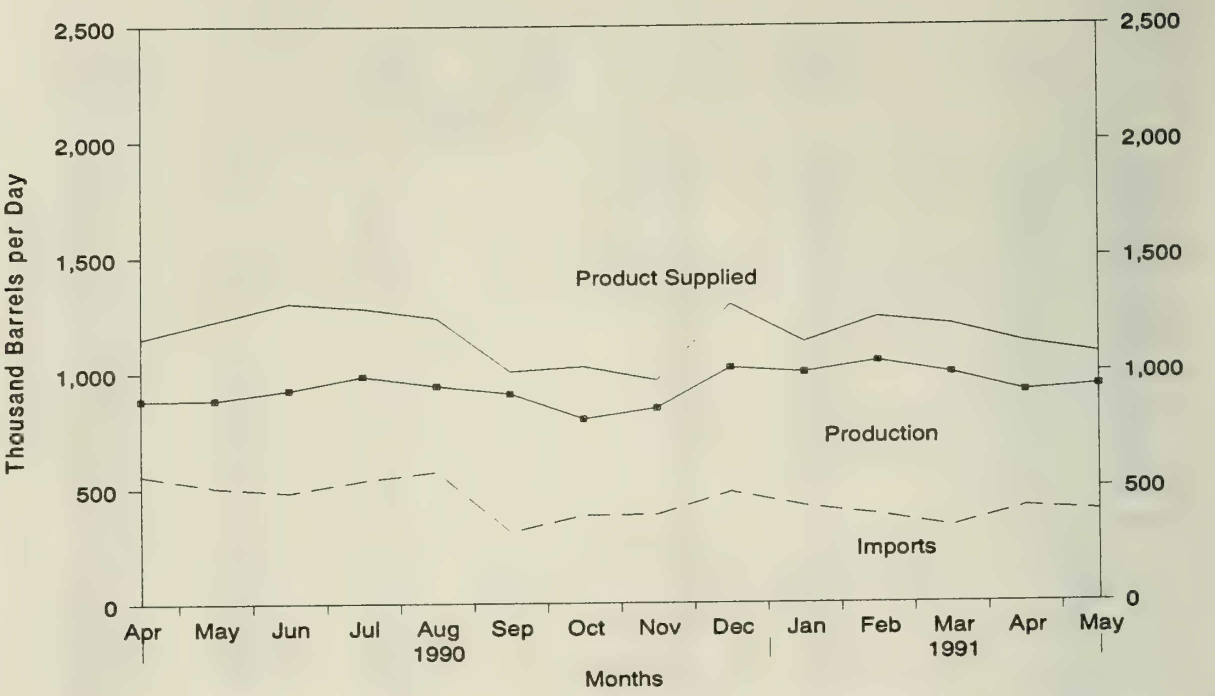
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

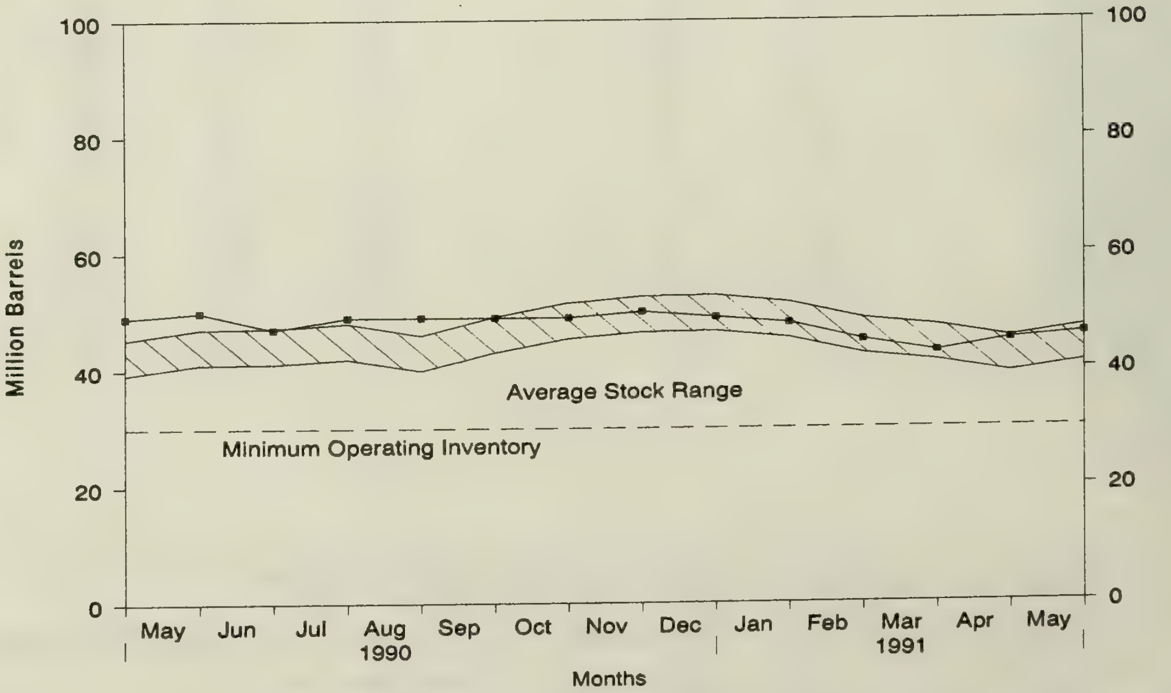
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, April 1990 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	d 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	d -2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	d 92
1981 Average[e]	1,321	800	48	d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	d 66
1983 Average	852	699	–	d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	–	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	–	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	–	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	–	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	–	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 January	949	909	–	84	151	1,623	47
February	930	877	–	-58	146	1,719	46
March	937	706	–	-128	220	1,551	42
April	904	681	–	-52	236	1,401	40
May	934	538	–	77	276	1,119	42
June	953	533	–	54	208	1,223	44
July	862	556	–	-44	176	1,286	43
August	903	501	–	58	225	1,121	45
September	856	454	–	162	137	1,010	49
October	1,001	583	–	50	243	1,292	51
November	1,075	543	–	48	330	1,240	52
December	1,140	680	–	-275	226	1,870	44
Average	**954**	**629**	–	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	–
1990 January	1,163	825	–	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	–	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	–	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	–	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	–	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	–	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	–	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	–	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	–	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	–	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	–	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	–	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	**950**	**504**	–	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	–
1991 January	1,000	422	–	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	–	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	–	-55	178	1,206	43
April	R 915	R 416	–	R 58	R 145	R 1,128	45
May*	E *939*	E *398*	–	E *30*	E 227	E *1,081*	E *46*
5-Mo. Average	E **979**	E **390**	–	E **-20**	E **233**	E **1,156**	–
1990 5-Mo. Average	**992**	**576**	–	**39**	**203**	**1,326**	–
1989 5-Mo. Average	**931**	**740**	–	**-14**	**207**	**1,478**	–

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[a] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

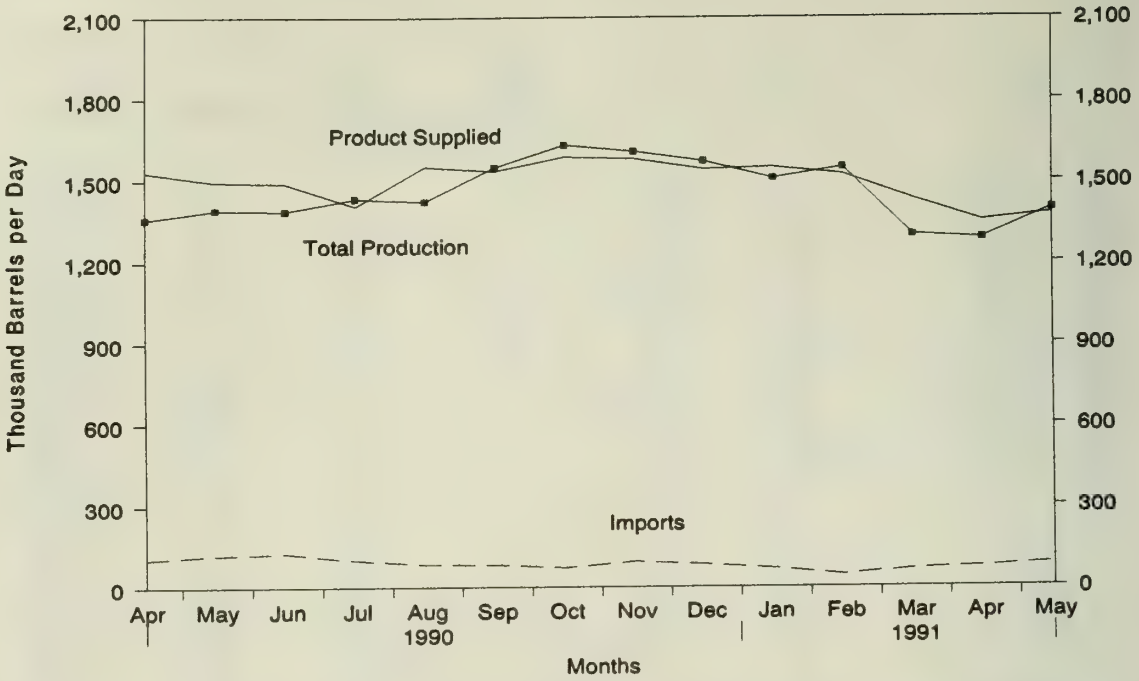
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

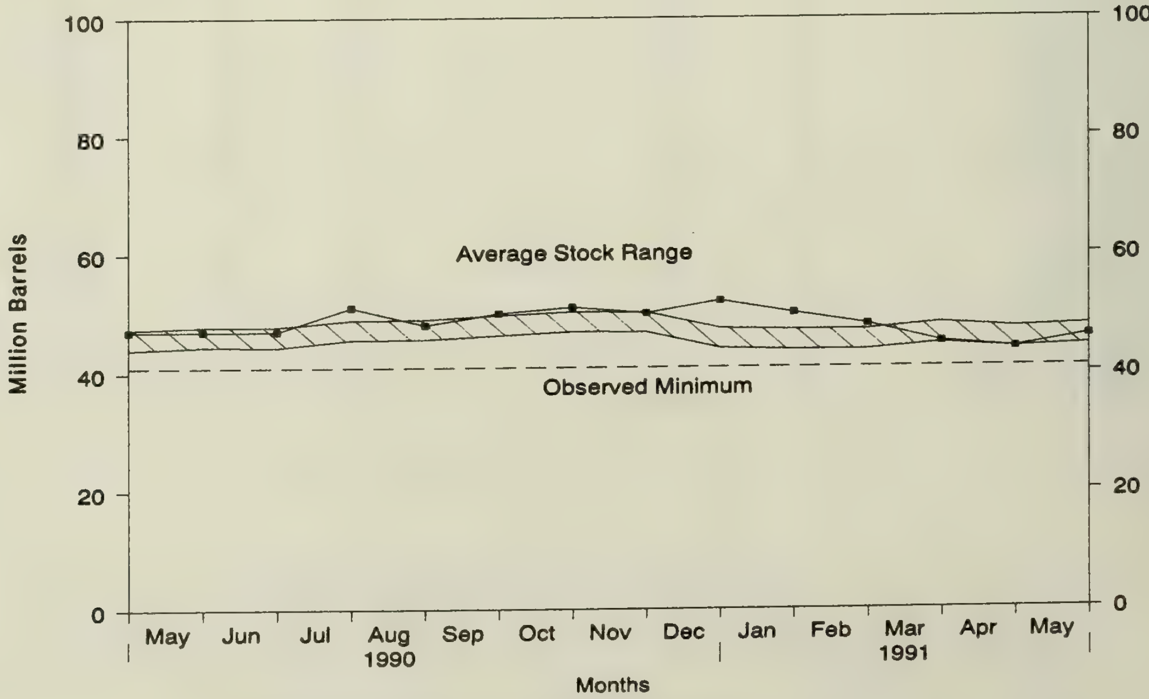
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, April 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, April 1990 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occuring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
		Production					Product Supplied			
		Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene Type
		Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c] 29	[c] 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	[c] 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c] 42	[c] 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	[c] -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c] 37	[c] 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	[c] (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	January	1,503	1,312	101	21	75	1,508	1,334	44	38
	February	1,404	1,214	120	-40	21	1,542	1,342	43	37
	March	1,396	1,188	101	-2	11	1,488	1,277	43	37
	April	1,270	1,074	127	31	16	1,351	1,150	44	38
	May	1,249	1,031	120	40	1	1,328	1,103	45	39
	June	1,350	1,139	124	-27	1	1,500	1,286	45	38
	July	1,410	1,194	113	90	11	1,422	1,219	47	41
	August	1,437	1,237	90	28	15	1,484	1,260	48	42
	September	1,442	1,218	95	-13	34	1,516	1,316	48	41
	October	1,504	1,300	74	74	30	1,474	1,252	50	44
	November	1,514	1,305	91	34	52	1,519	1,337	51	44
	December	1,354	1,149	115	-335	59	1,745	1,541	41	34
	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	–	–
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	–	–
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
	April	R 1,286	R 1,135	R 73	R -29	R 38	R 1,350	R 1,195	R 44	38
	May*	E *1,395*	E *1,211*	E *86*	E *98*	E 5	E *1,378*	E *1,176*	E *46*	E *40*
	5-Mo. Average	E 1,405	E 1,246	E 67	E -34	E 61	E 1,446	E 1,271	–	–
1990	5-Mo. Average	1,451	1,259	132	40	27	1,517	1,332	–	–
1989	5-Mo. Average	1,364	1,163	113	11	25	1,442	1,240	–	–

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[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

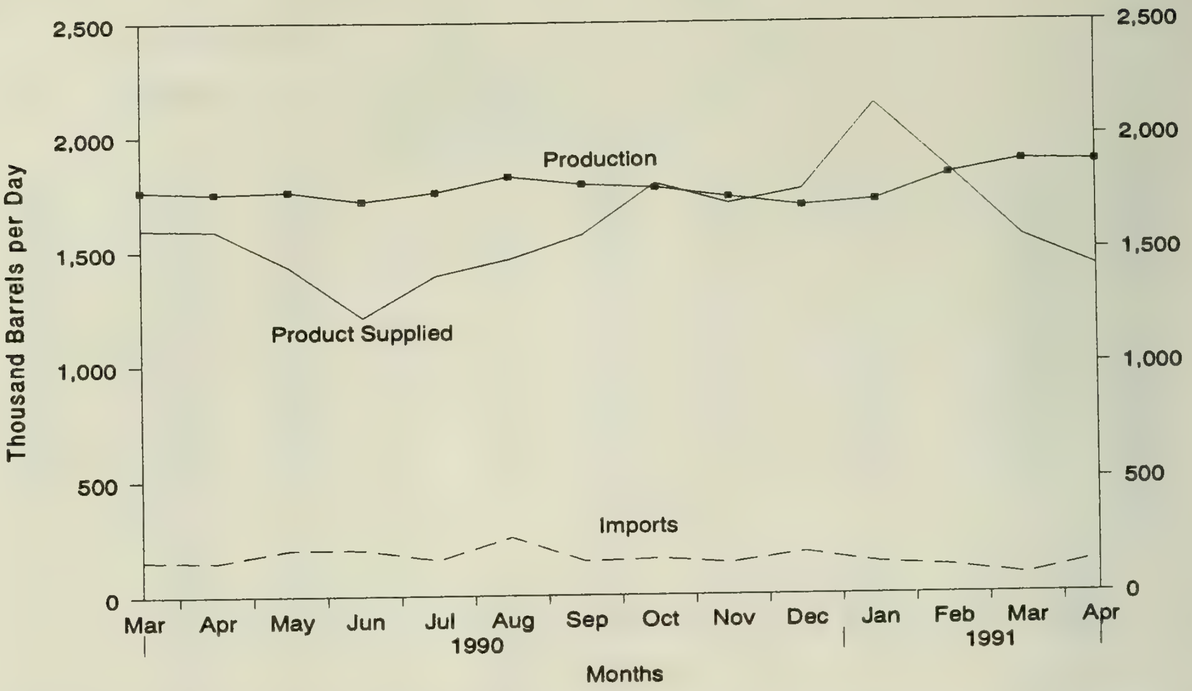
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data.• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

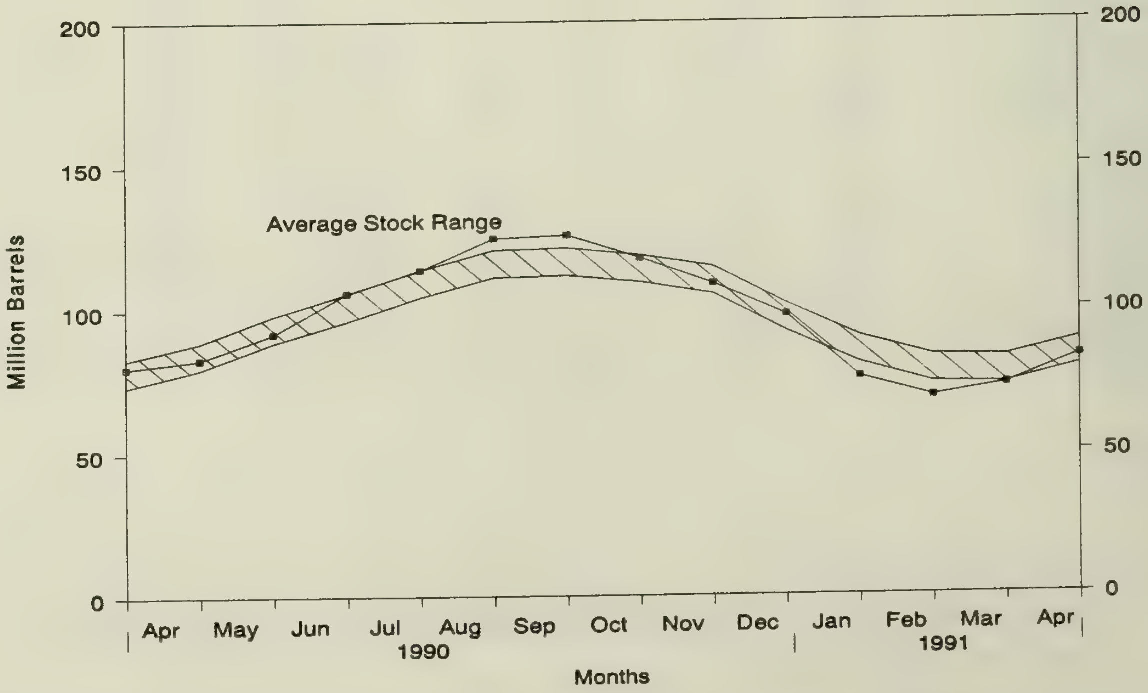
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, March 1990 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	**Average**	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[d] 113
1975	**Average**	1,527	112	[d] 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	**Average**	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	**Average**	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	**Average**	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	**Average**	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	**Average**	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[d] 120
1981	**Average**	1,571	244	[d] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	**Average**	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[d] 94
1983	**Average**	1,642	190	[d] -4	253	73	1,509	[d] 101
1984	**Average**	1,697	195	[d] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	**Average**	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	**Average**	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	**Average**	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	**Average**	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	January	1,885	239	-335	422	19	2,018	87
	February	1,798	260	-333	328	31	2,032	78
	March	1,909	150	-85	274	43	1,827	75
	April	1,950	121	294	242	27	1,507	84
	May	1,943	110	428	226	43	1,357	97
	June	1,824	155	269	254	35	1,422	105
	July	1,850	192	407	247	45	1,343	118
	August	1,787	202	272	245	40	1,433	126
	September	1,737	182	-46	303	31	1,631	125
	October	1,679	176	-313	371	31	1,766	115
	November	1,643	179	-389	446	33	1,732	103
	December	1,483	205	-749	424	37	1,975	80
	Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	–
1990	January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
	February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
	March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
	April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
	May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
	June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
	July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
	August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
	September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
	October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
	November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
	December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
	Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	–
1991	January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
	February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
	March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
	April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
	4-Mo. Average	**1,828**	**122**	**-124**	**280**	**51**	**1,742**	–
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**1,735**	**200**	**22**	**286**	**39**	**1,588**	–
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**1,887**	**191**	**-113**	**317**	**30**	**1,844**	–

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[a] Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	**Average**	**2,833**	**290**	**1**	**750**	**162**	**2,211**	**179**
1974	**Average**	**2,722**	**269**	**25**	**665**	**172**	**2,129**	[d]**188**
1975	**Average**	**2,547**	**144**	[d]**-6**	**537**	**158**	**2,001**	**188**
1976	**Average**	**2,725**	**129**	**(s)**	**524**	**172**	**2,158**	**188**
1977	**Average**	**2,939**	**130**	**20**	**514**	**164**	**2,371**	**195**
1978	**Average**	**3,076**	**80**	**-12**	**492**	**165**	**2,511**	**191**
1979	**Average**	**3,141**	**116**	**24**	**352**	**208**	**2,673**	**200**
1980	**Average**	**2,957**	**130**	**15**	**310**	**197**	**2,566**	[d]**205**
1981	**Average**	**2,771**	**188**	[d]**-42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982	**Average**	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	[d]**216**
1983	**Average**	**2,437**	**382**	[d]**-6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	[d]**217**
1984	**Average**	**2,500**	**503**	[d]**-32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985	**Average**	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986	**Average**	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987	**Average**	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988	**Average**	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989	January	2,696	646	375	706	236	2,024	220
	February	2,553	717	231	726	281	2,032	226
	March	2,671	644	114	660	311	2,230	230
	April	2,683	727	102	808	290	2,210	233
	May	2,882	635	181	688	258	2,391	239
	June	3,025	571	-179	838	388	2,549	233
	July	3,044	576	-159	955	333	2,491	228
	August	2,998	587	-244	893	313	2,623	221
	September	2,986	675	125	737	309	2,490	224
	October	2,687	632	-42	730	308	2,323	223
	November	2,608	645	-77	900	299	2,131	221
	December	2,409	486	-266	918	332	1,910	213
	Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	--
1990	January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
	February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
	March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
	April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
	May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
	June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
	July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
	August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
	September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
	October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
	November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
	December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
	Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	--
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
	February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
	March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
	April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
	4-Mo. Average	**2,659**	**591**	**203**	**797**	**265**	**1,986**	--
1990	**4-Mo. Average**	**2,695**	**696**	**98**	**765**	**278**	**2,248**	--
1989	**4-Mo. Average**	**2,653**	**682**	**206**	**724**	**279**	**2,126**	--

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[a] Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d] In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual,* and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through April 1991).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (May 1991). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through May 1991). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly export data are derived by using the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Preliminary monthly export and net import estimates are displayed in Table E1. EIA recommends a careful review of the preceding methodology when utilizing these preliminary estimates.

Table E1. Preliminary Export and Net Import Estimates, May 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Crude Oil Exports	128	Finished Motor Gasoline Exports	29
Petroleum Products Exports	642	Distillate Fuel Oil Exports	67
Total Exports	770	Residual Fuel Oil Exports	227
Net Imports	7,340	Jet Fuel Exports	5

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum

Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

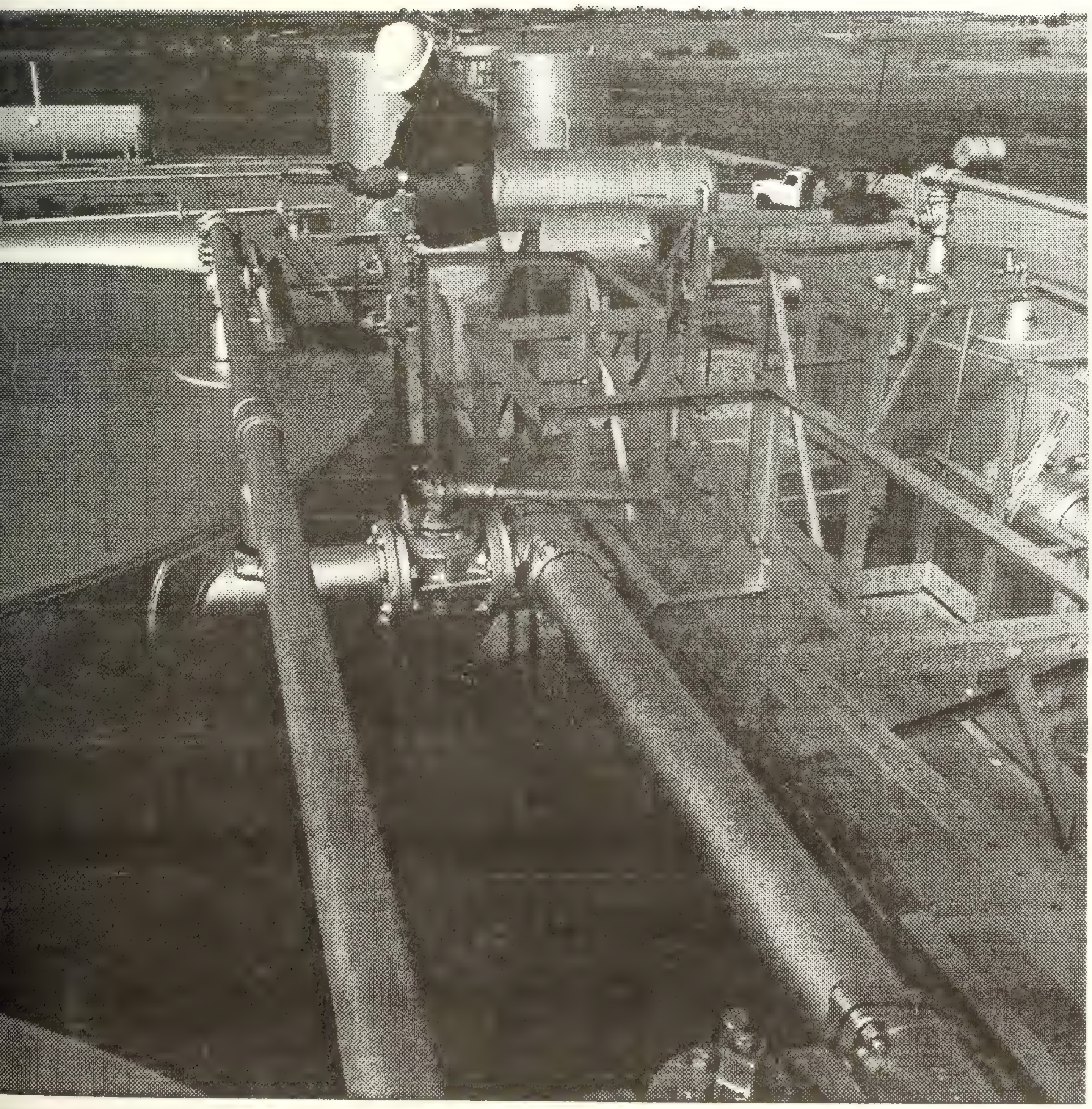
In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,120; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-189; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



t some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the rude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, April 1991

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 53,934	E 1,798	E 223,123	E 1,859
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 170,082	E 5,669	E 674,135	E 5,618
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 224,016**	**E 7,467**	**E 897,258**	**E 7,477**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	165,689	5,523	643,035	5,359
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	4,857	162	14,932	124
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**160,832**	**5,361**	**628,103**	**5,234**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	17,210	143
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,944	-65	-15,737	-131
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-628	-21	-2,380	-20
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	8,824	294	24,422	204
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**6,252**	**208**	**23,515**	**196**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries** (13) = (3) + (7) + (12)	**391,100**	**13,037**	**1,548,876**	**12,907**
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production	49,686	1,656	199,451	1,662
(15)	Net Imports[b]	250	8	892	7
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[b]	-624	-21	-1,016	-8
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**49,312**	**1,644**	**199,327**	**1,661**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,254	-108	-10,420	-87
(19)	Imports	12,156	405	47,703	398
(20)	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,468	82	9,966	83
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	17,739	591	78,369	653
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	623	21	2,373	20
(23)	**Total Other Liquids** (23) = (18) through (22)	**29,732**	**991**	**127,991**	**1,067**
(24)	**Total Production of Products** (24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	**470,144**	**15,671**	**1,876,194**	**15,635**
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	43,090	1,436	143,267	1,194
(26)	Exports	17,235	575	113,900	949
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**25,855**	**862**	**29,367**	**245**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products** (28) = (24) + (27)	**495,999**	**16,533**	**1,905,560**	**15,880**
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-12,910	-430	55,921	466
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use** (30) = (28) + (29)	**483,089**	**16,103**	**1,961,481**	**16,346**
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	214,114	7,137	829,051	6,909
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	86,056	2,869	366,045	3,050
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	33,832	1,128	141,038	1,175
(34)	Jet Fuel	40,506	1,350	175,566	1,463
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,690	1,423	209,048	1,742
(36)	Other[c]	65,267	2,176	238,361	1,986
(37)	Crude Oil	623	21	2,373	20
(38)	**Total Products Supplied** (38) = (31) through (37)	**483,089**	**16,103**	**1,961,481**	**16,346**
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	338,716	--	338,716	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,482	--	568,482	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	170,258	--	170,258	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	102,177	--	102,177	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	44,690	--	44,690	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	43,696	--	43,696	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	83,126	--	83,126	--
(46)	Other[c]	226,464	--	226,464	--
(47)	**Total Stocks** (47) = (39) through (46)	**1,577,609**	**--**	**1,577,609**	**--**

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

[c] Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 224,016	--	165,689	8,824	1,944	5	391,100	4,857	623	907,198
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,686	16,400	4,759	--	11,199	--	11,560	951	47,135	90,300
Pentanes Plus	9,670	--	279	--	624	--	4,851	29	4,445	7,174
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,016	16,400	4,480	--	10,575	--	6,709	922	42,690	83,126
Ethane/Ethylene	15,991	416	300	--	1,374	--	0	0	15,333	19,724
Propane/Propylene	14,682	11,978	2,976	--	5,506	--	1	740	23,389	35,035
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,644	3,908	872	--	4,185	--	1,785	182	3,272	19,821
Isobutane	4,699	98	332	--	-490	--	4,923	0	696	8,546
Other Liquids	2,468	--	12,156	--	3,254	--	18,849	0	-7,479	150,343
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,468	--	97	--	231	--	2,334	0	0	1,799
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,268	--	5,392	--	11,967	0	-7,091	112,091
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,791	--	-2,341	--	4,521	0	-389	36,382
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-28	--	27	0	1	71
Finished Petroleum Products	--	422,848	38,610	--	2,335	--	--	16,313	442,810	429,768
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	202,249	11,144	--	-2,306	--	--	1,585	214,114	170,258
Leaded	--	7,898	1	--	-590	--	--	161	8,328	7,420
Unleaded	--	194,351	11,143	--	-1,716	--	--	1,424	205,786	162,838
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	527	12	--	-131	--	--	0	670	1,668
Jet Fuel	--	38,578	2,200	--	-880	--	--	1,152	40,506	43,696
Naphtha-Type	--	4,530	382	--	-152	--	--	394	4,670	5,714
Kerosene-Type	--	34,048	1,818	--	-728	--	--	758	35,836	37,982
Kerosene	--	1,057	122	--	32	--	--	21	1,126	4,265
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	84,663	7,725	--	3,904	--	--	2,428	86,056	102,177
Residual Fuel Oil	--	27,454	12,471	--	1,749	--	--	4,344	33,832	44,690
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,141	974	--	-246	--	--	0	5,361	1,477
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,263	3,023	--	255	--	--	0	10,031	1,773
Special Naphthas	--	2,023	152	--	-408	--	--	103	2,480	2,521
Lubricants	--	4,550	191	--	-303	--	--	513	4,531	13,408
Waxes	--	493	59	--	-40	--	--	45	547	993
Petroleum Coke	--	16,517	39	--	-724	--	--	5,999	11,281	8,230
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,114	467	--	1,207	--	--	116	11,258	32,132
Still Gas	--	19,392	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,392	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,827	31	--	226	--	--	9	1,623	2,480
Total	276,170	439,248	221,214	8,824	18,732	5	421,509	22,122	483,089	1,577,609

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 897,258	--	643,035	24,422	-1,473	7	1,548,876	14,932	2,373	907,198
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	199,451	57,649	15,552	--	-13,811	--	54,337	6,149	225,977	90,300
Pentanes Plus	37,765	--	958	--	1,016	--	20,711	66	16,930	7,174
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	161,686	57,649	14,594	--	-14,827	--	33,626	6,082	209,048	83,126
Ethane/Ethylene	64,621	1,978	1,250	--	-322	--	0	0	68,171	19,724
Propane/Propylene	59,562	48,710	10,137	--	-13,481	--	2	4,837	127,051	35,035
Normal Butane/Butylene	19,815	5,964	2,240	--	255	--	16,315	1,246	10,203	19,821
Isobutane	17,688	997	967	--	-1,279	--	17,309	0	3,622	8,546
Other Liquids	9,966	--	47,703	--	10,420	--	74,889	0	-27,640	150,343
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	9,966	--	197	--	562	--	9,601	0	0	1,799
Unfinished Oils	--	--	41,541	--	12,817	--	52,374	0	-23,650	112,091
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	5,965	--	-2,875	--	12,832	0	-3,992	36,382
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-84	--	82	0	2	71
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,698,822	128,673	--	-41,094	--	--	107,818	1,760,771	429,768
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	797,718	28,421	--	-11,900	--	--	8,988	829,051	170,258
Leaded	--	30,721	8	--	-2,567	--	--	655	32,641	7,420
Unleaded	--	766,997	28,413	--	-9,333	--	--	8,333	796,410	162,838
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,189	19	--	-81	--	--	0	2,289	1,668
Jet Fuel	--	168,945	7,517	--	-8,209	--	--	9,105	175,566	43,696
Naphtha-Type	--	18,351	1,798	--	-451	--	--	492	20,108	5,714
Kerosene-Type	--	150,594	5,719	--	-7,758	--	--	8,613	155,458	37,982
Kerosene	--	5,900	459	--	-1,651	--	--	746	7,264	4,265
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	342,029	23,861	--	-30,010	--	--	29,855	366,045	102,177
Residual Fuel Oil	--	118,739	46,559	--	-3,904	--	--	28,164	141,038	44,690
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	17,106	2,279	--	16	--	--	0	19,369	1,477
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	29,549	15,147	--	-280	--	--	0	44,976	1,773
Special Naphthas	--	6,560	990	--	-488	--	--	1,218	6,820	2,521
Lubricants	--	19,229	610	--	1,035	--	--	1,945	16,859	13,408
Waxes	--	2,063	230	--	16	--	--	194	2,083	993
Petroleum Coke	--	65,769	240	--	834	--	--	27,366	37,809	8,230
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40,572	2,150	--	13,400	--	--	212	29,110	32,132
Still Gas	--	73,995	0	--	0	--	--	0	73,995	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,459	191	--	128	--	--	25	8,497	2,480
Total	1,106,675	1,756,471	834,963	24,422	-45,958	7	1,678,102	128,898	1,961,481	1,577,609

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,467	--	5,523	294	65	(s)	13,037	162	21
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,656	547	159	--	373	--	385	32	1,571
Pentanes Plus	322	--	9	--	21	--	162	1	148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,334	547	149	--	353	--	224	31	1,423
Ethane/Ethylene	533	14	10	--	46	--	0	0	511
Propane/Propylene	489	399	99	--	184	--	(s)	25	780
Normal Butane/Butylene	155	130	29	--	140	--	60	6	109
Isobutane	157	3	11	--	-16	--	164	0	23
Other Liquids	82	--	405	--	108	--	628	0	-249
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	82	--	3	--	8	--	78	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	342	--	180	--	399	0	-236
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	60	--	-78	--	151	0	-13
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,095	1,287	--	78	--	--	544	14,760
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,742	371	--	-77	--	--	53	7,137
Leaded	--	263	(s)	--	-20	--	--	5	278
Unleaded	--	6,478	371	--	-57	--	--	47	6,860
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	18	(s)	--	-4	--	--	0	22
Jet Fuel	--	1,286	73	--	-29	--	--	38	1,350
Naphtha-Type	--	151	13	--	-5	--	--	13	156
Kerosene-Type	--	1,135	61	--	-24	--	--	25	1,195
Kerosene	--	35	4	--	1	--	--	1	38
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,822	258	--	130	--	--	81	2,869
Residual Fuel Oil	--	915	416	--	58	--	--	145	1,128
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	138	32	--	-8	--	--	0	179
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	242	101	--	9	--	--	0	334
Special Naphthas	--	67	5	--	-14	--	--	3	83
Lubricants	--	152	6	--	-10	--	--	17	151
Waxes	--	16	2	--	-1	--	--	1	18
Petroleum Coke	--	551	1	--	-24	--	--	200	376
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	404	16	--	40	--	--	4	375
Still Gas	--	646	0	--	0	--	--	0	646
Miscellaneous Products	--	61	1	--	8	--	--	(s)	54
Total	9,206	14,642	7,374	294	624	(s)	14,050	737	16,103

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 7,477	–	5,359	204	-12	(s)	12,907	124	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,662	480	130	--	-115	--	453	51	1,883
Pentanes Plus	315	--	8	--	8	--	173	1	141
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,347	480	122	--	-124	--	280	51	1,742
Ethane/Ethylene	539	16	10	--	-3	--	0	0	568
Propane/Propylene	496	406	84	--	-112	--	(s)	40	1,059
Normal Butane/Butylene	165	50	19	--	2	--	136	10	85
Isobutane	147	8	8	--	-11	--	144	0	30
Other Liquids	83	–	398	--	87	--	624	0	-230
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	83	--	2	--	5	--	80	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	346	--	107	--	436	0	-197
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	50	--	-24	--	107	0	-33
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,157	1,072	--	-342	--	--	898	14,673
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,648	237	--	-99	--	--	75	6,909
Leaded	--	256	(s)	--	-21	--	--	5	272
Unleaded	–	6,392	237	--	-78	--	--	69	6,637
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	18	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,408	63	--	-68	--	--	76	1,463
Naphtha-Type	--	153	15	--	-4	--	--	4	168
Kerosene-Type	--	1,255	48	--	-65	--	--	72	1,295
Kerosene	--	49	4	--	-14	--	--	6	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,850	199	--	-250	--	--	249	3,050
Residual Fuel Oil	--	989	388	--	-33	--	--	235	1,175
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	143	19	--	(s)	--	--	0	161
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	246	126	--	-2	--	--	0	375
Special Naphthas	--	55	8	--	-4	--	--	10	57
Lubricants	--	160	5	--	9	--	--	16	140
Waxes	--	17	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	17
Petroleum Coke	--	548	2	--	7	--	--	228	315
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	338	18	--	112	--	--	2	243
Still Gas	--	617	0	--	0	--	--	0	617
Miscellaneous Products	--	70	2	--	1	--	--	(s)	71
Total	9,222	14,637	6,958	204	-383	(s)	13,984	1,074	16,346

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[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 807	--	33,586	-195	74	-1,328	0	35,600	0	0	15,922
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	763	1,560	698	--	1,768	706	--	71	123	3,889	5,488
Pentanes Plus	99	--	209	--	0	-19	--	0	2	325	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	664	1,560	489	--	1,768	725	--	71	121	3,564	5,445
Ethane/Ethylene	210	53	0	--	0	4	--	0	0	259	19
Propane/Propylene	307	1,107	466	--	1,715	354	--	0	96	3,145	4,173
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	436	12	--	0	327	--	0	25	203	1,045
Isobutane	40	-36	11	--	53	40	--	71	0	-43	208
Other Liquids	239	--	4,540	--	603	2,658	--	3,901	0	-1,177	19,405
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	239	--	90	--	0	73	--	256	0	0	428
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,295	--	128	1,762	--	3,208	0	-1,547	14,348
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1,155	--	475	823	--	437	0	370	4,629
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	39,038	31,201	--	71,936	5,315	--	--	714	136,146	124,282
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	17,418	10,452	--	44,286	2,166	--	--	19	69,971	52,387
Leaded	--	52	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	51	87
Unleaded	--	17,366	10,452	--	44,286	2,166	--	--	18	69,920	52,300
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	1	--	44	-29	--	--	0	83	167
Jet Fuel	--	2,343	1,736	--	9,780	847	--	--	1	13,011	10,574
Naphtha-Type	--	223	333	--	243	-86	--	--	1	884	558
Kerosene-Type	--	2,120	1,403	--	9,537	933	--	--	(s)	12,127	10,016
Kerosene	--	-1	122	--	42	-141	--	--	5	299	1,526
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	8,955	7,106	--	16,042	1,889	--	--	55	30,159	31,633
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,162	10,879	--	883	1,082	--	--	289	14,553	15,951
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	312	353	--	-53	-37	--	--	0	649	60
Special Naphthas	--	450	19	--	117	-11	--	--	7	590	613
Lubricants	--	460	169	--	389	12	--	--	115	891	3,004
Waxes	--	98	53	--	5	25	--	--	9	122	106
Petroleum Coke	--	1,008	0	--	0	-225	--	--	202	1,031	511
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,191	286	--	327	-426	--	--	4	3,226	6,932
Still Gas	--	1,506	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,506	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	127	25	--	74	163	--	--	8	55	818
Total	1,809	40,598	70,025	-195	74,381	7,351	0	39,572	837	138,858	165,097

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 3,175	--	137,511	4,863	668	1,402	0	144,591	224	0	15,922
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,184	5,163	2,997	--	11,015	-953	--	250	332	22,730	5,488
Pentanes Plus	405	--	688	--	0	-2	--	0	2	1,093	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,779	5,163	2,309	--	11,015	-951	--	250	330	21,637	5,445
Ethane/Ethylene	874	154	0	--	0	3	--	0	0	1,025	19
Propane/Propylene	1,287	5,063	2,252	--	10,890	-816	--	0	252	20,056	4,173
Normal Butane/Butylene	460	139	41	--	9	-120	--	118	78	573	1,045
Isobutane	158	-193	16	--	116	-18	--	132	0	-17	208
Other Liquids	927	--	20,482	--	1,966	3,003	--	21,843	0	-1,471	19,405
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	927	--	90	--	0	128	--	889	0	0	428
Unfinished Oils	--	--	15,567	--	701	2,480	--	17,981	0	-4,193	14,348
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	4,825	--	1,265	395	--	2,973	0	2,722	4,629
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	168,504	97,716	--	286,233	-37,001	--	--	7,123	582,331	124,282
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	75,540	25,985	--	169,514	-3,646	--	--	405	274,280	52,387
Leaded	--	430	0	--	0	-13	--	--	3	440	87
Unleaded	--	75,110	25,985	--	169,514	-3,633	--	--	402	273,840	52,300
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	42	3	--	324	-39	--	--	0	408	167
Jet Fuel	--	9,098	6,535	--	43,835	-3,018	--	--	743	61,743	10,574
Naphtha-Type	--	906	1,584	--	1,246	30	--	--	1	3,705	558
Kerosene-Type	--	8,192	4,951	--	42,589	-3,048	--	--	743	58,037	10,016
Kerosene	--	690	459	--	1,384	-1,386	--	--	465	3,454	1,526
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	40,734	21,907	--	64,774	-23,958	--	--	2,490	148,883	31,633
Residual Fuel Oil	--	17,903	39,309	--	2,782	-7,323	--	--	1,597	65,720	15,951
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,435	779	--	-366	-19	--	--	0	1,867	60
Special Naphthas	--	676	96	--	658	5	--	--	166	1,258	613
Lubricants	--	2,255	530	--	1,881	-5	--	--	582	4,089	3,004
Waxes	--	344	206	--	12	51	--	--	31	480	106
Petroleum Coke	--	4,944	0	--	0	-238	--	--	604	4,578	511
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,207	1,847	--	1,141	2,441	--	--	17	7,737	6,932
Still Gas	--	6,497	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	6,497	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,139	60	--	294	133	--	--	23	1,337	818
Total	7,286	173,667	258,706	4,863	299,882	-33,549	0	166,684	7,679	603,590	165,097

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 27	--	1,120	-7	2	-44	0	1,187	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	25	52	23	--	59	24	--	2	4	130
Pentanes Plus	3	--	7	--	0	-1	--	0	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	52	16	--	59	24	--	2	4	119
Ethane/Ethylene	7	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	10	37	16	--	57	12	--	0	3	105
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	15	(s)	--	0	11	--	0	1	7
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	--	2	1	--	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	8	--	151	--	20	89	--	130	0	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	--	3	--	0	2	--	9	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	110	--	4	59	--	107	0	-52
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	39	--	16	27	--	15	0	12
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,301	1,040	--	2,398	177	--	--	24	4,538
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	581	348	--	1,476	72	--	--	1	2,332
Leaded	--	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	2
Unleaded	--	579	348	--	1,476	72	--	--	1	2,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	78	58	--	326	28	--	--	(s)	434
Naphtha-Type	--	7	11	--	8	-3	--	--	(s)	29
Kerosene-Type	--	71	47	--	318	31	--	--	(s)	404
Kerosene	--	(s)	4	--	1	-5	--	--	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	299	237	--	535	63	--	--	2	1,005
Residual Fuel Oil	--	139	363	--	29	36	--	--	10	485
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	10	12	--	-2	-1	--	--	0	22
Special Naphthas	--	15	1	--	4	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	15	6	--	13	(s)	--	--	4	30
Waxes	--	3	2	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	34	0	--	0	-8	--	--	7	34
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	73	10	--	11	-14	--	--	(s)	108
Still Gas	--	50	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	50
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	1	--	2	5	--	--	(s)	2
Total	60	1,353	2,334	-7	2,479	245	0	1,319	28	4,629

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 26	--	1,146	41	6	12	0	1,205	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	43	25	--	92	-8	--	2	3	189
Pentanes Plus	3	--	6	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	43	19	--	92	-8	--	2	3	180
Ethane/Ethylene	7	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	42	19	--	91	-7	--	0	2	167
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	1	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	1	1	5
Isobutane	1	-2	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	8	--	171	--	16	25	--	182	0	-12
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8	--	1	--	0	1	--	7	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	130	--	6	21	--	150	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	40	--	11	3	--	25	0	23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,404	814	--	2,385	-308	--	--	59	4,853
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	630	217	--	1,413	-30	--	--	3	2,286
Leaded	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Unleaded	--	626	217	--	1,413	-30	--	--	3	2,282
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	76	54	--	365	-25	--	--	6	515
Naphtha-Type	--	8	13	--	10	(s)	--	--	(s)	31
Kerosene-Type	--	68	41	--	355	-25	--	--	6	484
Kerosene	--	6	4	--	12	-12	--	--	4	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	339	183	--	540	-200	--	--	21	1,241
Residual Fuel Oil	--	149	328	--	23	-61	--	--	13	548
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	12	6	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	16
Special Naphthas	--	6	1	--	5	(s)	--	--	1	10
Lubricants	--	19	4	--	16	(s)	--	--	5	34
Waxes	--	3	2	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	41	0	--	0	-2	--	--	5	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	60	15	--	10	20	--	--	(s)	64
Still Gas	--	54	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	54
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	1	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	11
Total	61	1,447	2,156	41	2,499	-280	0	1,389	64	5,030

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 22,482	--	19,397	164	47,000	-358	1	89,400	0	0	72,721
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,496	3,130	1,787	--	429	3,130	--	2,586	117	9,009	28,849
Pentanes Plus	1,393	--	40	--	439	54	--	781	0	1,037	2,263
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,103	3,130	1,747	--	-10	3,076	--	1,805	117	7,972	26,586
Ethane/Ethylene	2,914	16	300	--	-887	356	--	0	0	1,987	5,708
Propane/Propylene	3,393	2,954	1,169	--	11	2,094	--	0	52	5,381	13,844
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,083	273	240	--	181	1,062	--	167	65	483	4,773
Isobutane	713	-113	38	--	685	-436	--	1,638	0	121	2,261
Other Liquids	117	--	127	--	74	398	--	643	0	-723	24,878
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	117	--	0	--	0	-24	--	141	0	0	224
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	60	1,074	--	-1,106	0	92	16,946
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	127	--	14	-643	--	1,599	0	-815	7,679
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-9	--	9	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	--	93,579	972	--	18,104	519	--	--	340	111,796	112,503
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	50,127	219	--	11,631	-519	--	--	11	62,485	48,692
Leaded	--	510	0	--	59	-273	--	--	(s)	842	1,149
Unleaded	--	49,617	219	--	11,572	-246	--	--	11	61,643	47,543
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	60	0	--	91	-10	--	--	0	161	579
Jet Fuel	--	5,527	49	--	1,860	-678	--	--	(s)	8,114	8,582
Naphtha-Type	--	638	49	--	34	34	--	--	0	687	896
Kerosene-Type	--	4,889	0	--	1,826	-712	--	--	(s)	7,427	7,686
Kerosene	--	397	0	--	-4	247	--	--	15	131	1,480
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	20,515	458	--	4,981	605	--	--	7	25,342	30,599
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,272	83	--	-781	213	--	--	2	1,359	3,894
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	957	36	--	33	-16	--	--	0	1,042	229
Special Naphthas	--	424	98	--	38	-113	--	--	2	671	464
Lubricants	--	797	22	--	239	-82	--	--	25	1,115	1,809
Waxes	--	59	1	--	0	4	--	--	5	51	133
Petroleum Coke	--	3,430	0	--	0	-189	--	--	185	3,434	1,817
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,503	0	--	27	1,069	--	--	87	3,374	13,987
Still Gas	--	4,144	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,144	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	367	6	--	-11	-12	--	--	(s)	374	238
Total	32,095	96,709	22,283	164	65,607	3,689	1	92,629	456	120,083	238,951

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 88,871	–	76,228	2,860	188,444	4,351	1	352,051	(s)	0	72,721
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,282	11,893	8,427	–	1,857	-4,479	–	14,262	593	50,083	28,849
Pentanes Plus	5,524	–	161	–	1,331	113	–	3,949	0	2,954	2,263
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,758	11,893	8,266	–	526	-4,592	–	10,313	593	47,129	26,586
Ethane/Ethylene	11,382	78	1,250	–	-4,804	81	–	0	0	7,825	5,708
Propane/Propylene	13,970	12,159	5,622	–	2,199	-4,035	–	0	432	37,553	13,844
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,607	-194	956	–	752	-402	–	4,817	161	1,545	4,773
Isobutane	2,799	-150	438	–	2,379	-236	–	5,496	0	206	2,261
Other Liquids	529	–	152	–	365	2,428	–	3,295	0	-4,677	24,878
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	529	–	0	–	0	37	–	492	0	0	224
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	–	576	2,407	–	-969	0	-862	16,946
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	152	–	-211	40	–	3,716	0	-3,815	7,679
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	-56	–	56	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	–	374,204	3,903	–	59,272	4,698	–	–	1,075	431,606	112,503
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	201,665	1,171	–	40,952	640	–	–	247	242,901	48,692
Leaded	–	2,135	0	–	137	-1,251	–	–	3	3,520	1,149
Unleaded	–	199,530	1,171	–	40,815	1,891	–	–	244	239,381	47,543
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	321	3	–	224	22	–	–	0	526	579
Jet Fuel	–	23,185	211	–	7,039	-2,150	–	–	1	32,584	8,582
Naphtha-Type	–	1,838	211	–	247	-88	–	–	(s)	2,384	896
Kerosene-Type	–	21,347	0	–	6,792	-2,062	–	–	1	30,200	7,686
Kerosene	–	2,371	0	–	-12	-90	–	–	58	2,391	1,480
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	81,186	1,443	–	13,177	-2,108	–	–	65	97,849	30,599
Residual Fuel Oil	–	9,285	295	–	-3,184	579	–	–	112	5,705	3,894
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	4,536	117	–	172	-69	–	–	0	4,894	229
Special Naphthas	–	1,685	552	–	104	-20	–	–	12	2,349	464
Lubricants	–	2,724	80	–	712	51	–	–	90	3,375	1,809
Waxes	–	179	9	–	0	-9	–	–	15	182	133
Petroleum Coke	–	14,388	0	–	0	803	–	–	377	13,208	1,817
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	15,254	0	–	139	7,128	–	–	98	8,167	13,987
Still Gas	–	15,817	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	15,817	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	1,608	22	–	-51	-79	–	–	(s)	1,658	238
Total	127,682	386,097	88,710	2,860	249,938	6,998	1	369,608	1,668	477,012	238,951

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 749	--	647	5	1,567	-12	(s)	2,980	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	317	104	60	--	14	104	--	86	4	300
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	15	2	--	26	0	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	270	104	58	--	(s)	103	--	60	4	266
Ethane/Ethylene	97	1	10	--	-30	12	--	0	0	66
Propane/Propylene	113	98	39	--	(s)	70	--	0	2	179
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	9	8	--	6	35	--	6	2	16
Isobutane	24	-4	1	--	23	-15	--	55	0	4
Other Liquids	4	--	4	--	2	13	--	21	0	-24
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	-1	--	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	2	36	--	-37	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	4	--	(s)	-21	--	53	0	-27
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,119	32	--	603	17	--	--	11	3,727
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,671	7	--	388	-17	--	--	(s)	2,083
Leaded	--	17	0	--	2	-9	--	--	(s)	28
Unleaded	--	1,654	7	--	386	-8	--	--	(s)	2,055
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	0	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	184	2	--	62	-23	--	--	(s)	270
Naphtha-Type	--	21	2	--	1	1	--	--	0	23
Kerosene-Type	--	163	0	--	61	-24	--	--	(s)	248
Kerosene	--	13	0	--	(s)	8	--	--	1	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	684	15	--	166	20	--	--	(s)	845
Residual Fuel Oil	--	76	3	--	-26	7	--	--	(s)	45
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	32	1	--	1	-1	--	--	0	35
Special Naphthas	--	14	3	--	1	-4	--	--	(s)	22
Lubricants	--	27	1	--	8	-3	--	--	1	37
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	114	0	--	0	-6	--	--	6	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	150	0	--	1	36	--	--	3	112
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	12	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Total	1,070	3,224	743	5	2,187	123	(s)	3,088	15	4,003

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 741	--	635	24	1,570	36	(s)	2,934	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	319	99	70	--	15	-37	--	119	5	417
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	11	1	--	33	0	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	273	99	69	--	4	-38	--	86	5	393
Ethane/Ethylene	95	1	10	--	-40	1	--	0	0	65
Propane/Propylene	116	101	47	--	18	-34	--	0	4	313
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-2	8	--	6	-3	--	40	1	13
Isobutane	23	-1	4	--	20	-2	--	46	0	2
Other Liquids	4	--	1	--	3	20	--	27	0	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	5	20	--	-8	0	-7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	-2	(s)	--	31	0	-32
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,118	33	--	494	39	--	--	9	3,597
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,681	10	--	341	5	--	--	2	2,024
Leaded	--	18	0	--	1	-10	--	--	(s)	29
Unleaded	--	1,663	10	--	340	16	--	--	2	1,995
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	193	2	--	59	-18	--	--	(s)	272
Naphtha-Type	--	15	2	--	2	-1	--	--	(s)	20
Kerosene-Type	--	178	0	--	57	-17	--	--	(s)	252
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	677	12	--	110	-18	--	--	1	815
Residual Fuel Oil	--	77	2	--	-27	5	--	--	1	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	38	1	--	1	-1	--	--	0	41
Special Naphthas	--	14	5	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	8	(s)	--	--	1	28
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	120	0	--	0	7	--	--	3	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	127	0	--	1	59	--	--	1	68
Still Gas	--	132	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	--	13	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	14
Total	1,064	3,217	739	24	2,083	58	(s)	3,080	14	3,975

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 102,993	–	105,802	-75	-37,330	-3,486	0	174,876	0	0	728,661
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,719	9,218	2,040	–	-334	7,426	–	6,305	421	29,491	52,730
Pentanes Plus	5,835	--	0	--	-180	572	--	2,858	25	2,200	4,636
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,884	9,218	2,040	--	-154	6,854	--	3,447	396	27,291	48,094
Ethane/Ethylene	11,742	337	0	--	1,562	1,017	--	0	0	12,624	13,828
Propane/Propylene	9,401	6,545	1,227	--	-1,250	3,029	--	0	304	12,590	16,296
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,235	2,077	580	--	113	2,807	--	772	91	1,335	12,389
Isobutane	3,506	259	233	--	-579	1	--	2,675	0	743	5,581
Other Liquids	1,717	–	7,000	–	-804	-861	–	12,987	0	-4,213	69,074
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,717	--	7	--	0	146	--	1,578	0	0	605
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,544	--	-315	174	--	10,588	0	-4,533	53,260
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	449	--	-489	-1,161	--	802	0	319	15,172
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-20	--	19	0	1	37
Finished Petroleum Products	–	192,994	5,587	–	-92,522	-2,871	–	–	8,860	100,070	121,497
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	90,025	305	--	-57,546	-3,515	--	--	614	35,685	41,630
Leaded	--	1,094	1	--	-246	-220	--	--	157	912	359
Unleaded	--	88,931	304	--	-57,300	-3,295	--	--	458	34,772	41,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	348	0	--	-147	-4	--	--	0	205	544
Jet Fuel	--	18,763	0	--	-12,365	-1,137	--	--	985	6,550	14,762
Naphtha-Type	--	2,168	0	--	-347	-146	--	--	283	1,684	2,201
Kerosene-Type	--	16,595	0	--	-12,018	-991	--	--	702	4,866	12,561
Kerosene	--	579	0	--	-38	-61	--	--	1	601	1,135
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	38,860	0	--	-21,157	1,535	--	--	1,563	14,605	26,650
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,444	1,479	--	-102	1,345	--	--	1,658	8,818	15,600
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	9,722	3,570	--	20	-24	--	--	0	13,336	2,640
Special Naphthas	--	1,106	30	--	-155	-281	--	--	7	1,255	1,361
Lubricants	--	2,705	0	--	-610	-251	--	--	278	2,068	6,610
Waxes	--	285	4	--	-5	-40	--	--	14	310	479
Petroleum Coke	--	7,311	18	--	0	-684	--	--	3,736	4,277	3,604
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,967	181	--	-354	178	--	--	4	2,612	5,209
Still Gas	--	8,769	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,769	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,110	0	--	-63	68	--	--	(s)	979	1,273
Total	137,429	202,212	120,429	-75	-130,990	208	0	194,168	9,281	125,348	971,962

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 408,491	--	404,604	13,874	-134,198	-8,479	0	701,250	0	0	728,661
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131,094	32,912	2,932	--	-4,610	-7,583	--	28,563	3,654	137,694	52,730
Pentanes Plus	22,621	--	0	--	-34	874	--	11,647	55	10,011	4,636
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	108,473	32,912	2,932	--	-4,576	-8,457	--	16,916	3,599	127,683	48,094
Ethane/Ethylene	47,793	1,677	0	--	8,087	-401	--	0	0	57,958	13,828
Propane/Propylene	37,752	26,157	1,634	--	-11,234	-8,139	--	0	2,937	59,511	16,296
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,994	3,881	928	--	377	1,211	--	7,270	662	6,037	12,389
Isobutane	12,934	1,197	370	--	-1,806	-1,128	--	9,646	0	4,177	5,581
Other Liquids	6,250	--	26,063	--	-2,549	5,226	--	42,155	0	-17,617	69,074
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6,250	--	7	--	0	152	--	6,105	0	0	605
Unfinished Oils	--	--	25,128	--	-1,495	6,915	--	32,390	0	-15,672	53,260
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	928	--	-1,054	-1,810	--	3,631	0	-1,947	15,172
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-31	--	29	0	2	37
Finished Petroleum Products	--	775,295	23,489	--	-355,901	-9,701	--	--	58,735	393,849	121,497
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	350,805	445	--	-216,811	-7,831	--	--	4,927	137,343	41,630
Leaded	--	5,354	1	--	-535	-492	--	--	636	4,676	359
Unleaded	--	345,451	444	--	-216,276	-7,339	--	--	4,291	132,667	41,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,222	0	--	-583	-35	--	--	0	674	544
Jet Fuel	--	84,585	98	--	-54,174	-2,949	--	--	5,150	28,308	14,762
Naphtha-Type	--	10,561	0	--	-2,023	-44	--	--	381	8,201	2,201
Kerosene-Type	--	74,024	98	--	-52,151	-2,905	--	--	4,769	20,107	12,561
Kerosene	--	2,413	0	--	-1,372	-194	--	--	221	1,014	1,135
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	156,084	0	--	-78,692	-1,478	--	--	20,853	58,017	26,650
Residual Fuel Oil	--	45,993	5,718	--	402	1,217	--	--	11,646	39,250	15,600
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	39,247	16,426	--	194	-160	--	--	0	56,027	2,640
Special Naphthas	--	4,048	313	--	-762	-445	--	--	443	3,601	1,361
Lubricants	--	11,914	0	--	-2,568	748	--	--	944	7,654	6,610
Waxes	--	1,222	10	--	-12	4	--	--	91	1,125	479
Petroleum Coke	--	29,372	89	--	0	11	--	--	14,428	15,022	3,604
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,051	281	--	-1,280	1,341	--	--	31	7,680	5,209
Still Gas	--	33,486	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	33,486	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	4,853	109	--	-243	70	--	--	1	4,648	1,273
Total	545,835	808,207	457,088	13,874	-497,258	-20,537	0	771,968	62,389	513,926	971,962

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,433	–	3,527	-3	-1,244	-116	0	5,829	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,091	307	68	–	-11	248	–	210	14	983
Pentanes Plus	195	--	0	--	-6	19	--	95	1	73
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	896	307	68	--	-5	228	--	115	13	910
Ethane/Ethylene	391	11	0	--	52	34	--	0	0	421
Propane/Propylene	313	218	41	--	-42	101	--	0	10	420
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	69	19	--	4	94	--	26	3	44
Isobutane	117	9	8	--	-19	(s)	--	89	0	25
Other Liquids	57	–	233	–	-27	-29	–	433	0	-140
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	57	--	(s)	--	0	5	--	53	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	218	--	-11	6	--	353	0	-151
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	15	--	-16	-39	--	27	0	11
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	–	6,433	186	–	-3,084	-96	–	–	295	3,336
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,001	10	--	-1,918	-117	--	--	20	1,189
Leaded	--	36	(s)	--	-8	-7	--	--	5	30
Unleaded	--	2,964	10	--	-1,910	-110	--	--	15	1,159
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	625	0	--	-412	-38	--	--	33	218
Naphtha-Type	--	72	0	--	-12	-5	--	--	9	56
Kerosene-Type	--	553	0	--	-401	-33	--	--	23	162
Kerosene	--	19	0	--	-1	-2	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,295	0	--	-705	51	--	--	52	487
Residual Fuel Oil	--	348	49	--	-3	45	--	--	55	294
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	324	119	--	1	-1	--	--	0	445
Special Naphthas	--	37	1	--	-5	-9	--	--	(s)	42
Lubricants	--	90	0	--	-20	-8	--	--	9	69
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	10
Petroleum Coke	--	244	1	--	0	-23	--	--	125	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	99	6	--	-12	6	--	--	(s)	87
Still Gas	--	292	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	--	37	0	--	-2	2	--	--	(s)	33
Total	4,581	6,740	4,014	-3	-4,366	7	0	6,472	309	4,178

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,404	--	3,372	116	-1,118	-71	0	5,844	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,092	274	24	--	-38	-63	--	238	30	1,147
Pentanes Plus	189	--	0	--	(s)	7	--	97	(s)	83
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	904	274	24	--	-38	-70	--	141	30	1,064
Ethane/Ethylene	398	14	0	--	67	-3	--	0	0	483
Propane/Propylene	315	218	14	--	-94	-68	--	0	24	496
Normal Butane/Butylene	83	32	8	--	3	10	--	81	6	50
Isobutane	108	10	3	--	-15	-9	--	80	0	35
Other Liquids	52	--	217	--	-21	44	--	351	0	-147
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	52	--	(s)	--	0	1	--	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	209	--	-12	58	--	270	0	-131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	8	--	-9	-15	--	30	0	-16
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,461	196	--	-2,966	-81	--	--	489	3,282
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	2,923	4	--	-1,807	-65	--	--	41	1,145
Leaded	--	45	(s)	--	-4	-4	--	--	5	39
Unleaded	--	2,879	4	--	-1,802	-61	--	--	36	1,106
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	10	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	705	1	--	-451	-25	--	--	43	236
Naphtha-Type	--	88	0	--	-17	(s)	--	--	3	68
Kerosene-Type	--	617	1	--	-435	-24	--	--	40	168
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	-11	-2	--	--	2	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,301	0	--	-656	-12	--	--	174	483
Residual Fuel Oil	--	383	48	--	3	10	--	--	97	327
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	327	137	--	2	-1	--	--	0	467
Special Naphthas	--	34	3	--	-6	-4	--	--	4	30
Lubricants	--	99	0	--	-21	6	--	--	8	64
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	1	9
Petroleum Coke	--	245	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	120	125
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	84	2	--	-11	11	--	--	(s)	64
Still Gas	--	279	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	279
Miscellaneous Products	--	40	1	--	-2	1	--	--	(s)	39
Total	4,549	6,735	3,809	116	-4,144	-171	0	6,433	520	4,283

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 14,793	--	2,086	642	-4,290	382	3	12,846	0	0	13,650
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,916	176	143	--	-1,863	0	--	340	2	2,030	1,169
Pentanes Plus	789	--	30	--	-259	13	--	87	0	460	161
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,127	176	113	--	-1,604	-13	--	253	2	1,570	1,008
Ethane/Ethylene	1,123	0	0	--	-675	-3	--	0	0	451	169
Propane/Propylene	1,272	171	58	--	-476	1	--	0	2	1,022	363
Normal Butane/Butylene	519	12	40	--	-294	-26	--	162	0	141	323
Isobutane	213	-7	15	--	-159	15	--	91	0	-44	153
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	-578	--	677	0	-95	4,967
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	0	--	4	0	0	83
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	333	--	-233	0	-100	2,714
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-911	--	906	0	5	2,170
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	13,987	144	--	-715	70	--	--	10	13,336	13,469
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,270	33	--	-531	86	--	--	1	6,685	5,036
Leaded	--	1,381	0	--	-390	0	--	--	(s)	991	1,235
Unleaded	--	5,889	33	--	-141	86	--	--	1	5,694	3,801
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	12	-12	--	--	0	35	39
Jet Fuel	--	997	0	--	264	15	--	--	0	1,246	1,236
Naphtha-Type	--	324	0	--	-153	-7	--	--	0	178	367
Kerosene-Type	--	673	0	--	417	22	--	--	0	1,068	869
Kerosene	--	-8	0	--	0	-14	--	--	0	6	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,651	111	--	-460	-322	--	--	2	3,622	3,132
Residual Fuel Oil	--	343	0	--	0	57	--	--	0	286	546
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	30	0	--	0	14	--	--	0	16	17
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	3
Lubricants	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	3	-3	9
Waxes	--	3	0	--	0	-27	--	--	0	30	66
Petroleum Coke	--	279	0	--	0	-3	--	--	2	280	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	830	0	--	0	271	--	--	1	558	3,327
Still Gas	--	526	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	526	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	54	0	--	0	4	--	--	0	50	10
Total	18,713	14,163	2,373	642	-6,868	-126	3	13,863	11	15,272	33,255

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 58,195	--	8,601	3,623	-16,811	1,721	5	51,611	271	0	13,650
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,078	538	759	--	-8,262	-17	--	2,175	5	6,950	1,169
Pentanes Plus	3,146	--	109	--	-1,297	4	--	554	0	1,400	161
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12,932	538	650	--	-6,965	-21	--	1,621	5	5,550	1,008
Ethane/Ethylene	4,563	0	0	--	-3,283	-5	--	0	0	1,285	169
Propane/Propylene	5,302	739	327	--	-1,855	-24	--	0	5	4,532	363
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,162	-138	281	--	-1,138	-5	--	1,206	0	-34	323
Isobutane	905	-63	42	--	-689	13	--	415	0	-233	153
Other Liquids	159	--	0	--	0	162	--	118	0	-121	4,967
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	159	--	0	--	0	-26	--	185	0	0	83
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	721	--	-628	0	-93	2,714
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-533	--	561	0	-28	2,170
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	54,649	442	--	-2,052	2,233	--	--	48	50,758	13,469
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	27,157	114	--	-1,371	192	--	--	13	25,695	5,036
Leaded	--	4,984	7	--	-1,300	-16	--	--	(s)	3,707	1,235
Unleaded	--	22,173	107	--	-71	208	--	--	12	21,989	3,801
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	68	0	--	35	-16	--	--	0	119	39
Jet Fuel	--	4,375	0	--	1,062	217	--	--	0	5,220	1,236
Naphtha-Type	--	1,199	0	--	-515	-7	--	--	0	691	367
Kerosene-Type	--	3,176	0	--	1,577	224	--	--	0	4,529	869
Kerosene	--	47	0	--	0	12	--	--	0	35	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	14,564	298	--	-1,778	-142	--	--	2	13,224	3,132
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,275	30	--	0	50	--	--	0	1,255	546
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	81	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	83	17
Special Naphthas	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	1	-1	3
Lubricants	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	8	-8	9
Waxes	--	81	0	--	0	-64	--	--	(s)	145	66
Petroleum Coke	--	1,318	0	--	0	9	--	--	21	1,288	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,218	0	--	0	1,992	--	--	3	1,223	3,327
Still Gas	--	2,237	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,237	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	228	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	243	10
Total	74,432	55,187	9,802	3,623	-27,125	4,099	5	53,904	323	57,588	33,255

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 493	--	70	21	-143	13	(s)	428	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	6	5	--	-62	0	--	11	(s)	68
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-9	(s)	--	3	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	104	6	4	--	-53	(s)	--	8	(s)	52
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	--	-23	(s)	--	0	0	15
Propane/Propylene	42	6	2	--	-16	(s)	--	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	(s)	1	--	-10	-1	--	5	0	5
Isobutane	7	(s)	1	--	-5	1	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	(s)	--	0	--	0	-19	--	23	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	--	0	--	0	0	--	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	11	--	-8	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-30	--	30	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	466	5	--	-24	2	--	--	(s)	445
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	242	1	--	-18	3	--	--	(s)	223
Leaded	--	46	0	--	-13	0	--	--	(s)	33
Unleaded	--	196	1	--	-5	3	--	--	(s)	190
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	33	0	--	9	1	--	--	0	42
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	14	1	--	--	0	36
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	122	4	--	-15	-11	--	--	(s)	121
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	9	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	9
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	0	--	0	9	--	--	(s)	19
Still Gas	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	624	472	79	21	-229	-4	(s)	462	(s)	509

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 485	--	72	30	-140	14	(s)	430	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	134	4	6	--	-69	(s)	--	18	(s)	58
Pentanes Plus	26	--	1	--	-11	(s)	--	5	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	108	4	5	--	-58	(s)	--	14	(s)	46
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-27	(s)	--	0	0	11
Propane/Propylene	44	6	3	--	-15	(s)	--	0	(s)	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-1	2	--	-9	(s)	--	10	0	(s)
Isobutane	8	-1	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-5	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	5	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	455	4	--	-17	19	--	--	(s)	423
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	226	1	--	-11	2	--	--	(s)	214
Leaded	--	42	(s)	--	-11	(s)	--	--	(s)	31
Unleaded	--	185	1	--	-1	2	--	--	(s)	183
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	36	0	--	9	2	--	--	0	44
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	26	0	--	13	2	--	--	0	38
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121	2	--	-15	-1	--	--	(s)	110
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	27	0	--	0	17	--	--	(s)	10
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	620	460	82	30	-226	34	(s)	449	3	480

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	
Crude Oil	E 82,941	--	4,818	8,288	-5,454	6,734	1	78,378	4,857	623	76,244
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,792	2,316	91	--	0	-63	--	2,258	288	2,716	2,064
Pentanes Plus	1,554	--	0	--	0	4	--	1,125	2	423	71
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,238	2,316	91	--	0	-67	--	1,133	286	2,293	1,993
Ethane/Ethylene	2	10	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	12	0
Propane/Propylene	309	1,201	56	--	0	28	--	1	285	1,252	359
Normal Butane/Butylene	700	1,110	0	--	0	15	--	684	1	1,110	1,291
Isobutane	227	-5	35	--	0	-110	--	448	0	-81	343
Other Liquids	391	--	489	--	127	1,637	--	641	0	-1,271	32,019
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	391	--	0	--	0	36	--	355	0	0	459
Unfinished Oils	--	--	429	--	127	2,049	--	-490	0	-1,003	24,823
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	60	--	0	-449	--	777	0	-268	6,732
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	--	83,250	706	--	3,197	-698	--	--	6,390	81,461	58,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	37,409	135	--	2,160	-524	--	--	939	39,289	22,513
Leaded	--	4,861	0	--	577	-97	--	--	3	5,532	4,590
Unleaded	--	32,548	135	--	1,583	-427	--	--	935	33,758	17,923
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	99	11	--	0	-76	--	--	0	186	339
Jet Fuel	--	10,948	415	--	461	73	--	--	165	11,586	8,542
Naphtha-Type	--	1,177	0	--	223	53	--	--	110	1,237	1,692
Kerosene-Type	--	9,771	415	--	238	20	--	--	55	10,349	6,850
Kerosene	--	90	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	89	87
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,682	50	--	594	197	--	--	801	12,328	10,163
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,233	30	--	0	-948	--	--	2,395	8,816	8,699
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	383	38	--	0	72	--	--	0	349	304
Special Naphthas	--	43	5	--	0	-3	--	--	88	-37	80
Lubricants	--	587	0	--	-18	17	--	--	91	461	1,976
Waxes	--	48	1	--	0	-2	--	--	16	35	209
Petroleum Coke	--	4,489	21	--	0	377	--	--	1,875	2,258	2,287
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,623	0	--	0	115	--	--	20	1,488	2,677
Still Gas	--	4,447	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,447	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	169	0	--	0	3	--	--	(s)	166	141
Total	86,124	85,566	6,104	8,288	-2,130	7,610	1	81,277	11,536	83,528	168,344

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 338,526	--	16,091	-798	-38,103	-468	1	299,373	14,437	2,373	76,244
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,813	7,143	437	--	0	-779	--	9,087	1,565	8,520	2,064
Pentanes Plus	6,069	--	0	--	0	27	--	4,561	9	1,472	71
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,744	7,143	437	--	0	-806	--	4,526	1,556	7,048	1,993
Ethane/Ethylene	9	69	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	78	0
Propane/Propylene	1,251	4,592	302	--	0	-467	--	2	1,210	5,400	359
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,592	2,276	34	--	0	-429	--	2,904	345	2,082	1,291
Isobutane	892	206	101	--	0	90	--	1,620	0	-511	343
Other Liquids	2,101	--	1,006	--	218	-399	--	7,478	0	-3,754	32,019
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,101	--	100	--	0	271	--	1,930	0	0	459
Unfinished Oils	--	--	846	--	218	294	--	3,600	0	-2,830	24,823
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	60	--	0	-967	--	1,951	0	-924	6,732
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	--	326,170	3,123	--	12,448	-1,323	--	--	40,837	302,227	58,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	142,551	706	--	7,716	-1,255	--	--	3,395	148,833	22,513
Leaded	--	17,818	0	--	1,698	-795	--	--	11	20,300	4,590
Unleaded	--	124,733	706	--	6,018	-460	--	--	3,384	128,533	17,923
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	536	13	--	0	-13	--	--	0	562	339
Jet Fuel	--	47,702	673	--	2,238	-309	--	--	3,211	47,711	8,542
Naphtha-Type	--	3,847	3	--	1,045	-342	--	--	111	5,126	1,692
Kerosene-Type	--	43,855	670	--	1,193	33	--	--	3,100	42,585	6,850
Kerosene	--	379	0	--	0	7	--	--	3	369	87
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	49,461	213	--	2,519	-2,324	--	--	6,445	48,072	10,163
Residual Fuel Oil	--	44,283	1,207	--	0	1,573	--	--	14,810	29,107	8,699
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,356	104	--	0	-14	--	--	0	1,474	304
Special Naphthas	--	152	29	--	0	-28	--	--	596	-387	80
Lubricants	--	2,335	0	--	-25	240	--	--	322	1,748	1,976
Waxes	--	237	5	--	0	34	--	--	56	152	209
Petroleum Coke	--	15,747	151	--	0	249	--	--	11,936	3,713	2,287
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,842	22	--	0	498	--	--	63	4,303	2,677
Still Gas	--	15,958	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	15,958	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	631	0	--	0	19	--	--	(s)	612	141
Total	351,440	333,313	20,657	-798	-25,437	-2,969	1	315,938	56,838	309,366	168,344

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,765	--	161	276	-182	224	(s)	2,613	162	21
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	93	77	3	--	0	-2	--	75	10	91
Pentanes Plus	52	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	77	3	--	0	-2	--	38	10	76
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	40	2	--	0	1	--	(s)	10	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	37	0	--	0	1	--	23	(s)	37
Isobutane	8	(s)	1	--	0	-4	--	15	0	-3
Other Liquids	13	--	16	--	4	55	--	21	0	-42
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	13	--	0	--	0	1	--	12	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	14	--	4	68	--	-16	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2	--	0	-15	--	26	0	-9
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,775	24	--	107	-23	--	--	213	2,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,247	5	--	72	-17	--	--	31	1,310
Leaded	--	162	0	--	19	-3	--	--	(s)	184
Unleaded	--	1,085	5	--	53	-14	--	--	31	1,125
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	0	-3	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	365	14	--	15	2	--	--	6	386
Naphtha-Type	--	39	0	--	7	2	--	--	4	41
Kerosene-Type	--	326	14	--	8	1	--	--	2	345
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	423	2	--	20	7	--	--	27	411
Residual Fuel Oil	--	341	1	--	0	-32	--	--	80	294
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	13	1	--	0	2	--	--	0	12
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	3	-1
Lubricants	--	20	0	--	-1	1	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	1
Petroleum Coke	--	150	1	--	0	13	--	--	62	75
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	54	0	--	0	4	--	--	1	50
Still Gas	--	148	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	148
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,871	2,852	203	276	-71	254	(s)	2,709	385	2,784

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[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,821	--	134	-7	-318	-4	(s)	2,495	120	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	90	60	4	--	0	-6	--	76	13	71
Pentanes Plus	51	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40	60	4	--	0	-7	--	38	13	59
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	1	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	38	3	--	0	-4	--	(s)	10	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	19	(s)	--	0	-4	--	24	3	17
Isobutane	7	2	1	--	0	1	--	14	0	-4
Other Liquids	18	--	8	--	2	-3	--	62	0	-31
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18	--	1	--	0	2	--	16	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7	--	2	2	--	30	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	1	--	0	-8	--	16	0	-8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,718	26	--	104	-11	--	--	340	2,519
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,188	6	--	64	-10	--	--	28	1,240
Leaded	--	148	0	--	14	-7	--	--	(s)	169
Unleaded	--	1,039	6	--	50	-4	--	--	28	1,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	398	6	--	19	-3	--	--	27	398
Naphtha-Type	--	32	(s)	--	9	-3	--	--	1	43
Kerosene-Type	--	365	6	--	10	(s)	--	--	26	355
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	412	2	--	21	-19	--	--	54	401
Residual Fuel Oil	--	369	10	--	0	13	--	--	123	243
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	11	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	12
Special Naphthas	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	5	-3
Lubricants	--	19	0	--	(s)	2	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	131	1	--	0	2	--	--	99	31
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	(s)	--	0	4	--	--	1	36
Still Gas	--	133	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	133
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,929	2,778	172	-7	-212	-25	(s)	2,633	474	2,578

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	February 1991		January-February 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 762	E 27	E 1,615	E 27
Florida	358	13	768	13
New York	E 37	E 1	E 72	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 217	E 8	E 448	E 8
Virginia	1	(s)	2	(s)
West Virginia	157	6	331	6
Adjustment[a]	-8	(s)	-6	(s)
PAD District II	E 21,302	E 761	E 43,669	E 740
Illinois	1,600	57	3,400	58
Indiana	260	9	487	8
Kansas	4,623	165	9,259	157
Kentucky	425	15	859	15
Michigan	E 1,537	E 55	E 3,226	E 55
Missouri	11	(s)	24	(s)
Nebraska	446	16	931	16
North Dakota	2,848	102	5,964	101
Ohio	E 777	E 28	E 1,533	E 26
Oklahoma	E 8,811	E 315	E 17,927	E 304
South Dakota	131	5	275	5
Tennessee	34	1	70	1
Adjustment[a]	-201	-7	-286	-5
PAD District III	E 95,231	E 3,401	E 200,160	E 3,393
Alabama	1,489	53	3,113	53
Arkansas	E 818	E 29	E 1,710	E 29
Louisiana[b]	E 11,340	E 405	E 23,759	E 403
Mississippi	1,898	68	4,177	71
New Mexico	5,415	193	11,371	193
Texas[b]	53,197	1,900	111,755	1,894
Federal Offshore PAD District III	20,744	741	42,042	713
Adjustment[a]	330	12	2,233	38
PAD District IV	13,614	486	28,196	478
Colorado	2,332	83	4,747	80
Montana	1,537	55	3,187	54
Utah	2,057	73	4,302	73
Wyoming	7,815	279	16,452	279
Adjustment[a]	-127	-5	-492	-8
PAD District V	80,444	2,873	167,678	2,842
Alaska[b]	53,410	1,908	110,692	1,876
South Alaska	1,128	40	2,406	41
North Slope	52,282	1,867	108,287	1,835
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	-1	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)	19	(s)
California[b]	24,697	882	51,781	878
Nevada	311	11	633	11
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,127	76	4,465	76
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-110	-4	88	1
U.S. Total[b]	E 211,353	E 7,548	E 441,318	E 7,480

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,395; California: State - 1,811; Louisiana: State - E1,776; Texas: State -147; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E31,002.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	132	631	763	633	402	8,461	9,496
Pentanes Plus	25	74	99	132	94	1,167	1,393
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	107	557	664	501	308	7,294	8,103
Ethane	23	187	210	96	1	2,817	2,914
Propane	50	257	307	244	187	2,962	3,393
Normal Butane	28	79	107	89	116	878	1,083
Isobutane	6	34	40	72	4	637	713
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	118	36	154	105	51	2,302	2,458
Pentanes Plus	5	2	7	19	11	209	239
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	34	147	86	40	2,093	2,219
Ethane	0	0	0	13	0	613	626
Propane	49	22	71	39	26	851	916
Normal Butane	62	9	71	18	14	490	522
Isobutane	2	3	5	16	0	139	155

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	17,806	2,653	7,476	642	4,142	32,719	3,916	2,792	49,686
Pentanes Plus	3,236	576	1,339	166	518	5,835	789	1,554	9,670
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,570	2,077	6,137	476	3,624	26,884	3,127	1,238	40,016
Ethane	6,183	1,026	2,676	84	1,773	11,742	1,123	2	15,991
Propane	5,289	647	2,075	201	1,189	9,401	1,272	309	14,682
Normal Butane	2,233	-1,181	611	136	436	2,235	519	700	4,644
Isobutane	865	1,585	775	55	226	3,506	213	227	4,699
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	881	2,244	1,223	144	94	4,586	236	71	7,505
Pentanes Plus	403	409	245	36	37	1,130	85	26	1,487
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	478	1,835	978	108	57	3,456	151	45	6,018
Ethane	67	611	5	30	0	713	5	0	1,344
Propane	157	439	397	41	32	1,066	95	29	2,177
Normal Butane	206	509	438	29	18	1,200	38	10	1,841
Isobutane	48	276	138	8	7	477	13	6	656

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	33,891	1,709	35,600	60,939	7,110	21,351	89,400
Natural Gas Liquids	71	0	71	1,452	78	1,056	2,586
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	211	0	570	781
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	71	0	71	1,241	78	486	1,805
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	0	0	100	0	67	167
Isobutane	71	0	71	1,141	78	419	1,638
Other Liquids	3,391	510	3,901	329	204	110	643
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	245	11	256	110	8	23	141
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,701	507	3,208	-546	-412	-148	-1,106
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	445	-8	437	756	608	235	1,599
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
Total Input to Refineries	37,353	2,219	39,572	62,720	7,392	22,517	92,629
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,121	57	1,178	2,063	240	719	3,022
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	80.9	54.5	79.0	92.9	67.0	96.3	90.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	465	13	479	760	63	235	1,057
Catalytic Hydrocracking	43	0	43	76	0	5	81
Delayed and Fluid Coking	23	0	23	154	23	62	239
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.03	0.85	1.02	0.96	1.51	0.64	0.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.92	38.64	32.27	34.60	32.63	36.43	34.88
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,386	105	1,490	2,222	358	747	3,327
Operating	1,338	105	1,443	2,218	358	747	3,323
Idle	47	0	47	4	0	0	4
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	472	472

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	13,401	81,921	72,028	5,488	2,038	174,876	12,846	78,378	391,100
Natural Gas Liquids	1,175	2,494	2,213	242	181	6,305	340	2,258	11,560
Pentanes Plus	839	1,275	455	156	133	2,858	87	1,125	4,851
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	336	1,219	1,758	86	48	3,447	253	1,133	6,709
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Normal Butane	97	93	579	1	2	772	162	684	1,785
Isobutane	239	1,126	1,179	85	46	2,675	91	448	4,923
Other Liquids	385	12,529	111	-148	110	12,987	677	641	18,849
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	136	1,040	382	4	16	1,578	4	355	2,334
Unfinished Oils (net)	-12	11,964	-1,252	-150	38	10,588	-233	-490	11,967
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	261	-474	961	-2	56	802	906	777	4,521
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	20	0	0	19	0	-1	27
Total Input to Refineries	14,961	96,944	74,352	5,582	2,329	194,168	13,863	81,277	421,509
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	450	2,755	2,448	177	67	5,896	434	2,748	13,279
Operable Capacity (daily average)	588	3,346	2,963	242	79	7,218	550	3,103	15,689
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[a,b]	76.4	82.3	82.6	72.9	84.5	81.7	79.0	88.6	84.6
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	174	1,226	687	28	28	2,142	148	708	4,534
Catalytic Hydrocracking	4	170	197	0	0	370	6	411	912
Delayed and Fluid Coking	8	218	275	10	0	510	17	517	1,306
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.79	1.02	1.41	1.47	0.80	1.18	0.90	1.15	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.33	33.57	32.04	33.63	38.52	33.36	36.28	25.39	32.08
Operable Capacity (daily average)	588	3,346	2,963	242	79	7,218	550	3,103	15,689
Operating	564	3,319	2,622	231	79	6,815	550	2,994	15,124
Idle	24	27	341	12	0	403	0	110	564
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	1,228	1,363	7	0	2,598	0	47,592	50,662

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[a] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

[b] See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,580	-20	1,560	2,413	205	512	3,130
Ethane/Ethylene	53	0	53	16	0	0	16
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,099	8	1,107	2,263	160	531	2,954
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	450	-14	436	240	52	-19	273
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-22	-14	-36	-106	-7	0	-113
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,547	871	17,418	34,732	3,811	11,584	50,127
Leaded	40	12	52	96	132	282	510
Unleaded	16,507	859	17,366	34,636	3,679	11,302	49,617
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	47	-1	14	60
Jet Fuel	2,343	0	2,343	3,673	577	1,277	5,527
Naphtha-Type	223	0	223	246	14	378	638
Kerosene-Type	2,120	0	2,120	3,427	563	899	4,889
Kerosene	-30	29	-1	376	9	12	397
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,277	678	8,955	12,581	1,593	6,341	20,515
Residual Fuel Oil	4,113	49	4,162	1,889	184	199	2,272
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	955	10	965	66	0	48	114
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,001	0	2,001	199	0	60	259
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,157	39	1,196	1,624	184	91	1,899
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	300	0	300	495	0	-19	476
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	0	12	426	0	55	481
Special Naphthas	439	11	450	199	0	225	424
Lubricants	211	249	460	512	0	285	797
Naphthenic	-12	0	-12	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	223	249	472	512	0	285	797
Waxes	0	98	98	34	0	25	59
Petroleum Coke	985	23	1,008	2,321	282	827	3,430
Marketable	320	0	320	1,300	197	554	2,051
Catalyst	665	23	688	1,021	85	273	1,379
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,095	96	2,191	2,817	756	930	4,503
Still Gas	1,391	115	1,506	3,021	226	897	4,144
Miscellaneous Products	78	49	127	298	27	42	367
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nonfuel Use	78	49	127	298	27	41	366
Total	38,350	2,248	40,598	65,834	7,669	23,206	96,709
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-997	-29	-1,026	-3,114	-277	-689	-4,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	420	5,342	3,217	132	107	9,218	176	2,316	16,400
Ethane/Ethylene	-77	137	277	0	0	337	0	10	416
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	308
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	108
Propane/Propylene	535	3,750	2,112	78	70	6,545	171	1,201	11,978
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8,567
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,411
Normal Butane/Butylene	-214	1,411	797	51	32	2,077	12	1,110	3,908
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,067
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-159
Isobutane	176	44	31	3	5	259	-7	-5	98
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,386	46,499	32,270	1,539	1,331	90,025	7,270	37,409	202,249
Leaded	236	107	470	0	281	1,094	1,381	4,861	7,898
Unleaded	8,150	46,392	31,800	1,539	1,050	88,931	5,889	32,548	194,351
Finished Aviation Gasoline	150	136	62	0	0	348	11	99	527
Jet Fuel	1,170	7,547	9,492	270	284	18,763	997	10,948	38,578
Naphtha-Type	455	766	504	191	252	2,168	324	1,177	4,530
Kerosene-Type	715	6,781	8,988	79	32	16,595	673	9,771	34,048
Kerosene	27	103	445	4	0	579	-8	90	1,057
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,132	17,916	15,730	1,592	490	38,860	3,651	12,682	84,663
Residual Fuel Oil	333	6,260	3,454	381	16	10,444	343	10,233	27,454
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	137	0	741	66	12	956	84	682	2,801
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	117	1,372	436	213	4	2,142	61	1,165	5,628
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	79	4,888	2,277	102	0	7,346	198	8,386	19,025
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	85	3,019	132	0	-4	3,232	0	133	4,141
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	169	3,537	2,784	0	0	6,490	30	250	7,263
Special Naphthas	95	694	218	99	0	1,106	0	43	2,023
Lubricants	35	1,585	673	412	0	2,705	1	587	4,550
Naphthenic	35	451	0	275	0	761	0	277	1,026
Paraffinic	0	1,134	673	137	0	1,944	1	310	3,524
Waxes	11	121	77	76	0	285	3	48	493
Petroleum Coke	318	3,227	3,655	92	19	7,311	279	4,489	16,517
Marketable	43	1,615	2,860	57	0	4,575	123	3,434	10,503
Catalyst	275	1,612	795	35	19	2,736	156	1,055	6,014
Asphalt and Road Oil	348	785	922	818	94	2,967	830	1,623	12,114
Still Gas	604	4,697	3,211	189	68	8,769	526	4,447	19,392
Miscellaneous Products	57	542	511	0	0	1,110	54	169	1,827
Fuel Use	1	0	64	0	0	65	0	0	66
Nonfuel Use	56	542	447	0	0	1,045	54	169	1,761
Total	**15,340**	**102,010**	**76,853**	**5,604**	**2,405**	**202,212**	**14,163**	**85,566**	**439,248**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-379	-5,066	-2,501	-22	-76	-8,044	-300	-4,289	-17,739

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[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,664	932	14,596	8,038	2,399	2,771	13,208
Petroleum Products	42,969	2,802	45,771	41,022	7,744	17,028	65,794
Pentanes Plus	14	0	14	181	16	157	354
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,420	8	1,428	2,021	174	579	2,774
Ethane/Ethylene	17	0	17	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	542	1	543	1,188	29	64	1,281
Normal Butane/Butylene	682	6	688	644	68	392	1,104
Isobutane	179	1	180	188	77	123	388
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	424	4	428	204	5	15	224
Unfinished Oils	13,625	723	14,348	10,947	610	5,389	16,946
Naphthas and Lighter	3,578	212	3,790	3,326	154	1,767	5,247
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,206	122	3,328	1,272	58	223	1,553
Heavy Gas Oils	5,917	274	6,191	3,809	395	2,093	6,297
Residuum	924	115	1,039	2,540	3	1,306	3,849
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,354	77	4,431	4,603	722	1,551	6,876
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	18	0	11	29
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,380	318	9,698	6,925	1,274	2,875	11,074
Leaded	0	22	22	84	26	205	315
Unleaded	9,380	296	9,676	6,841	1,248	2,670	10,759
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	14	107	3	16	126
Jet Fuel	2,045	0	2,045	1,706	203	659	2,568
Naphtha-Type	107	0	107	225	22	178	425
Kerosene-Type	1,938	0	1,938	1,481	181	481	2,143
Kerosene	91	37	128	730	35	158	923
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,607	248	5,855	4,962	953	2,933	8,848
Residual Fuel Oil	2,062	76	2,138	1,870	302	258	2,430
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	533	45	578	43	0	27	70
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,159	0	1,159	250	0	133	383
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	370	31	401	1,577	302	98	1,977
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	56	0	56	154	0	61	215
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	0	0	14	14
Special Naphthas	55	32	87	86	0	131	217
Lubricants	440	504	944	949	0	142	1,091
Waxes	0	106	106	111	0	22	133
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	511	0	511	650	795	372	1,817
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,681	617	3,298	4,635	2,648	1,650	8,933
Miscellaneous Products	186	52	238	163	4	35	202
Total Stocks, All Oils	58,633	3,734	60,367	49,060	10,143	19,799	79,002

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	U. S. Total
Crude Oil	1,302	25,832	15,666	1,227	221	44,248	2,478	26,851	101,381
Petroleum Products	10,375	76,063	50,246	5,543	1,131	143,358	13,897	63,565	332,385
Pentanes Plus	193	163	64	9	39	468	3	22	861
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,692	4,242	4,218	25	28	10,205	375	1,103	15,885
Ethane/Ethylene	122	1,266	0	0	0	1,388	0	0	1,406
Propane/Propylene	716	1,307	1,413	5	5	3,446	78	84	5,432
Normal Butane/Butylene	499	1,087	1,924	6	15	3,531	199	708	6,230
Isobutane	355	582	881	14	8	1,840	98	311	2,817
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	112	325	155	1	12	605	83	459	1,799
Unfinished Oils	3,285	28,800	19,942	1,069	164	53,260	2,714	24,823	112,091
Naphthas and Lighter	1,111	8,046	5,313	258	52	14,780	614	4,194	28,625
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	572	6,056	2,804	114	5	9,551	394	4,159	18,985
Heavy Gas Oils	969	10,116	7,636	608	107	19,436	1,126	12,196	45,246
Residuum	633	4,582	4,189	89	0	9,493	580	4,274	19,235
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,004	7,613	5,009	183	228	14,037	2,133	6,716	34,193
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	5	71
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,303	9,349	4,548	607	140	15,947	2,091	8,677	47,487
Leaded	46	40	3	0	26	115	532	1,671	2,655
Unleaded	1,257	9,309	4,545	607	114	15,832	1,559	7,006	44,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	98	255	102	0	0	455	30	131	756
Jet Fuel	447	3,533	2,813	165	208	7,166	644	4,333	16,756
Naphtha-Type	130	592	503	119	162	1,506	214	714	2,966
Kerosene-Type	317	2,941	2,310	46	46	5,660	430	3,619	13,790
Kerosene	47	377	389	31	0	844	11	42	1,948
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,017	8,371	4,035	671	79	14,173	1,884	4,609	35,369
Residual Fuel Oil	201	3,570	3,194	251	11	7,227	546	5,919	18,260
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	71	0	1,453	8	10	1,542	69	934	3,193
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	50	597	311	148	1	1,107	139	664	3,452
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	80	2,973	1,430	95	0	4,578	338	4,321	11,615
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	13	885	230	0	5	1,133	0	73	1,477
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	88	1,234	185	0	0	1,507	17	231	1,773
Special Naphthas	105	1,067	55	74	0	1,301	3	78	1,686
Lubricants	8	4,111	1,313	627	0	6,059	9	1,218	9,321
Waxes	6	270	173	30	0	479	66	209	993
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	640	2,566	398	0	3,604	11	2,287	8,230
Asphalt and Road Oil	731	986	722	1,402	217	4,058	3,268	2,510	22,067
Miscellaneous Products	25	272	496	0	0	793	9	120	1,362
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,677	101,895	65,912	6,770	1,352	187,606	16,375	90,416	433,766

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] April 1991

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn.,Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.3	-0.9	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	43.1	39.2	42.9	53.7	46.5	48.4	51.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.8	0.0	5.5	5.7	8.4	4.2	5.5
Kerosene	-0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.6	30.6	23.1	20.8	23.8	29.9	23.2
Residual Fuel Oil	11.2	2.2	10.7	3.1	2.7	0.9	2.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5
Special Naphthas	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.6	11.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.9
Waxes	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.7	1.0	2.6	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.7	4.3	5.6	4.7	11.3	4.4	5.1
Still Gas	3.8	5.2	3.9	5.0	3.4	4.2	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.7	-1.3	-2.6	-5.2	-4.1	-3.2	-4.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	5.7	4.5	2.5	5.2	5.0	1.4	3.0	4.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	50.9	46.3	40.6	24.3	51.9	43.9	47.7	43.7	45.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.4	0.8	0.7	3.6	12.1	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.3	7.2	12.7	1.5	1.5	8.9	5.3	12.5	8.4
Kerosene	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.4	19.1	22.2	29.8	23.6	21.0	28.9	16.3	21.0
Residual Fuel Oil	2.5	6.7	4.9	7.1	0.8	5.6	2.7	13.1	6.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.3	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.3	1.8
Special Naphthas	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.3	1.7	1.0	7.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.4	3.4	5.2	1.7	0.9	3.9	2.2	5.8	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.6	0.8	1.3	15.3	4.5	1.6	6.6	2.1	3.0
Still Gas	4.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.7	4.2	5.7	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-2.8	-5.4	-3.5	-0.4	-3.7	-4.3	-2.4	-5.5	-4.4

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

[d] Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	2,106	2,489	6,284	10,879
Connecticut	100	0	0	100
Florida	0	566	154	720
Georgia	0	0	100	100
Maine	0	201	366	567
Maryland	69	0	514	583
Massachusetts	0	519	1,181	1,700
New Hampshire	0	0	54	54
New Jersey	412	0	1,353	1,765
New York	1,453	1,203	1,489	4,145
North Carolina	0	0	539	539
South Carolina	0	0	56	56
Vermont	0	0	4	4
Virginia	72	0	474	546
PAD District II	20	14	49	83
Illinois	0	0	49	49
Michigan	20	0	0	20
North Dakota	0	14	0	14
PAD District III	358	426	695	1,479
Louisiana	0	0	348	348
Texas	358	426	347	1,131
PAD District V	0	0	30	30
Alaska	0	0	30	30
U.S. Total	2,484	2,929	7,058	12,471

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	33,586	34,505	90,694	2,086	4,818	165,689	5,523
Natural Gas Liquids	698	1,787	2,040	143	91	4,759	159
Pentanes Plus	209	40	0	30	0	279	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	489	1,747	2,040	113	91	4,480	149
Ethane/Ethylene	0	300	0	0	0	300	10
Propane/Propylene	466	1,169	1,227	58	56	2,976	99
Normal Butane/Butylene	12	240	580	40	0	872	29
Isobutane	11	38	233	15	35	332	11
Other Liquids	4,540	127	7,000	0	489	12,156	405
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	90	0	7	0	0	97	3
Unfinished Oils[a]	3,295	0	6,544	0	429	10,268	342
Naphthas and Lighter	667	0	1,869	0	398	2,934	98
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,937	0	2,374	0	31	4,342	145
Residuum	691	0	2,301	0	0	2,992	100
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,155	127	449	0	60	1,791	60
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	31,201	972	5,587	144	706	38,610	1,287
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,452	219	305	33	135	11,144	371
Leaded	0	0	1	0	0	1	(s)
Unleaded	10,452	219	304	33	135	11,143	371
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	0	0	11	12	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,736	49	0	0	415	2,200	73
Naphtha-Type	333	49	0	0	0	382	13
Kerosene-Type	1,403	0	0	0	415	1,818	61
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	650	0	0	0	409	1,059	35
Other	753	0	0	0	6	759	25
Kerosene	122	0	0	0	0	122	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,106	458	0	111	50	7,725	258
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Other	7,106	458	0	110	50	7,724	257
Residual Fuel Oil	10,879	83	1,479	0	30	12,471	416
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,879	83	1,479	0	30	12,471	416
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,106	20	358	0	0	2,484	83
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,489	14	426	0	0	2,929	98
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,284	49	695	0	30	7,058	235
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	353	36	547	0	38	974	32
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,023	0	0	3,023	101
Special Naphthas	19	98	30	0	5	152	5
Lubricants	169	22	0	0	0	191	6
Waxes	53	1	4	0	1	59	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	18	0	21	39	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	286	0	181	0	0	467	16
Miscellaneous Products	25	6	0	0	0	31	1
Total	70,025	37,391	105,321	2,373	6,104	221,214	7,374

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	137,511	124,617	356,215	8,601	16,091	643,035	5,359
Natural Gas Liquids	2,997	8,427	2,932	759	437	15,552	130
Pentanes Plus	688	161	0	109	0	958	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,309	8,266	2,932	650	437	14,594	122
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,250	0	0	0	1,250	10
Propane/Propylene	2,252	5,622	1,634	327	302	10,137	84
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	956	928	281	34	2,240	19
Isobutane	16	438	370	42	101	967	8
Other Liquids	20,482	152	26,063	0	1,006	47,703	398
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	90	0	7	0	100	197	2
Unfinished Oils[a]	15,567	0	25,128	0	846	41,541	346
Naphthas and Lighter	1,979	0	6,908	0	398	9,285	77
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	11,326	0	9,607	0	284	21,217	177
Residuum	2,262	0	8,613	0	164	11,039	92
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,825	152	928	0	60	5,965	50
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	97,716	3,903	23,489	442	3,123	128,673	1,072
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,985	1,171	445	114	706	28,421	237
Leaded	0	0	1	7	0	8	(s)
Unleaded	25,985	1,171	444	107	706	28,413	237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	3	0	0	13	19	(s)
Jet Fuel	6,535	211	98	0	673	7,517	63
Naphtha-Type	1,584	211	0	0	3	1,798	15
Kerosene-Type	4,951	0	98	0	670	5,719	48
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,335	0	0	0	589	3,924	33
Other	1,616	0	98	0	81	1,795	15
Kerosene	459	0	0	0	0	459	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,907	1,443	0	298	213	23,861	199
Bonded Ship Bunkers	116	0	0	1	0	117	1
Other	21,791	1,443	0	297	213	23,744	198
Residual Fuel Oil	39,309	295	5,718	30	1,207	46,559	388
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	39,309	295	5,718	30	1,207	46,559	388
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	7,980	20	1,320	0	581	9,901	83
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	9,732	105	1,635	0	180	11,652	97
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	21,597	170	2,763	30	446	25,006	208
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	779	117	1,279	0	104	2,279	19
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	15,147	0	0	15,147	126
Special Naphthas	96	552	313	0	29	990	8
Lubricants	530	80	0	0	0	610	5
Waxes	206	9	10	0	5	230	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	89	0	151	240	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,847	0	281	0	22	2,150	18
Miscellaneous Products	60	22	109	0	0	191	2
Total	258,706	137,099	408,699	9,802	20,657	834,963	6,958

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	53,755	893	1,807	0	969	120	0	817	0	0
Algeria	2,691	893	1,028	0	0	0	0	817	0	0
Saudi Arabia	51,064	0	779	0	969	120	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	37,947	162	2,536	238	377	646	3,118	5,024	0	0
Ecuador	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0
Gabon	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	19,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	0	0
Venezuela	14,101	162	2,536	238	377	646	3,118	3,832	0	0
Non OPEC	73,987	3,425	5,925	1,553	9,798	1,434	4,607	6,630	122	152
Angola	10,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	6	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	302	0	0
Canada	22,917	2,062	330	187	2,397	359	2,631	1,213	17	152
China, People's Republic of	3,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Egypt	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	1,948	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	370	0	391	0	462	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	24,566	1,357	0	211	1	179	149	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	409	592	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	1,297	105	0
Norway	1,044	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	534	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,922	0	0	0	442	143	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,124	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,248	159	1,423	420	1,619	1,468	0	0
Zaire	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	165,689	4,480	10,268	1,791	11,144	2,200	7,725	12,471	122	152

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,023	0	0	0	7,629	61,384	1,792	254	2,046
Algeria	0	3,023	0	0	0	5,761	8,452	90	192	282
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,868	52,932	1,702	62	1,764
Other OPEC	0	0	0	275	90	12,466	50,413	1,265	416	1,680
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	359	1,064	24	12	35
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	72	0	72
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	61	0	61
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	833	19,979	638	28	666
Venezuela	0	0	0	275	90	11,274	25,375	470	376	846
Non OPEC	974	0	191	192	427	35,430	109,417	2,466	1,181	3,647
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,104	337	0	337
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	8	8
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,658	55	0	55
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,064	0	35	35
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	12	12
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	9	0	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	511	511	0	17	17
Canada	294	0	58	11	123	9,834	32,751	764	328	1,092
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	3,394	113	1	113
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	943	4,887	131	31	163
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	0	11	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	4	4	702	23	(s)	23
France	37	0	0	0	0	1,985	1,985	0	66	66
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
India	320	0	0	0	0	953	953	0	32	32
Italy	6	0	0	0	8	867	1,237	12	29	41
Japan	38	0	0	0	22	60	60	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	11	210	2,118	26,684	819	71	889
Netherlands	28	0	0	0	7	1,036	1,036	0	35	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	1,831	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	1,284	35	8	43
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	7	7
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	13	0	13
Puerto Rico	194	0	133	0	24	684	684	0	23	23
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	1,966	1,966	0	66	66
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	585	2,507	64	20	84
Turkey	57	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	695	1,819	37	23	61
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	987	987	0	33	33
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,337	7,337	0	245	245
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	46	0	46
Other	0	0	0	0	3	187	187	0	6	6
Total	974	3,023	191	467	517	55,525	221,214	5,523	1,851	7,374

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	8,189	378	691	0	969	120	0	688	0	0
Algeria	0	378	691	0	0	0	0	688	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,189	0	0	0	969	120	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,431	0	581	0	377	416	3,118	3,653	0	0
Ecuador	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0
Gabon	957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	0	0
Venezuela	1,524	0	581	0	377	416	3,118	2,877	0	0
Non OPEC	10,966	111	2,023	1,156	9,106	1,200	3,988	6,538	122	19
Angola	2,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	302	0	0
Canada	883	111	240	0	2,010	304	2,012	1,130	17	19
China, People's Republic of	1,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Egypt	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	1,948	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	311	0	384	0	462	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,499	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	409	592	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	429	0	0	0	0	1,297	105	0
Norway	525	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	442	143	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	491	159	1,119	420	1,619	1,468	0	0
Zaire	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,586	489	3,295	1,155	10,452	1,736	7,106	10,879	122	19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average: Crude Oil	Daily Average: Products	Daily Average: Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	2,846	11,035	273	95	368
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,757	1,757	0	59	59
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	9,278	273	36	309
Other OPEC	0	0	0	275	90	8,510	22,941	481	284	765
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	359	708	12	12	24
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	32	0	32
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	417	12,018	387	14	401
Venezuela	0	0	0	275	90	7,734	9,258	51	258	309
Non OPEC	353	0	169	11	288	25,083	36,049	366	836	1,202
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,514	84	0	84
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	8	8
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,064	0	35	35
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	346	346	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	511	511	0	17	17
Canada	258	0	36	11	14	6,162	7,045	29	205	235
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	1,476	49	1	49
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	943	943	0	31	31
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	0	11	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	699	23	(s)	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	1,948	0	65	65
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	10	10
Italy	0	0	0	0	8	854	1,165	10	28	39
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	209	358	3,857	117	12	129
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,001	1,001	0	33	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,831	1,831	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	765	18	8	26
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	13	0	13
Puerto Rico	95	0	133	0	24	585	585	0	20	20
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	1,262	0	42	42
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	585	585	0	20	20
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	695	695	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,276	5,276	0	176	176
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23	0	23
Other	0	0	0	0	2	177	177	0	6	6
Total	353	0	169	286	378	36,439	70,025	1,120	1,215	2,334

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**6,395**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**5,468**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**22,642**	**1,747**	**0**	**127**	**219**	**49**	**458**	**83**	**0**	**98**
Angola	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19,397	1,747	0	127	219	49	458	83	0	98
Colombia	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,505**	**1,747**	**0**	**127**	**219**	**49**	**458**	**83**	**0**	**98**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,395	213	0	213
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	594	20	0	20
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,801	193	0	193
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,468	182	0	182
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,301	77	0	77
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,167	106	0	106
Non OPEC	36	0	22	0	47	2,886	25,528	755	96	851
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	14	0	14
Canada	36	0	22	0	47	2,886	22,283	647	96	743
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	16	0	16
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,893	63	0	63
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	455	15	0	15
Total	36	0	22	0	47	2,886	37,391	1,150	96	1,246

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**39,171**	**515**	**1,116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**129**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,097	515	337	0	0	0	0	129	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,074	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**16,035**	**162**	**1,955**	**238**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,341**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0
Venezuela	9,236	162	1,955	238	0	0	0	925	0	0
Non OPEC	**35,488**	**1,363**	**3,473**	**211**	**305**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**30**
Angola	7,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	348	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
China, People's Republic of	1,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	59	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	19,174	1,357	0	211	1	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,757	0	304	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	**90,694**	**2,040**	**6,544**	**449**	**305**	**0**	**0**	**1,479**	**0**	**30**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,023	0	0	0	4,783	43,954	1,306	159	1,465
Algeria	0	3,023	0	0	0	4,004	6,101	70	133	203
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	779	37,853	1,236	26	1,262
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	3,696	19,731	535	123	658
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	12	0	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	40	0	40
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	416	5,660	175	14	189
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	3,280	12,516	308	109	417
Non OPEC	547	0	0	181	29	6,148	41,636	1,183	205	1,388
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,170	239	0	239
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	9	0	9
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	87	435	12	3	15
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,467	116	0	116
Egypt	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
France	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	7	0	7
India	320	0	0	0	0	649	649	0	22	22
Italy	6	0	0	0	0	13	72	2	(s)	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	11	0	1,580	20,754	639	53	692
Netherlands	28	0	0	0	7	35	35	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	17	0	17
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	99	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	308	308	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,467	49	0	49
Turkey	57	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,124	37	0	37
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	987	987	0	33	33
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,061	2,061	0	69	69
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Total	547	3,023	0	181	29	14,627	105,321	3,023	488	3,511

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	2,086	113	0	0	33	0	111	0	0	0
Canada	2,086	113	0	0	33	0	111	0	0	0
Total	2,086	113	0	0	33	0	111	0	0	0
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	2,013	0	0	0	0	230	0	30	0	0
Indonesia	1,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	174	0	0	0	0	230	0	30	0	0
Non OPEC	2,805	91	429	60	135	185	50	0	0	5
Australia	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	203	91	33	60	135	6	50	0	0	5
China, People's Republic of	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,818	91	429	60	135	415	50	30	0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	30	287	2,373	70	10	79
Canada	0	0	0	0	30	287	2,373	70	10	79
Total	0	0	0	0	30	287	2,373	70	10	79
					PAD District V					
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	260	2,273	67	9	76
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	61	0	61
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	260	434	6	9	14
Non OPEC	38	0	0	0	33	1,026	3,831	94	34	128
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,658	55	0	55
Canada	0	0	0	0	32	412	615	7	14	21
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	19	0	19
Japan	38	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	180	180	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	13	13
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	13	0	13
Total	38	0	0	0	33	1,286	6,104	161	43	203

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	206,636	1,378	7,327	0	2,836	335	0	5,738	0	0
Algeria	8,063	1,281	2,899	0	0	0	0	4,957	0	0
Saudi Arabia	198,573	97	4,428	0	2,836	335	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	166,649	792	11,377	803	2,492	3,171	9,331	13,416	0	0
Ecuador	4,250	0	164	0	0	0	0	953	0	0
Gabon	6,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	10,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Nigeria	70,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,678	0	0
Venezuela	74,217	792	11,213	803	2,492	3,171	9,331	10,547	0	0
Non OPEC	269,750	12,424	22,837	5,162	23,093	4,011	14,530	27,405	459	990
Angola	28,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	827	15	568	672	159	0	187	1,457	0	22
Australia	2,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	116	2,100	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	1,804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	289	0	208	1,249	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0
Canada	93,516	10,169	654	238	8,189	911	7,454	3,147	140	872
China, People's Republic of	10,979	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	16,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,987	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	280	0	2,921	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	736	0	2,130	0	747	0	0	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	91,439	2,209	0	619	1	359	159	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	1,369	409	592	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,261	0	482	0	321	4,847	319	0
Norway	3,613	0	631	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	799	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,112	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,817	101	1,540	0	0	57	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	8,308	0	0	0	442	218	0	643	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,911	0	1,376	0	904	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	2,594	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,420	649	5,926	1,411	6,085	5,774	0	0
Zaire	3,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
Total	643,035	14,594	41,541	5,965	28,421	7,517	23,861	46,559	459	990

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	15,147	0	0	0	32,761	239,397	1,722	273	1,995
Algeria	0	15,147	0	0	0	24,284	32,347	67	202	270
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	8,477	207,050	1,655	71	1,725
Other OPEC	254	0	0	1,597	190	43,423	210,072	1,389	362	1,751
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1,117	5,367	35	9	45
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,973	58	0	58
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	11,135	91	2	93
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,678	71,990	586	14	600
Venezuela	254	0	0	1,597	190	40,390	114,607	618	337	955
Non OPEC	2,025	0	610	553	1,645	115,744	385,494	2,248	965	3,212
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,720	239	0	239
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	3,151	3,978	7	26	33
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,294	19	0	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,228	2,228	0	19	19
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,998	1,998	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	4	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	3	1,753	1,753	0	15	15
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	6	0	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	2	2
Canada	524	0	250	179	519	33,246	126,762	779	277	1,056
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	355	11,334	91	3	94
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,987	19,991	133	33	167
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	6	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	7	7	2,847	24	(s)	24
France	120	0	0	0	0	3,342	3,342	0	28	28
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	42	42	42	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	4	0	4
India	320	0	0	0	0	1,209	1,209	0	10	10
Italy	6	0	0	0	185	3,334	4,070	6	28	34
Japan	51	0	0	0	27	78	78	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	8	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	44	693	4,682	96,121	762	39	801
Netherlands	32	0	0	0	7	2,484	2,484	0	21	21
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	7,390	7,390	0	62	62
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	871	4,484	30	7	37
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	2	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,719	5	10	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	759	0	360	0	55	2,355	2,355	0	20	20
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	3,685	3,685	0	31	31
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	8	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	9,611	69	11	80
Turkey	84	0	0	0	0	84	84	0	1	1
United Kingdom	35	0	0	0	0	2,315	5,226	24	19	44
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	2,743	2,743	0	23	23
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	28,265	28,265	0	236	236
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,506	29	0	29
Other	0	0	0	0	6	448	448	0	4	4
Total	2,279	15,147	610	2,150	1,835	191,928	834,963	5,359	1,599	6,958

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	31,803	863	1,801	0	2,836	260	0	3,466	0	0
Algeria	0	766	1,725	0	0	0	0	3,466	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,803	97	76	0	2,836	260	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	62,788	630	2,840	317	2,492	2,941	9,331	10,917	0	0
Ecuador	2,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	0	0
Gabon	5,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	43,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	0	0
Venezuela	10,366	630	2,840	317	2,492	2,941	9,331	8,981	0	0
Non OPEC	42,920	816	10,926	4,508	20,657	3,334	12,576	24,926	459	96
Angola	11,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	414	0	0	665	159	0	187	1,249	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	1,974	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1,804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	289	0	208	1,249	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Canada	5,884	816	479	26	6,523	691	5,500	2,763	140	65
China, People's Republic of	2,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,987	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0
Egypt	2,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	131	0	2,921	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	677	0	900	0	747	0	0	235	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,787	0	0	188	0	0	159	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	542	409	592	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,038	0	482	0	321	4,847	319	0
Norway	3,094	0	631	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	69	0	0	1,112	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	517	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,147	101	1,540	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	481	0	0	0	442	218	0	643	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,376	0	904	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,934	649	5,482	1,313	6,085	5,537	0	0
Zaire	2,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	137,511	2,309	15,567	4,825	25,985	6,535	21,907	39,309	459	96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	9,226	41,029	265	77	342
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,957	5,957	0	50	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,269	35,072	265	27	292
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,527	90	31,085	93,873	523	259	782
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	674	2,713	17	6	23
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,774	48	0	48
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	7	0	7
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	45,051	365	11	375
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,527	90	29,149	39,515	86	243	329
Non OPEC	779	0	530	320	957	80,884	123,804	358	674	1,032
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,678	97	0	97
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,674	3	19	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,090	2,090	0	17	17
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,804	1,804	0	15	15
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	3	1,749	1,749	0	15	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	1	1
Canada	279	0	170	160	53	17,665	23,549	49	147	196
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	30	30	2,862	24	(s)	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,987	4,960	8	33	41
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	6	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	2,842	24	(s)	24
France	10	0	0	0	0	3,062	3,062	0	26	26
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	36	36	36	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	3	3
India	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	76	1,989	2,666	6	17	22
Japan	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	688	1,035	11,822	90	9	99
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	1,547	1,547	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	160	0	7,167	7,167	0	60	60
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	871	3,965	26	7	33
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	1,719	5	10	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	486	0	360	0	55	2,082	2,082	0	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	517	517	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	2,788	2,788	0	23	23
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,303	1,784	4	11	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	2,280	0	19	19
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	149	149	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	23,000	23,000	0	192	192
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,506	21	0	21
Other	0	0	0	0	5	180	180	0	2	2
Total	779	0	530	1,847	1,047	121,195	258,706	1,146	1,010	2,156

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	17,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	17,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	16,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	13,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	90,102	8,266	0	152	1,171	211	1,443	295	0	552
Angola	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	76,228	8,266	0	152	1,171	211	1,443	295	0	552
Colombia	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	124,617	8,266	0	152	1,171	211	1,443	295	0	552

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,776	148	0	148
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	594	5	0	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,182	143	0	143
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,739	139	0	139
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	541	5	0	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,761	23	0	23
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,437	112	0	112
Non OPEC	117	0	80	0	195	12,482	102,584	751	104	855
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	5	0	5
Canada	117	0	80	0	193	12,480	88,708	635	104	739
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	4	0	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,037	84	0	84
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,744	23	0	23
Total	117	0	80	0	195	12,482	137,099	1,038	104	1,142

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**157,057**	**515**	**5,526**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,272**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	7,469	515	1,174	0	0	0	0	1,491	0	0
Saudi Arabia	149,588	0	4,352	0	0	0	0	781	0	0
Other OPEC	**77,578**	**162**	**8,120**	**486**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,952**	**0**	**0**
Ecuador	2,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	23,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0
Venezuela	50,027	162	8,120	486	0	0	0	1,536	0	0
Non OPEC	**121,580**	**2,255**	**11,482**	**442**	**445**	**98**	**0**	**1,494**	**0**	**313**
Angola	16,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	413	15	568	7	0	0	0	0	0	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	126	0	0
Belgium	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	0	0
Canada	1,729	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
China, People's Republic of	6,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	14,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	59	0	1,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	70,615	2,209	0	431	1	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	10	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	2,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,486	0	444	98	0	237	0	0
Zaire	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Total	**356,215**	**2,932**	**25,128**	**928**	**445**	**98**	**0**	**5,718**	**0**	**313**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	15,147	0	0	0	23,460	180,517	1,309	195	1,504
Algeria	0	15,147	0	0	0	18,327	25,796	62	153	215
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	5,133	154,721	1,247	43	1,289
Other OPEC	254	0	0	70	0	11,044	88,622	646	92	739
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,211	18	0	18
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	10	0	10
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	416	24,178	198	3	201
Venezuela	254	0	0	70	0	10,628	60,655	417	89	505
Non OPEC	1,025	0	0	211	215	17,980	139,560	1,013	150	1,163
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,426	137	0	137
Argentina	0	0	0	0	71	683	1,096	3	6	9
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	138	138	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	2	2
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	2	2
Canada	128	0	0	0	0	496	2,225	14	4	19
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,937	58	0	58
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,554	121	0	121
Egypt	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
France	110	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	4	0	4
India	320	0	0	0	0	905	905	0	8	8
Italy	6	0	0	0	109	1,345	1,404	(s)	11	12
Japan	13	0	0	0	18	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	41	0	3,280	73,895	588	27	616
Netherlands	28	0	0	0	7	937	937	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	2	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	4	0	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	2	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	265	265	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	273	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	170	0	501	501	0	4	4
Sweden	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	8	0	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,083	42	0	42
Turkey	84	0	0	0	0	84	84	0	1	1
United Kingdom	35	0	0	0	0	35	2,946	24	(s)	25
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	2,594	2,594	0	22	22
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,265	5,265	0	44	44
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	5	0	5
Other	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Total	1,279	15,147	0	281	215	52,484	408,699	2,968	437	3,406

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	8,601	650	0	0	114	0	298	30	0	0
Canada	8,601	650	0	0	114	0	298	30	0	0
Total	8,601	650	0	0	114	0	298	30	0	0
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,544	0	417	0	0	230	0	547	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Indonesia	9,157	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0
Venezuela	387	0	253	0	0	230	0	30	0	0
Non OPEC	6,547	437	429	60	706	368	213	660	0	29
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0
Australia	2,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,074	437	33	60	381	9	213	59	0	29
China, People's Republic of	1,210	0	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Spain	0	0	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0	0
Total	16,091	437	846	60	706	673	213	1,207	0	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
	PAD District IV									
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	109	1,201	9,802	72	10	82
Canada	0	0	0	0	109	1,201	9,802	72	10	82
Total	0	0	0	0	109	1,201	9,802	72	10	82
	PAD District V									
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	1	1
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	100	1,294	10,838	80	11	90
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0	4	4
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	238	9,395	76	2	78
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	100	613	1,000	3	5	8
Non OPEC	104	0	0	22	169	3,197	9,744	55	27	81
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	208	208	0	2	2
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,294	19	0	19
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	6	0	6
Canada	0	0	0	19	164	1,404	2,478	9	12	21
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	325	1,535	10	3	13
Japan	38	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	66	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	8	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	3	5	367	367	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	396	396	0	3	3
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	258	258	0	2	2
Total	104	0	0	22	269	4,566	20,657	134	38	172

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[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	0	0	0	0	4,857	4,857	162
Natural Gas Liquids	123	117	421	2	288	951	32
Pentanes Plus	2	0	25	0	2	29	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	121	117	396	2	286	922	31
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	96	52	304	2	285	740	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	65	91	0	1	182	6
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	714	340	8,860	10	6,390	16,313	544
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	11	614	1	939	1,585	53
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	283	0	110	394	13
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	(s)	702	0	55	758	25
Kerosene	5	15	1	0	(s)	21	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	55	7	1,563	2	801	2,428	81
Residual Fuel Oil	289	2	1,658	0	2,395	4,344	145
Special Naphthas	7	2	7	0	88	103	3
Lubricants	115	25	278	3	91	513	17
Waxes	9	5	14	0	16	45	1
Petroleum Coke	202	185	3,736	2	1,875	5,999	200
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	87	4	1	20	116	4
Miscellaneous Products	8	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	9	(s)
Total	837	456	9,281	11	11,536	22,122	737

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	224	(s)	0	271	14,437	14,932	124
Natural Gas Liquids	332	593	3,654	5	1,565	6,149	51
Pentanes Plus	2	0	55	0	9	66	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	330	593	3,599	5	1,556	6,082	51
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	252	432	2,937	5	1,210	4,837	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	78	161	662	0	345	1,246	10
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	7,123	1,075	58,735	48	40,837	107,818	898
Finished Motor Gasoline	405	247	4,927	13	3,395	8,988	75
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	381	0	111	492	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	743	1	4,769	0	3,100	8,613	72
Kerosene	465	58	221	0	3	746	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,490	65	20,853	2	6,445	29,855	249
Residual Fuel Oil	1,597	112	11,646	0	14,810	28,164	235
Special Naphthas	166	12	443	1	596	1,218	10
Lubricants	582	90	944	8	322	1,945	16
Waxes	31	15	91	(s)	56	194	2
Petroleum Coke	604	377	14,428	21	11,936	27,366	228
Asphalt and Road Oil	17	98	31	3	63	212	2
Miscellaneous Products	23	(s)	1	0	(s)	25	(s)
Total	7,679	1,668	62,389	323	56,838	128,898	1,074

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	16	40	47	0	148	122
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	98	0	161	45	56	15	14	355
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Colombia	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	15	7	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	135	18	0	146	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	100	20	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	296
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Israel	0	0	1	0	252	0	17	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	329
Jamaica	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	270
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	846
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	975
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	25	571	838	0	0	24	426
Netherlands	0	0	79	0	742	0	342	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	14	0	0	18	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	407	0	1	0	(s)	4	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	107	(s)	0	366	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	117
Suriname	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	165
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	0
Virgin Islands	4,352	0	0	274	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	15	23	17	0	18	0
Total	4,857	29	922	1,585	1,152	21	2,428	4,344

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	243	8
Australia	0	4	1	190	(s)	0	197	7
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	0	0	376	13
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	5	1	562	1	0	569	19
Brazil	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	89	107	11	506	91	2	1,549	52
Chile	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	22	2	2	1	(s)	28	1
Colombia	0	2	1	0	0	0	29	1
Costa Rica	1	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	0	30	1
Ecuador	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Finland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	3	1	2	0	1	0	7	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	295	10
Germany, FR	0	2	1	33	5	(s)	42	1
Greece	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	3	4	0	1	0	0	306	10
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	1	9	(s)	0	0	0	130	4
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
India	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	302	10
Ireland	0	2	(s)	121	(s)	0	364	12
Israel	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	0	279	9
Italy	(s)	(s)	(s)	869	(s)	0	1,201	40
Jamaica	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	287	10
Japan	2	31	3	1,334	1	2	2,218	74
Korea, Republic of	1	3	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,121	37
Malaysia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Mexico	1	130	13	65	9	(s)	2,103	70
Netherlands	0	1	(s)	1,112	(s)	(s)	2,277	76
Netherlands Antilles	0	58	0	0	0	0	285	9
New Zealand	0	1	1	22	0	0	24	1
Nigeria	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	304	(s)	0	306	10
Panama	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	35	1
Peru	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Philippines	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	185	6
Poland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	10	1	0	(s)	(s)	424	14
Saudi Arabia	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Singapore	(s)	21	(s)	0	1	(s)	496	17
South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	1	0	538	0	(s)	657	22
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	1
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	138	0	0	139	5
United Arab Emirates	0	3	0	58	0	(s)	61	2
United Kingdom	0	9	2	29	1	(s)	268	9
U.S.S.R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	2	(s)	115	1	(s)	500	17
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,627	154
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	13	(s)	0	1	(s)	88	3
Total	**103**	**513**	**45**	**5,999**	**116**	**9**	**22,122**	**737**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0
Australia	0	2	2	0	139	1	980	627
Bahama Islands	0	0	60	286	112	0	505	1,191
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	199	0	0	0	719	199
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	907	0	823	727	333	77	227	2,604
Chile	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	264	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	420	0	0	0	619	1,840
Colombia	0	0	28	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	1	0	11	0	6	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	52	99	0	0	111	79
Ecuador	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	124	0	0	96	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	682	490	419	0	3,095	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	323
Germany, FR	0	0	7	1	0	1	1	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	179
Guatemala	0	0	66	640	83	0	1,141	28
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	250	31	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	11
India	0	0	0	0	1,923	436	2,607	462
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	342
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529
Israel	0	0	1	0	492	0	17	84
Italy	0	0	253	0	12	1	1,544	2,496
Jamaica	0	0	64	88	0	(s)	389	1,803
Japan	0	7	0	27	1,930	1	580	2,419
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	55	(s)	4,246	5,577
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mexico	0	53	2,360	4,369	(s)	1	130	3,354
Netherlands	0	0	79	219	968	0	2,112	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	429	0	0	1,200	640
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	150	29	(s)	658	389
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	28
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	181
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	757	0	58	1	94	6	37	187
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	0	841	0	945	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	107	300	1	1,665	778
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	272	1	0	0	597	117
Suriname	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	1	0	0	0	90	0
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s	818
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	494	2	2	0	185	400
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	2	572	0	0	1,016	92
Virgin Islands	13,268	0	0	274	0	2	1	12
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	99	118	1,333	217	1,837	372
Total	14,932	66	6,062	8,988	9,105	746	29,855	28,164

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	33	1	(s)	0	(s)	274	2
Australia	0	49	3	1,188	(s)	(s)	2,991	25
Bahama Islands	0	8	0	0	5	0	2,167	18
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	128	0	0	129	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	26	2	2,973	2	(s)	3,013	25
Brazil	(s)	28	(s)	237	(s)	(s)	1,383	12
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	38	0	0	38	(s)
Canada	253	301	31	1,217	104	5	7,608	63
Chile	(s)	17	1	1	1	(s)	283	2
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	80	2	9	2	(s)	2,973	25
Colombia	2	17	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	48	(s)
Costa Rica	3	45	1	0	0	(s)	66	1
Denmark	0	(s)	1	244	(s)	0	247	2
Dominican Republic	2	16	1	0	(s)	1	361	3
Ecuador	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Egypt	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	3	8	(s)	0	0	0	230	2
Finland	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
France	6	4	10	248	4	(s)	4,958	41
French Pacific Islands	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	618	5
Germany, FR	2	9	17	374	23	1	437	4
Ghana	0	(s)	(s)	69	0	0	69	1
Greece	(s)	2	(s)	357	0	0	539	4
Guatemala	9	35	2	1	0	(s)	2,004	17
Guinea	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Honduras	2	21	1	0	0	(s)	304	3
Hong Kong	1	5	1	0	0	(s)	185	2
India	(s)	16	2	89	1	0	5,537	46
Indonesia	0	8	3	0	1	0	1,394	12
Ireland	(s)	2	(s)	121	(s)	0	651	5
Israel	(s)	16	(s)	358	0	(s)	968	8
Italy	(s)	2	2	3,758	2	0	8,069	67
Jamaica	0	8	(s)	30	0	1	2,383	20
Japan	505	150	13	6,785	7	5	12,431	104
Korea, Republic of	1	41	8	287	(s)	(s)	10,216	85
Malaysia	0	3	3	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	4	479	55	243	20	1	11,070	92
Netherlands	320	7	3	3,858	6	(s)	7,571	63
Netherlands Antilles	0	69	0	0	0	0	2,339	19
New Zealand	0	2	2	146	(s)	0	150	1
Nigeria	0	2	(s)	0	2	3	7	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	513	(s)	0	516	4
Panama	2	9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,239	10
Peru	(s)	53	1	0	0	(s)	563	5
Philippines	(s)	25	(s)	0	(s)	1	207	2
Poland	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	86	43	4	0	(s)	1	1,275	11
Saudi Arabia	(s)	6	(s)	4	0	1	1,800	15
Singapore	3	28	1	0	2	(s)	2,885	24
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	105	(s)	(s)	106	1
Spain	0	7	8	2,086	1	(s)	3,089	26
Suriname	0	3	0	0	0	0	57	(s)
Sweden	0	3	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	94	1
Thailand	0	25	2	0	(s)	(s)	847	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	3	(s)	1	0	0	5	(s)
Turkey	0	3	(s)	473	0	0	476	4
United Arab Emirates	0	12	0	171	0	(s)	186	2
United Kingdom	(s)	34	6	670	4	(s)	1,797	15
U.S.S.R.	(s)	74	0	0	0	0	77	1
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	10	(s)
Venezuela	3	7	2	324	17	(s)	2,035	17
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	13,558	113
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	161	(s)	0	161	1
Other	2	75	(s)	96	4	1	4,154	35
Total	**1,218**	**1,945**	**194**	**27,366**	**212**	**25**	**128,898**	**1,074**

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[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,792	30	32	4	(s)	27	-2	(s)	161	252	2,044
Algeria	90	30	0	0	0	27	0	0	135	192	282
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,702	(s)	32	4	0	0	0	(s)	26	62	1,764
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,265	5	13	22	91	158	-4	(s)	101	389	1,654
Ecuador	24	0	0	0	(s)	12	0	(s)	(s)	12	35
Gabon	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Indonesia	61	0	0	0	(s)	-10	0	(s)	(s)	-10	51
Nigeria	638	0	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	(s)	28	666
Venezuela	470	5	13	22	91	128	-4	(s)	102	359	829
Non OPEC	2,304	83	274	9	86	86	-193	-10	299	635	2,939
Angola	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	337
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	-8	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	(s)
Australia	55	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-7	49
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	-2	-5	31	0	(s)	0	23	23
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19	(s)	11	-7	-7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	(s)	(s)	17	17
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	761	63	78	10	87	29	-16	-2	29	279	1,040
China, People's Republic of	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	113
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	131	-1	0	0	0	31	0	(s)	(s)	30	162
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	11
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	66	66
Greece	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	11	11
Guatemala	7	0	-5	-1	-5	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-10	-3
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	32	32	32
Italy	12	(s)	15	0	0	-11	-29	(s)	13	-11	1
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Japan	0	0	0	0	(s)	-28	-44	-1	1	-72	-72
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-5	-32	(s)	(s)	(s)	-37	-37
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	819	26	-28	6	4	-14	-2	-4	13	(s)	819
Netherlands	0	-3	20	-25	-11	0	-37	(s)	15	-41	-41
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	-8	43	0	-2	18	52	52
Norway	35	0	8	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-2	33
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Peru	13	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	12
Puerto Rico	-14	(s)	0	11	(s)	0	0	4	7	22	9
Spain	0	0	42	0	0	-4	-18	(s)	23	44	44
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	64	0	15	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	19	84
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	2	-3	-3
United Kingdom	37	0	23	0	-1	-6	-1	(s)	(s)	14	52
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	33	33	33
Virgin Islands	-145	0	38	14	54	49	0	(s)	80	235	90
Zaire	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Other	9	-2	-8	-10	-23	-14	-6	-3	6	-59	-50
Total	5,361	119	319	35	177	271	-199	-11	562	1,275	6,636

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-April 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,722	11	24	-4	-8	48	-1	(s)	187	256	1,978
Algeria	67	11	0	0	0	41	0	(s)	150	202	270
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,655	1	24	-4	-8	7	(s)	(s)	37	56	1,710
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,389	7	16	23	57	108	-3	(s)	116	324	1,713
Ecuador	35	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	9	45
Gabon	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	58
Indonesia	91	0	0	0	-9	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-10	81
Iran	0	0	0	-3	-4	0	0	0	-2	-9	-9
Nigeria	586	0	0	0	0	14	0	(s)	(s)	14	600
Venezuela	618	7	16	26	69	87	-3	(s)	116	320	938
Non OPEC	2,123	53	122	-32	-99	-3	-222	-11	260	69	2,192
Angola	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	239
Argentina	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	12	1	(s)	11	24	31
Australia	19	(s)	0	-1	-8	-5	-10	(s)	(s)	-25	-6
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-3	8	0	(s)	(s)	1	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-25	(s)	17	-8	-8
Brazil	0	-2	2	0	-4	9	-2	(s)	(s)	3	3
Brunei	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	2	2
Canada	772	78	62	5	60	5	-9	(s)	21	221	993
China, People's Republic of	91	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	94
China, Taiwan	0	-3	0	0	-5	-15	(s)	-1	(s)	-25	-25
Colombia	133	(s)	0	0	(s)	33	(s)	(s)	(s)	33	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
Egypt	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	24
France	0	-6	20	-3	-26	0	-2	(s)	3	-13	-13
Greece	0	0	3	0	(s)	-1	-3	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Guatemala	4	-1	-5	-1	-10	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-17	-13
India	0	0	0	-16	-22	-4	-1	(s)	6	-36	-36
Italy	6	-2	6	(s)	-13	-19	-31	(s)	20	-39	-33
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	-3	-15	(s)	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Japan	0	0	(s)	-16	-5	-20	-56	-1	-4	-103	-103
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	(s)	-35	-46	-2	(s)	(s)	-85	-85
Malaysia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	8
Mexico	762	-1	-36	3	(s)	-23	-2	-4	10	-53	709
Netherlands	0	-1	3	-8	-18	0	-32	(s)	13	-42	-42
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	-7	35	0	-1	15	42	42
Norway	30	0	2	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	5	3	33
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Peru	5	0	0	0	-4	9	0	(s)	(s)	5	10
Puerto Rico	-6	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	-2	0	3	7	15	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Spain	0	-2	13	0	-5	-1	-17	(s)	17	5	5
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Syria	8	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Trinidad and Tobago	69	0	4	2	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	80
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	1	-3	-3
United Kingdom	24	-4	8	(s)	-2	-3	-6	(s)	12	4	29
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	23	22	22
Virgin Islands	-111	0	47	12	51	48	0	(s)	76	233	123
Zaire	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	29
Other	4	-2	-6	-15	-34	-10	-15	-2	1	-82	-79
Total	5,234	71	162	-13	-50	153	-226	-11	563	650	5,884

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[a] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,922	72,721	728,661	13,650	76,244	907,198
Refinery	14,596	13,208	44,248	2,478	26,851	101,381
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,304	57,998	100,115	10,149	31,792	201,358
Leases	22	1,515	15,816	1,023	980	19,356
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,482	0	0	568,482
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	16,621	16,621
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	149,175	166,230	243,301	19,605	92,100	670,411
Refinery	45,771	65,794	143,358	13,897	63,565	332,385
Bulk Terminal	77,156	62,833	58,099	2,885	23,060	224,033
Pipeline	26,094	35,145	37,258	2,587	5,404	106,488
Natural Gas Processing Plant	154	2,458	4,586	236	71	7,505
Pentanes Plus	43	2,263	4,636	161	71	7,174
Refinery	14	354	468	3	22	861
Bulk Terminal	22	971	1,733	0	10	2,736
Pipeline	0	699	1,305	73	13	2,090
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	239	1,130	85	26	1,487
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,445	26,586	48,094	1,008	1,993	83,126
Refinery	1,428	2,774	10,205	375	1,103	15,885
Bulk Terminal	1,953	14,683	27,741	36	845	45,258
Pipeline	1,917	6,910	6,692	446	0	15,965
Natural Gas Processing Plant	147	2,219	3,456	151	45	6,018
Ethane/Ethylene	19	5,708	13,828	169	0	19,724
Refinery	17	1	1,388	0	0	1,406
Bulk Terminal	2	3,348	9,099	0	0	12,449
Pipeline	0	1,733	2,628	164	0	4,525
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	626	713	5	0	1,344
Propane/Propylene	4,173	13,844	16,296	363	359	35,035
Refinery	543	1,281	3,446	78	84	5,432
Bulk Terminal	1,664	7,905	9,197	35	246	19,047
Pipeline	1,895	3,742	2,587	155	0	8,379
Natural Gas Processing Plant	71	916	1,066	95	29	2,177
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,045	4,773	12,389	323	1,291	19,821
Refinery	688	1,104	3,531	199	708	6,230
Bulk Terminal	277	2,400	6,824	1	573	10,075
Pipeline	9	747	834	85	0	1,675
Natural Gas Processing Plant	71	522	1,200	38	10	1,841
Isobutane	208	2,261	5,581	153	343	8,546
Refinery	180	388	1,840	98	311	2,817
Bulk Terminal	10	1,030	2,621	0	26	3,687
Pipeline	13	688	643	42	0	1,386
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	155	477	13	6	656
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	428	224	605	83	459	1,799
Refinery	428	224	605	83	459	1,799
Unfinished Oils	14,348	16,946	53,260	2,714	24,823	112,091
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,790	5,247	14,780	614	4,194	28,625
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,328	1,553	9,551	394	4,159	18,985
Heavy Gas Oils	6,191	6,297	19,436	1,126	12,196	45,246
Residuum	1,039	3,849	9,493	580	4,274	19,235
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,629	7,679	15,172	2,170	6,732	36,382
Refinery	4,431	6,876	14,037	2,133	6,716	34,193
Bulk Terminal	123	516	1,135	37	10	1,821
Pipeline	75	287	0	0	6	368

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1991 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	29	37	0	5	71
Refinery	0	29	37	0	5	71
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,387	48,692	41,630	5,036	22,513	170,258
Refinery	9,698	11,074	15,947	2,091	8,677	47,487
Bulk Terminal	28,573	21,570	9,608	1,772	11,331	72,854
Pipeline	14,116	16,048	16,075	1,173	2,505	49,917
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	87	1,149	359	1,235	4,590	7,420
Refinery	22	315	115	532	1,671	2,655
Bulk Terminal	65	486	85	405	2,674	3,715
Pipeline	0	348	159	298	245	1,050
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	52,300	47,543	41,271	3,801	17,923	162,838
Refinery	9,676	10,759	15,832	1,559	7,006	44,832
Bulk Terminal	28,508	21,084	9,523	1,367	8,657	69,139
Pipeline	14,116	15,700	15,916	875	2,260	48,867
Finished Aviation Gasoline	167	579	544	39	339	1,668
Refinery	14	126	455	30	131	756
Bulk Terminal	153	415	89	9	208	874
Pipeline	0	38	0	0	0	38
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	558	896	2,201	367	1,692	5,714
Refinery	107	425	1,506	214	714	2,966
Bulk Terminal	324	210	181	0	584	1,299
Pipeline	127	261	514	153	394	1,449
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,016	7,686	12,561	869	6,850	37,982
Refinery	1,938	2,143	5,660	430	3,619	13,790
Bulk Terminal	4,565	2,768	1,998	221	2,307	11,859
Pipeline	3,513	2,775	4,903	218	924	12,333
Kerosene	1,526	1,480	1,135	37	87	4,265
Refinery	128	923	844	11	42	1,948
Bulk Terminal	1,340	463	213	26	40	2,082
Pipeline	58	94	78	0	5	235
Distillate Fuel Oil	31,633	30,599	26,650	3,132	10,163	102,177
Refinery	5,855	8,848	14,173	1,884	4,609	35,369
Bulk Terminal	19,490	13,736	4,805	724	4,136	42,891
Pipeline	6,288	8,015	7,672	524	1,418	23,917
Residual Fuel Oil[a]	15,951	3,894	15,600	546	8,699	44,690
Refinery	2,138	2,430	7,227	546	5,919	18,260
Bulk Terminal	13,813	1,464	8,373	0	2,641	26,291
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	139	139
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	4,255	359	1,588	69	1,029	7,300
Refinery	578	70	1,542	69	934	3,193
Bulk Terminal	3,677	289	46	0	95	4,107
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,955	833	4,431	139	1,185	12,543
Refinery	1,159	383	1,107	139	664	3,452
Bulk Terminal	4,796	450	3,324	0	521	9,091
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,741	2,702	9,581	338	6,346	24,708
Refinery	401	1,977	4,578	338	4,321	11,615
Bulk Terminal	5,340	725	5,003	0	2,025	13,093
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	56	215	1,133	0	73	1,477
Refinery	56	215	1,133	0	73	1,477

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, April 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	14	1,507	17	231	1,773
Refinery	4	14	1,507	17	231	1,773
Special Naphthas	613	464	1,361	3	80	2,521
Refinery	87	217	1,301	3	78	1,686
Bulk Terminal	526	247	60	0	2	835
Lubricants	3,004	1,809	6,610	9	1,976	13,408
Refinery	944	1,091	6,059	9	1,218	9,321
Bulk Terminal	2,060	718	551	0	758	4,087
Waxes	106	133	479	66	209	993
Refinery	106	133	479	66	209	993
Petroleum Coke	511	1,817	3,604	11	2,287	8,230
Refinery	511	1,817	3,604	11	2,287	8,230
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,932	13,987	5,209	3,327	2,677	32,132
Refinery	3,298	8,933	4,058	3,268	2,510	22,067
Bulk Terminal	3,634	5,054	1,151	59	167	10,065
Miscellaneous Products	818	238	1,273	10	141	2,480
Refinery	238	202	793	9	120	1,362
Bulk Terminal	580	18	461	1	21	1,081
Pipeline	0	18	19	0	0	37
Total Stocks, All Oils	165,097	238,951	971,962	33,255	168,344	1,577,609

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[a] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
PAD District I	**87**	**38,184**	**1,468**	**25,345**	**15,951**	**2,278**
Connecticut	0	1,115	6	1,152	188	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	40	1,763	64	1,551	2,216	W
Florida	0	6,256	128	1,900	1,451	104
Georgia	0	2,511	93	982	173	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	776	47	1,056	448	W
Massachusetts	0	1,473	100	1,548	1,037	W
New Jersey	1	9,788	63	6,435	5,058	W
New York	3	3,238	239	3,983	3,280	W
North Carolina	2	2,187	208	1,148	171	W
Pennsylvania	4	4,287	300	2,988	1,131	W
Rhode Island	0	673	W	492	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,224	106	568	W	W
Virginia	15	2,701	94	1,430	420	W
West Virginia	22	192	W	112	W	W
PAD District II	**801**	**31,843**	**1,386**	**22,584**	**3,894**	**10,102**
Illinois	119	6,152	356	4,654	1,652	910
Indiana	189	4,045	67	2,539	593	W
Iowa	9	1,251	W	1,238	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	122	2,952	11	2,029	111	5,802
Kentucky	10	1,418	90	562	W	W
Michigan	47	3,152	250	1,980	88	635
Minnesota	93	1,553	W	1,728	276	W
Missouri	15	975	W	839	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	42	841	W	823	W	W
Ohio	4	3,874	348	2,152	327	W
Oklahoma	140	1,597	W	2,044	351	937
Tennessee	0	2,162	78	702	213	W
Wisconsin	11	1,871	W	1,294	79	W
PAD District III	**200**	**25,355**	**1,057**	**18,978**	**15,600**	**13,709**
Alabama	0	1,426	43	954	525	62
Arkansas	1	601	W	290	W	W
Louisiana	3	4,839	469	4,243	6,702	2,577
Mississippi	0	2,068	18	1,155	W	655
New Mexico	61	301	W	169	11	W
Texas	135	16,120	521	12,167	8,137	10,320
PAD District IV	**937**	**2,926**	**37**	**2,608**	**546**	**208**
Colorado	228	1,115	W	488	W	W
Idaho	108	210	W	201	W	W
Montana	294	754	W	601	71	25
Utah	120	303	W	521	184	73
Wyoming	187	544	W	797	W	56
PAD District V	**4,345**	**15,663**	**82**	**8,745**	**8,560**	**359**
Alaska	162	639	W	1,013	W	W
Arizona	224	549	W	165	W	W
California	2,297	10,775	43	5,235	5,755	86
Hawaii	64	564	W	304	W	W
Nevada	85	253	W	61	W	W
Oregon	433	1,034	W	726	176	W
Washington	1,080	1,849	W	1,241	1,120	17
U.S. Total	**6,370**	**113,971**	**4,030**	**78,260**	**44,551**	**26,656**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	80	0	0	154	1,216	524	0	0	45,348
Petroleum Products	7,454	104	0	3,610	5,763	1,770	0	78,255	20,648
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	143	1	0	0	485
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	701	2,491	60	0	1,067	2,624
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	128	60
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	14	55	0	0	0	0	0	544	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,244	0	0	1,827	1,586	1,050	0	47,703	10,367
Leaded	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Unleaded	5,244	0	0	1,827	1,583	1,050	0	47,703	10,360
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	44	103
Jet Fuel	271	0	0	234	233	463	0	9,817	2,439
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	243	20
Kerosene-Type	271	0	0	234	169	463	0	9,574	2,419
Kerosene	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	38	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,865	0	0	588	551	184	0	17,319	4,070
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	42	739	0	0	841	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	38
Lubricants	18	18	0	108	9	0	0	317	338
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	11	0	97	0	0	0	241	124
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	74	0
Total	7,534	104	0	3,764	6,979	2,294	0	78,255	65,996

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,466	1,348	0	0	0	5,454	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,886	1,648	1,208	1,492	0	0	54	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	98	162	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	618	1,046	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,062	483	0	1,098	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	242	55	0	335	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	820	428	0	763	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	342	80	0	119	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	148	78	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	194	2	0	44	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	319	369	0	275	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Lubricants	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,886	5,114	2,556	1,492	0	0	5,508	0

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[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, April 1991

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	80	0	0	1,216	524	0	45,348
Petroleum Products	7,345	0	2,045	5,015	1,770	63,257	17,418
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	143	1	0	485
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	701	2,491	60	861	2,605
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	279	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,209	0	1,029	1,586	1,050	39,052	8,716
Leaded	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Unleaded	5,209	0	1,029	1,583	1,050	39,052	8,709
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	12	0	92
Jet Fuel	271	0	109	233	463	7,968	2,224
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	64	0	111	20
Kerosene-Type	271	0	109	169	463	7,857	2,204
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,865	0	206	551	184	15,059	3,296
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,425	0	2,045	6,231	2,294	63,257	62,766

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,466	1,348	0	3,091	0
Petroleum Products	0	1,653	1,648	1,208	1,492	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	98	162	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	618	1,046	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	992	483	0	1,098	0	0
Leaded	0	172	55	0	335	0	0
Unleaded	0	820	428	0	763	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	342	80	0	119	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	148	78	0	75	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	194	2	0	44	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	319	369	0	275	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1,653	5,114	2,556	1,492	3,091	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	109	104	0	1,565	748	0	14,998	199
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	0
Unfinished Oils	9	0	0	9	0	0	128	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	14	55	0	0	0	0	265	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	0	0	798	0	0	8,651	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	35	0	0	798	0	0	8,651	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	125	0	0	1,849	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	125	0	0	1,717	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	382	0	0	2,260	199
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	42	739	0	841	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	26	739	0	841	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	33	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Lubricants	18	18	0	108	9	0	317	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	11	0	97	0	0	241	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0
Total	109	104	0	1,719	748	0	14,998	199

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,363
Petroleum Products	957	13,842	3,230	233	0	0	54
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	206	19	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	18	110	60	127	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	203	62	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	49	8,602	1,651	70	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
Unleaded	49	8,602	1,651	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	44	11	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	192	1,657	215	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	132	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	192	1,525	215	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	209	1,852	774	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	841	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	841	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	117	38	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	207	110	338	36	0	0	54
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	241	124	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	957	13,842	3,230	233	0	0	2,417

[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1991
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	154	80	74	48,894	1,894	47,000
Petroleum Products	81,865	7,558	74,307	29,750	11,143	18,607
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	583	144	439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,768	0	1,768	3,242	3,252	-10
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	405	1,292	-887
Propane/Propylene	1,715	0	1,715	1,467	1,456	11
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	561	380	181
Isobutane	53	0	53	809	124	685
Unfinished Oils	137	9	128	69	9	60
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	544	69	475	14	0	14
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,530	5,244	44,286	16,094	4,463	11,631
Leaded	0	0	0	62	3	59
Unleaded	49,530	5,244	44,286	16,032	4,460	11,572
Finished Aviation Gasoline	44	0	44	103	12	91
Jet Fuel	10,051	271	9,780	2,790	930	1,860
Naphtha-Type	243	0	243	98	64	34
Kerosene-Type	9,808	271	9,537	2,692	866	1,826
Kerosene	42	0	42	0	4	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,907	1,865	16,042	6,304	1,323	4,981
Residual Fuel Oil	883	0	883	0	781	-781
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	53	-53	33	0	33
Special Naphthas	117	0	117	38	0	38
Lubricants	425	36	389	356	117	239
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	338	11	327	124	97	27
Miscellaneous Products	74	0	74	0	11	-11
Total	82,019	7,638	74,381	78,644	13,037	65,607

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	8,018	45,348	-37,330	524	4,814	-4,290	0	5,454	-5,454
Petroleum Products	7,129	100,789	-93,660	1,770	4,348	-2,578	3,378	54	3,324
Pentanes Plus	305	485	-180	1	260	-259	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,537	3,691	-154	60	1,664	-1,604	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	1,814	252	1,562	0	675	-675	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,050	2,300	-1,250	59	535	-476	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	506	393	113	1	295	-294	0	0	0
Isobutane	167	746	-579	0	159	-159	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	315	-315	0	0	0	127	0	127
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	55	544	-489	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,586	59,132	-57,546	1,050	1,581	-531	2,160	0	2,160
Leaded	3	249	-246	0	390	-390	577	0	577
Unleaded	1,583	58,883	-57,300	1,050	1,191	-141	1,583	0	1,583
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	147	-147	12	0	12	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	233	12,598	-12,365	463	199	264	461	0	461
Naphtha-Type	64	411	-347	0	153	-153	223	0	223
Kerosene-Type	169	12,187	-12,018	463	46	417	238	0	238
Kerosene	0	38	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	551	21,708	-21,157	184	644	-460	594	0	594
Residual Fuel Oil	739	841	-102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	155	-155	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	81	691	-610	0	0	0	36	54	-18
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	365	-354	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	74	-63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,147	146,137	-130,990	2,294	9,162	-6,868	3,378	5,508	-2,130

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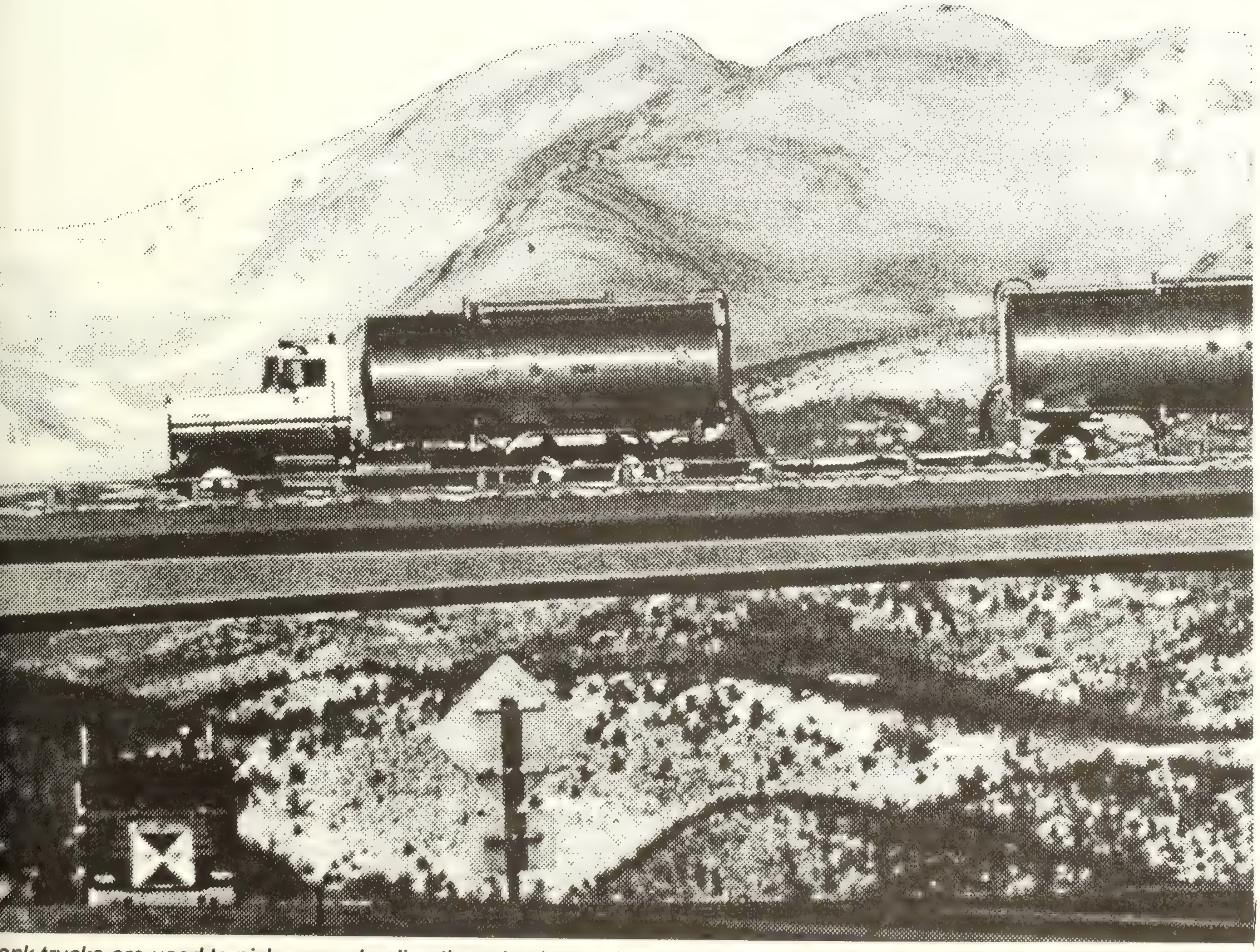
[a] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pensylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

CentralAtlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pensylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

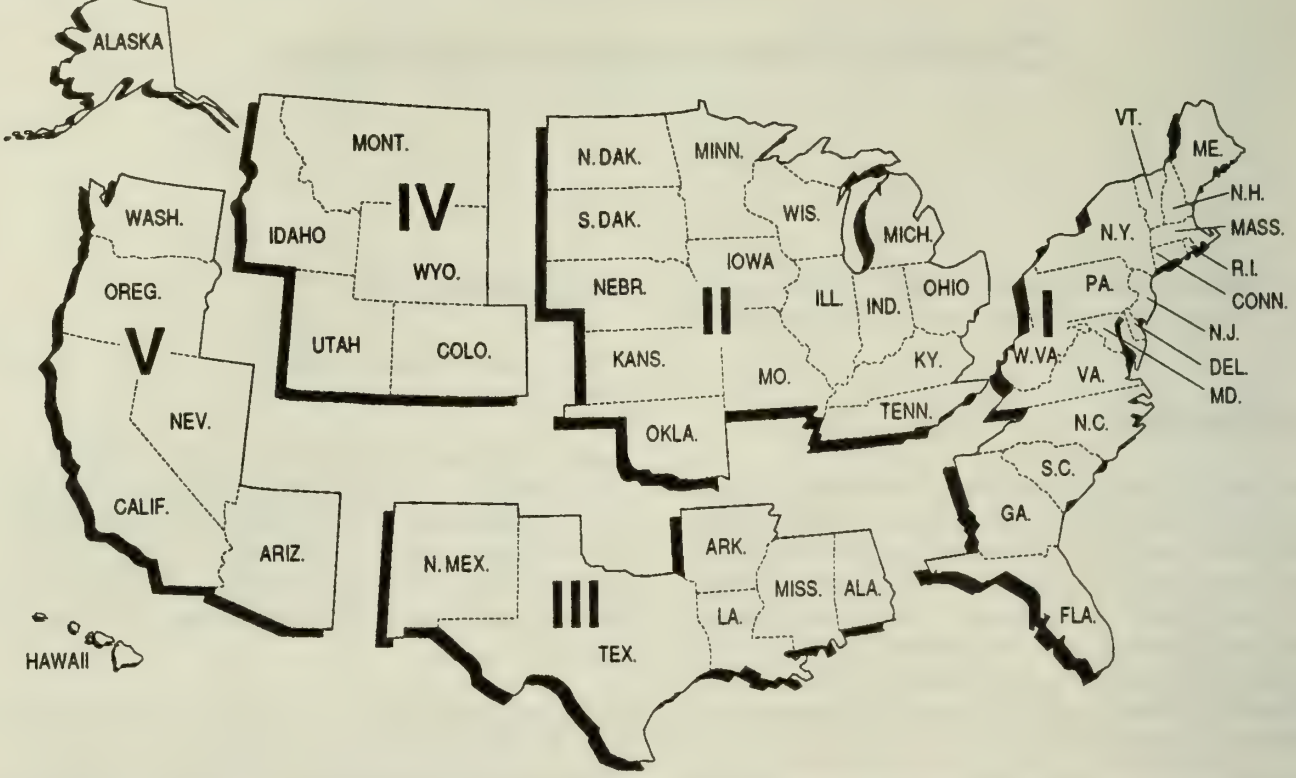
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

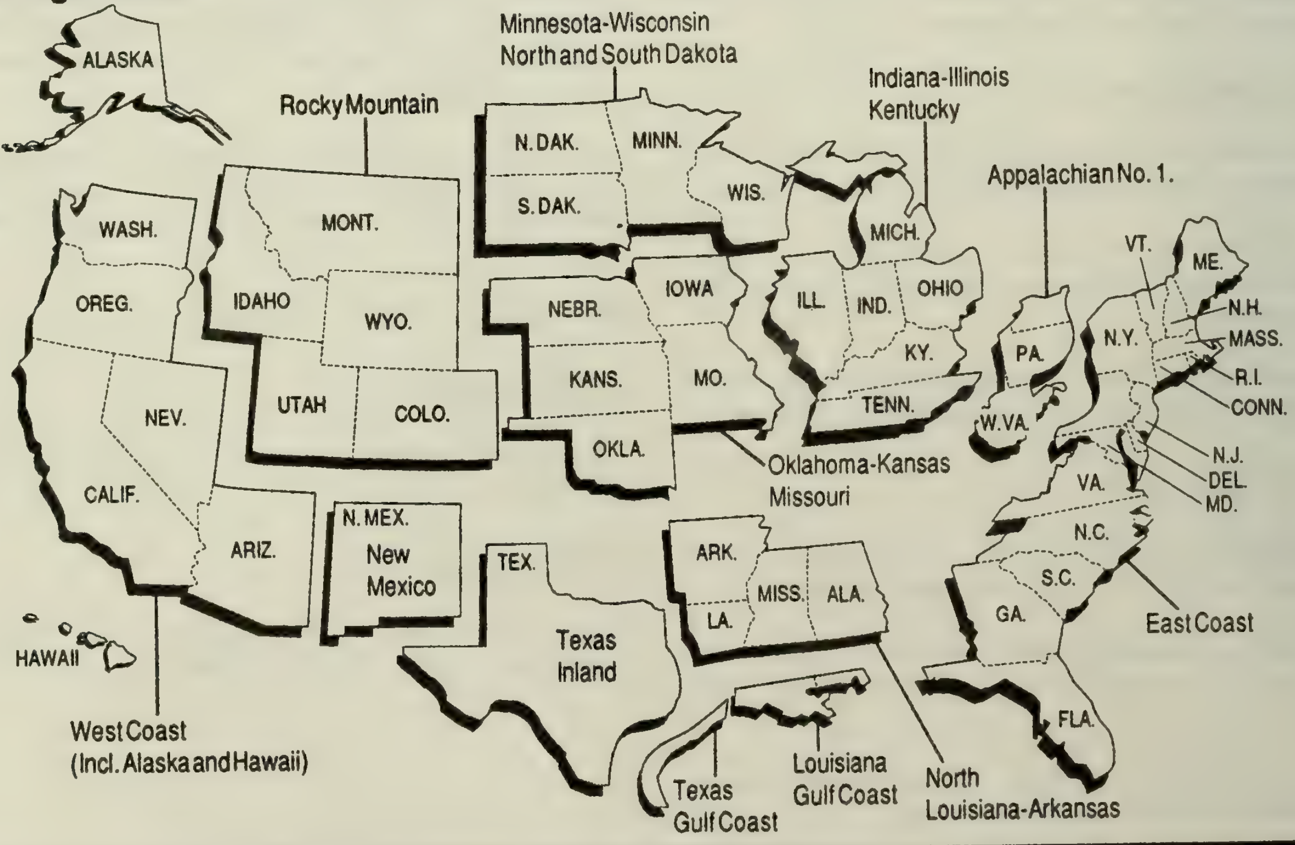
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

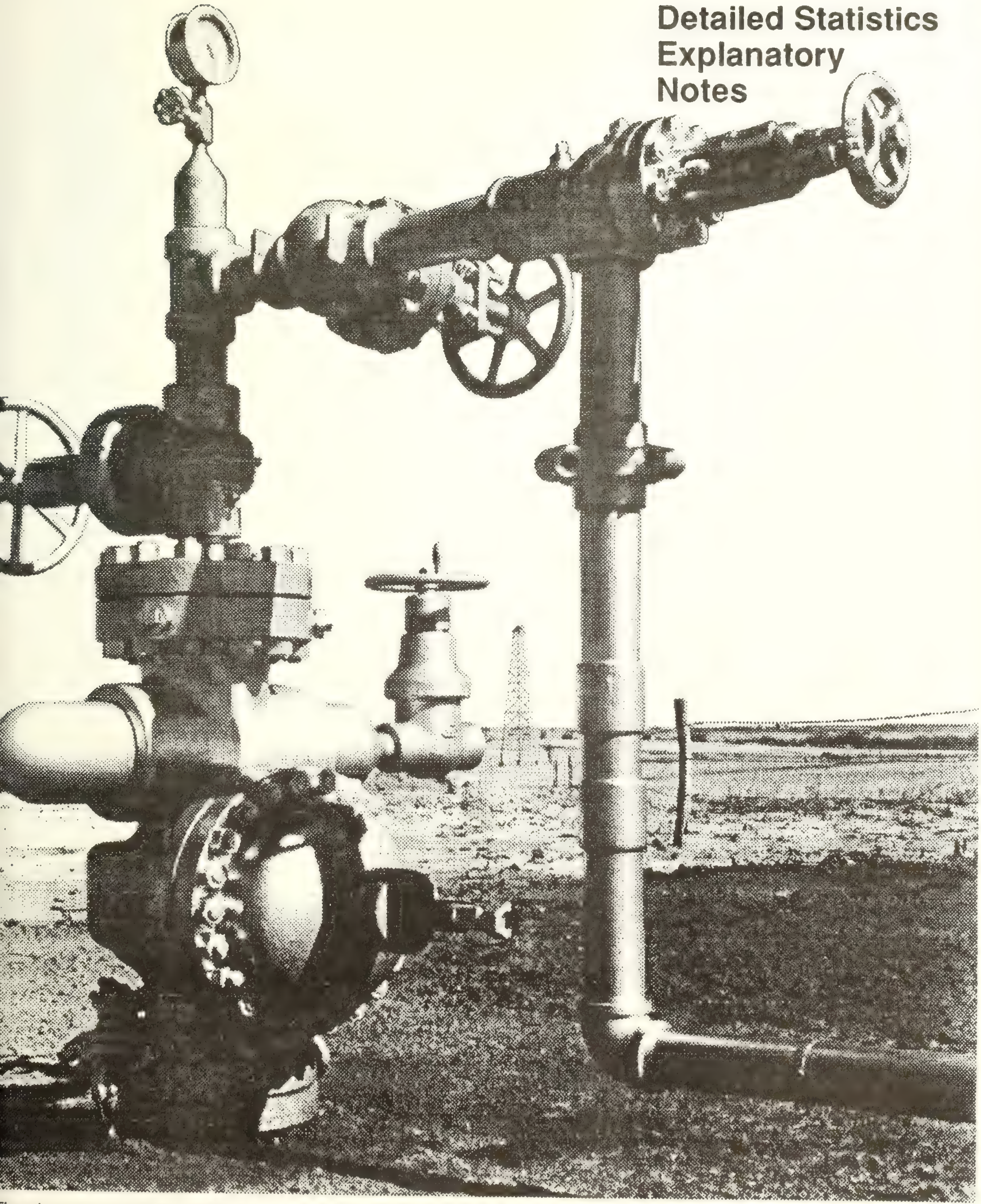


Refining Districts



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



he cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a Christmas Tree."

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the information may be made available in response to an order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, or, upon request, to other components of the DOE, to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. Detailed provisions of the restrictions on the disclosure of this information can be found in the Policy on the Disclosure of Individually Identifiable Energy Information in the possession of the EIA (45 *Federal Register* 59812 (1980)).

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding *PSA* table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on *PSM* Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding *PSA* table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral

Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor

gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, and in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91
	Reported State Data[c]																	
2-14-90	1990	0																
3-14-90	4649	1927	0															
4-14-90	6259	4575	1912	0														
5-14-90	7308	6240	4598	1893	0													
6-14-90	7305	7366	7274	4337	1977	0												
7-14-90	7314	7382	7320	6820	4705	1841	0											
8-14-90	7315	7393	7338	7256	6742	4444	1672	0										
9-14-90	7316	7394	7339	7263	6831	6701	3919	1757	0									
10-14-90	7316	7415	7370	7292	7264	6753	6530	4291	1758	0								
11-14-90	7316	7421	7385	7308	7279	7177	6553	6560	4226	1787	0							
12-14-90	7333	7442	7392	7319	7299	7211	6969	6629	6727	4607	1963	0						
1-14-91	7333	7442	7392	7320	7299	7194	6971	7031	6737	6644	2482	1763	0					
2-14-91	7333	7442	7392	7328	7309	7205	6982	7052	7161	6712	6987	4494	1919	0				
3-14-91	7333	7442	7399	7328	7309	7205	6984	7054	7161	7124	7010	6841	4648	1935	0			
4-14-91	7334	7538	7490	7426	7397	7314	7071	7138	7251	7190	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0		
5-14-91	7334	7546	7499	7434	7405	7323	7081	7156	7267	7212	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0	
6-14-91	7334	7551	7505	7437	7409	7327	7088	7168	7272	7218	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
6-14-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	16	29	33

	Month of Production																	
	12-89	1-90	2-90	3-90	4-90	5-90	6-90	7-90	8-90	9-90	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	7565	7512	7399	7410	7310	7241	6981	7130	6971	6991	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310
Interim[f]	7372	7522	7465	7394	7331	7259	7076	7144	7215	7167	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7243	7479	7458	7356	7316	7220	7013	7116	7274	7146	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	
Revised	7247	7481	7440	7368	7317	7223	7022	7112	7282	7147	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468		
Final[g]	7337	7546	7497	7433	7407	7328	7106	7173	7287	7224	7542	7387	7338					

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[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PAD District III) and Pacific (PAD District V), as two separate reporting entities.

[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1989 (annual average of 96 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

[d] Michigan is counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 3-14-90. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1989 after their annual reports were received. These data were first reported as of 4-14-90. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having reported monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data as first reported as of 5-14-91.

[e] Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*

[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989, DOE/EIA 0340(89)/2.
Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual.*

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	--
Other Primary	NA	380	351	--
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products	1,120	1,425	1,461	--
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	--
Finished	NA	214	202	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	--
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	--
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	--
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	189	207	219	210

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[a]
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

[a] FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.

- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.

- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.

- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.

- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.

- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.

- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.

- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing. Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classification are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks[a] (thousand barrels)	
Product	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
  - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene)were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.

- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.

- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.

- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.

- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.

- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.

- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."

  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.

  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.

- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.

- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."

  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.

- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.

  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*(PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary StatisticsTables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables
  - A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.
- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

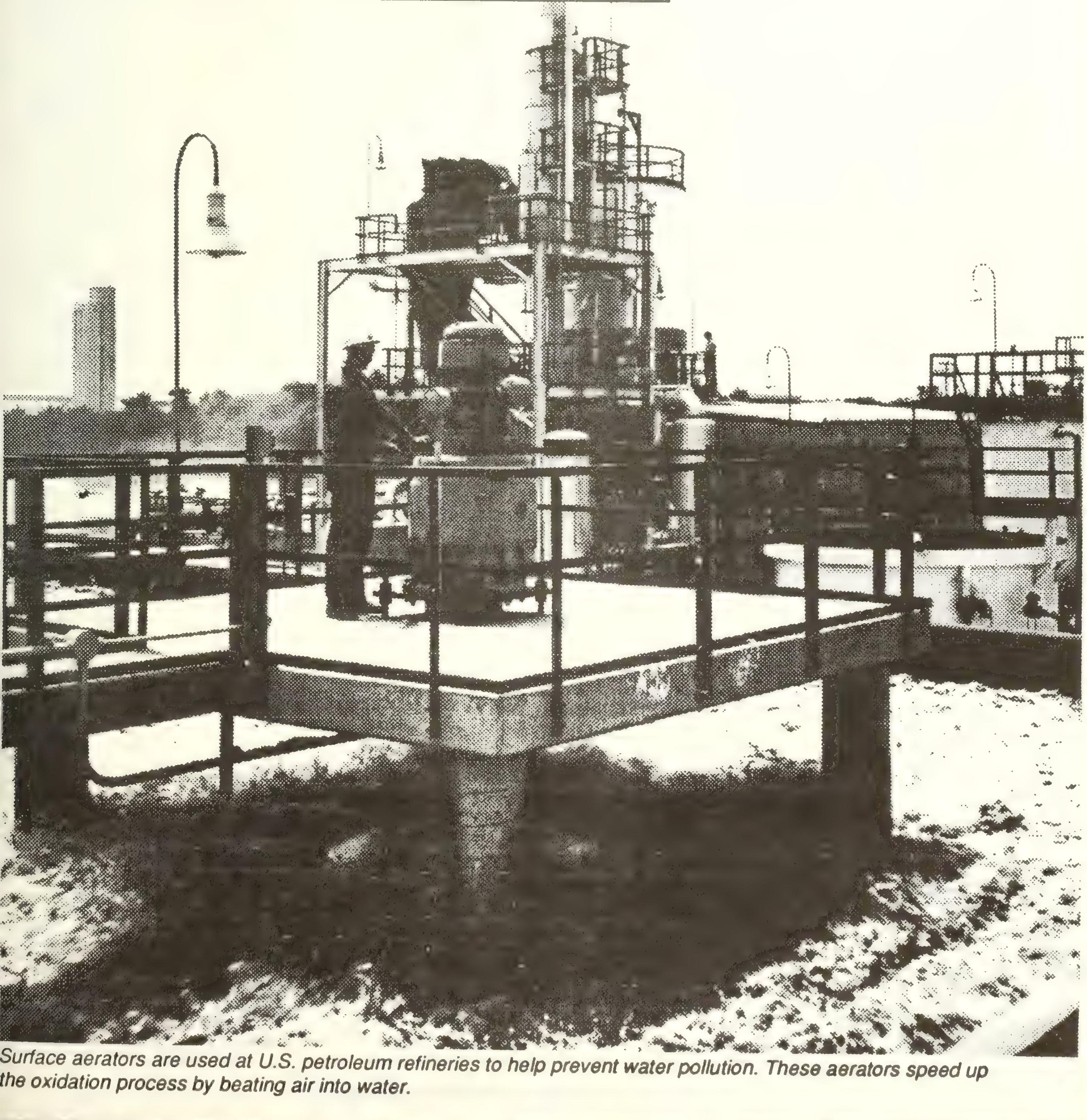
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the PSA.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	13,921	5	14,078	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Crude Oil	12,727	2	13,052	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus	187	0	171	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	359	(s)	304	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	230	(s)	166	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	129	0	138	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	83	(s)	84	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	480	3	444	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	84	(s)	22	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	16,344	8	16,549	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pentanes Plus	305	2	316	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs	1,716	(s)	1,829	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	540	(s)	571	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene	905	1	916	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	127	(s)	185	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	145	0	157	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	82	3	96	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	-1	6,573	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unleaded	6,343	(s)	6,338	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	155	0	164	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-2	2,867	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	151	0	148	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	270	0	241	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	167	0	160	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	17	0	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	567	(s)	546	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Still Gas	606	3	615	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products	77	0	73	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Imports	7,066	14	6,844	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Crude Oil	5,303	-6	5,498	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Pentanes Plus	3	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	137	2	119	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	97	2	88	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	(s)	15	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane	8	0	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	6	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	0	37	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unleaded	227	1	106	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	20	0	15	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	47	0	29	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	20	(s)	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	150	0	142	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	7	(s)	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

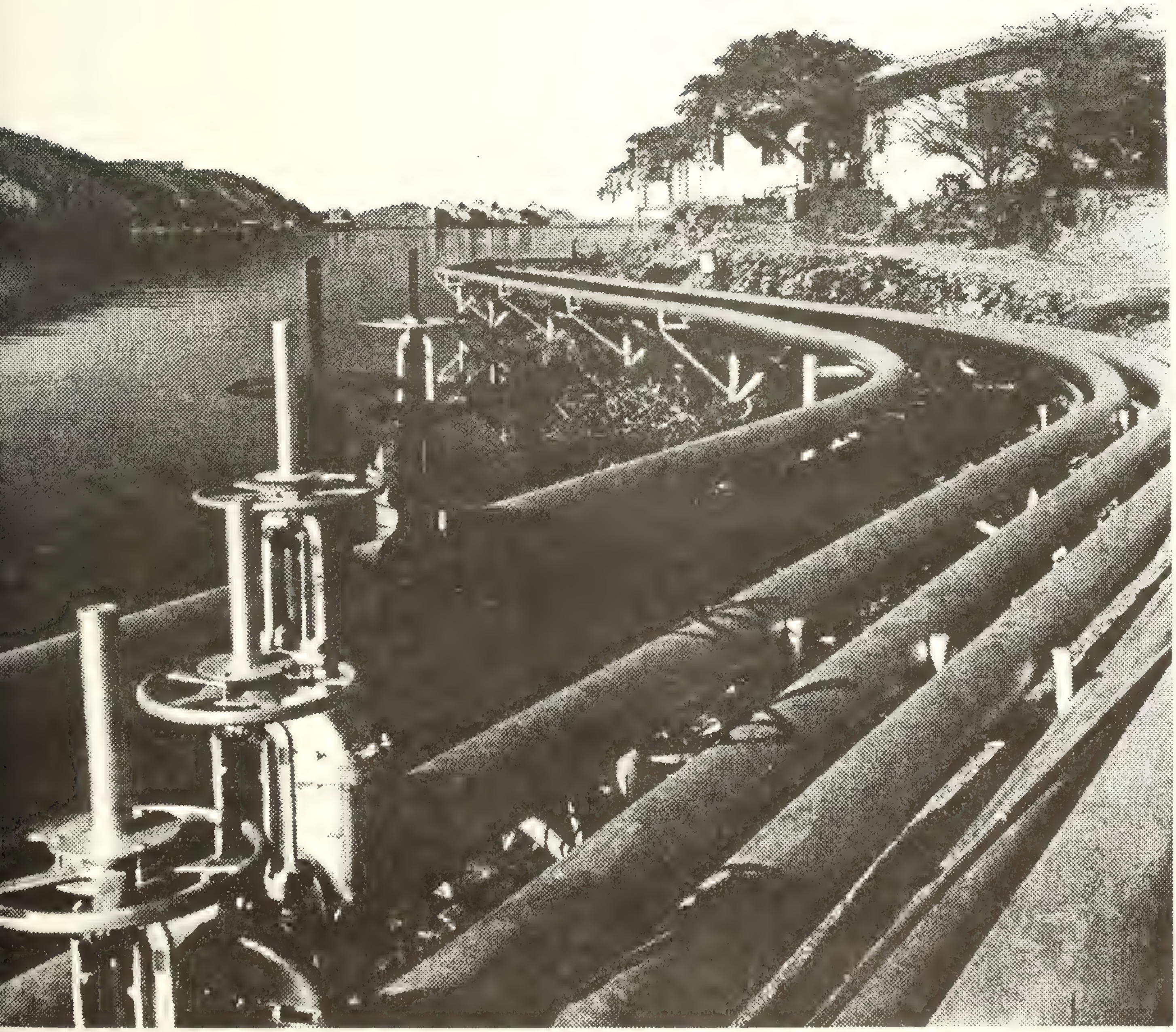
Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	**1,001,047**	**-1,514**	**992,910**	**786**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**-364**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	170	331,193	546	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	358
Pentanes Plus......................	5,862	45	6,162	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
LPGs....................................	76,268	308	68,798	319	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	314
Ethane/Ethylene.................	18,358	431	18,081	123	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	277
Propane/Propylene............	34,842	-160	29,874	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-23
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	13,943	101	11,793	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79
Isobutane...........................	9,125	-64	9,050	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	92	1,538	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
Unfinished Oils.....................	101,993	14	104,511	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp......	40,043	-76	41,023	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-33
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	139	0	115	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.......	187,236	-1,727	180,837	-450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,089
Leaded..............................	10,038	-26	10,487	-21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24
Unleaded...........................	177,198	-1,701	170,350	-429	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1,065
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,888	0	1,914	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel...............................	50,491	11	47,957	-573	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-281
Naphtha-Type Jet..............	5,999	0	5,869	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet............	44,492	11	42,088	-572	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-281
Kerosene	5,455	-51	4,984	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-35
Distillate Fuel Oil..................	112,111	-320	101,256	373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Residual Fuel Oil..................	47,600	26	44,645	597	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	312
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,579	-1	1,560	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,012	0	1,660	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.................	3,075	-3	3,147	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Lubricants	12,468	0	13,302	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes..................................	956	0	956	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	7,129	-2	8,398	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil...........	21,497	0	26,436	-80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-40
Miscellaneous Products........	1,973	0	2,518	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Product Supplied...................	**16,882**	**77**	**16,284**	**-61**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**8**
Crude Oil..............................	23	0	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus......................	130	1	145	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs....................................	2,139	-7	1,850	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Ethane/Ethylene.................	604	-14	593	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Propane/Propylene............	1,393	8	1,141	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	95	-3	90	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Isobutane...........................	47	2	26	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	3	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Unfinished Oils.....................	-117	2	-227	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp......	-52	3	-20	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.......	6,643	56	6,806	-37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Leaded..............................	281	(s)	214	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unleaded...........................	6,361	56	6,592	-37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	16	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel...............................	1,548	1	1,523	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Naphtha-Type Jet..............	181	0	181	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet............	1,367	1	1,342	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Kerosene	101	2	56	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil..................	3,356	10	3,000	-23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Residual Fuel Oil..................	1,133	3	1,239	-20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	167	(s)	163	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	421	0	395	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.................	40	(s)	60	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants	155	(s)	117	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes..................................	17	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	293	(s)	272	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil...........	173	(s)	182	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas................................	606	3	615	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Miscellaneous Products........	90	(s)	53	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of omponents due to independent rounding.

Glossary



Pipelines carry crude oil and petroleum products between refineries and ports.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $CH_3-(CH_2)_n-OH$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ F/60^\circ F} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

> the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
>
> the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
>
> the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
>
> the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
>
> the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
>
> the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene **(C_6H_6).** One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Normal Butane*** **(C_4H_{10}).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene **(C_4H_8).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.
>
> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

> ***Low Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.
>
> ***High Pressure.*** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

> ***Domestic.*** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.
>
> ***Foreign.*** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

> ***No. 1 Fuel Oil.*** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 2 Fuel Oil.*** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
>
> ***No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.*** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:
>
> > ***No. 1-D.*** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
> >
> > ***No. 2-D.*** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.
>
> ***No. 4 Fuel Oil.*** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformate). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. **See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

> *Paraffinic.* Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.
>
> *Naphthenic.* Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.
>
> *Note:* The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.
>
> *Exceptions:* Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.
>
> Example:
>
> (1) Unextracted pariffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ramjet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Oxygenates include both alcohols and ethers used as octane boosting additives for gasoline (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene **($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$)** One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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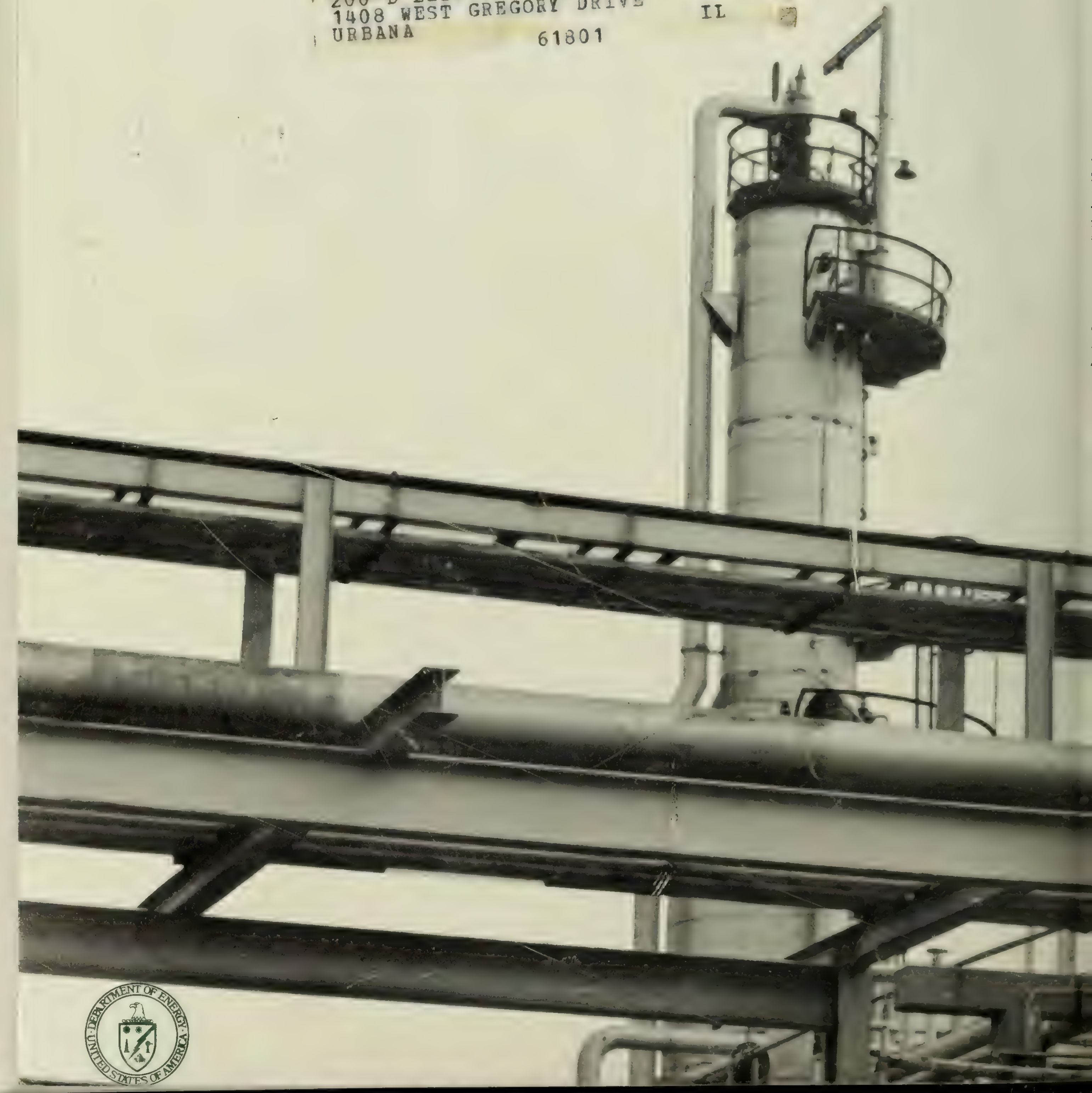

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